Percy J Paley

CASTLE HACKET

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME I.—NEW SERIES.

EDITOR

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.,

Local Secretary for Cumberland to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

1901.

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As revised at the Annual Meeting held at Keswick, October 5th, 1872.

I.—The Society shall be called the "Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."

II.—The Society is formed for the purpose of investigating, describing, and preserving the Antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands.

III.—The Society consists of the original members, and all those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or Council Meeting upon the nomination of two members.

IV.—The Annual Subscription is 10/6, due and payable on the 1st of July in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society whilst his or her Subscription is in arrear. A composition of Ten Guineas constitutes Life Membership.

N.B.—Ladies elected prior to August 30th, 1881, pay only 5/- per annum.

V.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland, if members of the Society, shall be Patrons thereof.

VI.—The other officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor, two Auditors, and a Secretary and Collector, who shall all be elected at a General Meeting of the members of the Society to be held each year.

VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, Editor, and Treasurer, and twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers. The Council may, if it think fit, elect one of its members as "President of the Council."

VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect as honorary members, Gentlemen non-resident eminent for Antiquarian knowledge, or Gentlemen resident who shall have rendered valuable services to the Society, such Gentlemen to have all the privileges of membership without the payment of Subscriptions.

IX.—The Society shall hold two or more Meetings in each year at some place of interest, at which papers shall be read, to be printed, if approved by the Editor and Publication Committee, in the Society's *Transactions*.

X.—The Council have power to appoint local secretaries, and to authorise the formation of Committees for local purposes in connection with the central body.

XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to settle the place or places at which the General and other Meetings shall be held in the season next ensuing.

XII.—The Council shall appoint two members of their body, who shall, with the Editor, form the Publication Committee.

XIII.—Members may introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the Society.

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MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY,

1900

FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

1.—CARLISLE: Tullie House, The Cathedral, The Fratry - - - - June 20, 1900

Holme Cultram, Abbey Town, Raby Cote, Newton Arlosh, Kirkbride, Drumburgh Castle, Burgh Church - June 21, 1900

2.—BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE: Mill Rigg Camp, Low Bridge, Kentmere Church and Hall - - - - Sept. 18, 1900

Winster, Border Side, Comer Hall, Pool Bank, Witherslack Church, Castle Head, Grange-over-Sands - - Sept. 19, 1900

BISHOP NICOLSON :

from the picture at Staffield Hall.

(TO FACE P. 1.)

ART. I. *Bishop Nicolson's Diaries.* By the BISHOP OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

A NUMBER of unpublished diaries of Bishop Nicolson were in the possession of his descendant—the late Colonel Lindesay,* of Loughry, Co. Tyrone. These were kindly entrusted by him in 1888 and the following years to Bishop Harvey Goodwin and to his daughter (my wife) Mrs. H. Ware, with permission to publish them either in whole or in part. It had been Bishop Goodwin's hope to have a considerable part of the MSS. printed and published *in extenso*. With that view, Mrs. Ware had them carefully copied under her own superintendence. But the later diaries did not appear to be as interesting as the earlier; the expense of publication would have been large; and thus, after Bishop Goodwin's death in 1891, the plan was not carried out. It has, however, been thought desirable that some of the more interesting portions of the diaries should be made public. Hence this paper, which may possibly be continued in a future volume of the *Transactions*. We hope eventually to place the transcripts in some public library, where they may be consulted by any persons interested.

The leading facts of Bishop Nicolson's life are well known, but it may be convenient here to remind the reader of a few points which will help to the better understanding of the diaries. For the greater part of the pedigree annexed to this paper, and for much other information and help, I am indebted to the late Chancellor Ferguson. William Nicolson, son of the Rev. Joseph

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* John Lindesay, of Loughry, married in 1743 Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Bellingham Mauleverer, Rector of Maghera, Co. Derry (sixth son of Timothy Mauleverer, of Arncliffe Hall, Yorkshire), by Elizabeth, third daughter of Bishop Nicolson. He had come to Ireland as chaplain to the Bishop.

Nicolson,* rector of Plumbland, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Briscoe, of Crofton, was born June 3rd, 1655, was educated at Dovenby School, and was matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1670. In 1678 he spent some time at Leipzig at the expense of Sir Joseph Williamson† to learn German, in which language many entries in his earlier diaries are written, especially (as will be seen) those which he did not wish to be easily read by persons around him. In 1679 he was elected Fellow of his College, and ordained Deacon. On November 17th, 1681, he was collated by Bishop Rainbow (who had made him his chaplain) to the first prebend in Carlisle Cathedral and the vicarage of Torpenhow (which he held till 1698, when he exchanged it for Addingham); and on October 3rd, 1682, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, to which was annexed the rectory of Great Salkeld. All this was before he had left Oxford, for the following note is found in the first volume of the diaries:—"Qu. Why I am reckoned 15s. for Battails in ye vac. 1683, when I left ye Coll. half a year before." On June 3rd, 1686, he was married to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Archer, Esq.,‡ of Oxenholme, near Kendal. She seems to have made him a good wife, and he was evidently much attached to her; though the sympathies of the reader will perhaps be more drawn towards the "B. C.," so often mentioned in the first volume of the diaries. The Bishop's wife died November 16th, 1712; and he never made another marriage, though he came once or twice to the verge of it, as the later diaries will show in a rather amusing manner. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle

* He had been ejected by Cromwell's Commissioners, and was restored in 1660. During the usurpation he lived at Parkbroom, in the Parish of Stanwix, which he had inherited from his mother, Radigunda Scott.

† See the Le Fleming papers, printed by the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 163.

‡ Her brother, John Archer, M.D., of Oxenholme, was Mayor of Kendal in 1707. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster. She married secondly Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh.

on June 14th, 1702;* was translated to the Bishopric of Derry in 1718, and to the Archbishopric of Cashel in 172$\frac{8}{9}$; but died on February 14th of that year before taking possession of his new see.

These MSS. give the impression of a man of immense bodily and mental activity. There is little reference to parochial work, but history, archæology, and botany all claimed his attention. He was constantly moving about, and it will be seen that in his earlier life he must almost have lived on the saddle.

The first part of the diaries, extending from January 1st, 168$\frac{3}{4}$, to July 20th, 1685, appears to be of sufficient local interest to merit printing in full. It is contained in a book 7$\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and 3 inches broad, bound in white skin. The volume begins with a number of miscellaneous memoranda of different dates:—"Combination of Preachers at y^{e} Cathedral in Carlisle" for a year; a list of "Anglo-Saxon Homilies;" a list of "Books frō Torpenhow Feb. 20, 168$\frac{5}{6}$;" "Goods from Oxenholm June 20, 1686" (shortly after his marriage); "Books in my Father's study, Apr. 20, 1686" (the day of his Father's death); a list of his wife's papers (deeds, bills, etc.), written partly in German, partly English in Greek characters; "Books frō Oxenholm;" memoranda as to accounts in 1685 and 1686; list of books lent at Oxford; accounts with his pupils at Oxford 1681 and 1682. Then follow "Observata Cantabrigiæ 22° & 23° Feb, 168$\frac{2}{3}$." He had then just left Oxford, and was on his way between London and York. He records his impressions of the Colleges at Cambridge at considerable length—partly in Latin, partly in German—and mentions people whom he met there, including "Mr. Newton." He arrived at Rose Castle, March 3rd, 168$\frac{2}{3}$.

Then follows a list of presents received August, 1686, shortly after his marriage. It would appear from this list

* His preferment is said to have been due to the influence of the Musgrave family.

Evening, Br Nevinson; wth
a Letter from Mr Salkeld, &
a paper of Reasons why he
cannot take ye Oaths.

13. Tuesday. m. Will Br Nev
and mr B. in ye Coach, to
Carlile: where ye Sheriff
return'd Mr Curwen and
Mr Salkeld non inventi
Mr Skelton, M. Fletcher
and Lancelot Garth
appear'd; but refus'd to
take ye Oath. Mr Curwen
haveing treated me very ill
I spoke my Resentments
as freely; that I neither
Envy'd nor fear'd him.
After Dinner wth Sis Carlile
and visit to Ja. Nicolson
& from ye Recorder Capt.
Dalston (as warm as any
body on Mr C.) Mr Watson
and Dr Law, Home by
Mr Walker's, Mr Christian &c.

FACSIMILE OF

14. 15. Wednesday and Thursday.
At ye Sessions at Carlile; where
a somewt greater Appearance
than on Tuesday. Amongst
others, Mr G. Lawson was wth
us ye Former day: But ex-
: press'd no dislike of our
proceedings agt ye papists, tho'
he had threatned to do it
openly. Instead of that, he
brought Assurances from
Mr Curwen, that he had
never treated me ill; but, if
any thing like a Disrespect
had escap'd him, he was ready
to beg pardon. On Thurs day-
-morning the Certificates of
ye Names of all that had re-
-fused the Oathes were given
in to ye Clerk of ye Peace; And,
after dinner, Mr Rec Aglionby
Mr. Gilpin & I drew up Minutes
for a Representation of our

that wedding presents were then of a very useful character —bottles of wine, malt, sugar loaves, chickens, capons, geese, etc. The Bishop gave "a b[ll]* of wheat, a q[r] of beef, 10 bottles of wine, and 3 sugar loaves;" Sir Geo. Fletcher gave half a buck.

It will be noticed that many of the entries mentioned above are of a date subsequent to that of the diary. It is probable that the writer had left blank pages for memoranda at the beginning of the volume, and filled them up as occasion arose.

We now come to the diary itself, which commences with January 1st, $168\frac{3}{4}$. The spelling is preserved.

1684.

Jan. 1. Bin ich zu Warthole† gewesen: woselbst hab ich im Carten-Spielen 4[s] verlohren.

,, 2. Zu Whitehall: wo der H. F. Salkeld hat mir das Gelt promittiert; aber es commt noch nicht.

,, 3. Zu Lamplugh hab ich gespeiset. Der Junker hat mir erweiset allerhand Ertz: von welchen ich habe etliche Specimina gebrinket. Aufm Abend bin ich zu Cawder Abbey gewesen woselbst der H. Patrickson hälte ein lustige und herliche Weinachten. Morgen früh bin ich nach Hail mit schwager Ponsonby‡ gegangen.

,, 4. Hälte ich Weinachten zu Godsforth woselbst ich verspielte 5[s] und Herberg gehabt habe beym Priestern H. Morland. Der Dienern gegeben 8[s].

,, 5. Durch Egremont nach Plumland wieder verkehrte ich meistentheils in der nacht.

,, 7. Zu Crofton Logirt ich. Gegeben der Dienern 2[s].

,, 10. Bin ich zu Kirk-Oswald. The Quire, wholly Ruin'd, will be undertaken for y[e] Lead (valu'd at betwixt 30 & 40 [lb]) y[e] Timber in y[e] Churchyard and 15[lb].verzehrt 1[s]. Letters sent by the post to—Mr. Todd, Mr. Lane, Mr. Cruttenden & S[r] Pagett. For these and other things at Penrith paid 3[s].

* Probably a boll or bole. "Bole, a measure of corn, containing six bushels." (Johnson's *Dictionary*.)

† A manor in the Parish of Plumbland, then the residence of the Dykes family. The hall is now in ruins.

‡ John Ponsonby, of Hail, was eldest son of Sir John Ponsonby by Dorothy, daughter of John Brisco, of Crofton, and thus first cousin to Bishop Nicolson.

Jan. 12. For Pease &c. 5^{s} Propositæ (apud me) notæ in Liturgiã Canones et Articulos Eccl. Anglicanæ puta, interfoliatæ.

,, 14. Habe ich gespeiset zu Hutton; wo der H. G. F.* hat dieses observirt dass es wäre die grösste Policy des Koniges zu France seine Magnates allerzeit zu Hoffe zu halten ne ruri degentes Aurâ nimis populari vescerentur.
Zu Abend bin ich nach Rose commen; woselbst der H. Bp.† sehr höflich gewest und von der Frau B.‡ gesagt. I see ye many Inconviences y^{t} attend it on both sides; am very well satisfy'd y^{t} it should be broke of, wthout any unkindness on either side.

,, 15. Die Frau Rainbow hat mich aus dem seligen Manier tractirt ganz höflich &c. Der Cantzler § Ich und H. Crosby sind nach plumland in der Abend commen. Gegeben zu Rose 10^{s}.

,, 16. Sind wir zu Cockermoth in deren Sesstionen gewesen und aufm Abend nach Hail verreiset.

,, 17. Sind wir zu St. Begh's und Whithaven; woselbst habe ich etwas zu viel von der Frau B. C.‖ declarirt. Aufm Abend wieder nach Hail.

,, 18. Mit deren H. Ponsonby und Stanley nach Cawder: dernach aber (in der Nacht) zurück nach Plumbland verkehrte.

19. Mit dem Cantzler nach Carlile zu: dernach (mit schwagern J. N.** zu Penrith) spate nach Salkeld. Zu diesem Reise verkehrte ich üm 20^{s}.

,, 24. Habe ich gespeiset beym H. H. Aglionby: †† und in der nacht eine erschrecklich und gräusame schnee gefallen.

,, 26. Nach Carlile.

---

* Sir George Fletcher, Bart., of Hutton-in-the-Forest, M.P. for Cumberland for nearly forty years. He had succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sir Henry Fletcher, killed at Rowton in 1645.

† Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle 1664 to 1684.

‡ The "B. C." often mentioned later.

§ The Chancellor was Thomas Tullie, M.A., installed prebendary of the third stall October 14th, 1684; Vicar of Crosthwaite, 1710; Dean of Carlisle, 1716-1726.

‖ "B. C." was Barbara Copley, daughter of Robert Copley, of Gosforth. "Mr. Robert Copley, steward to Sir William Pennington for seventeen years during his minority, and chief bailiff of Copeland Forest to the then Earl of Northumberland, purchased Kirkby's part [of the Manor of Gosforth], and built a large handsome house, with orchards and gardens suitable, but they are now [1777] in much decay."—Nicolson & Burn. B. C.'s sister Ann was married to John Ponsonby, of Hail; her brothers William and John are also mentioned in the Diary. For the will of her brother John Copley, of Hawkshead Hall, who died 1691, see the C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. xi.

** For "Cousin J. N., of Penrith," see note on the Bishop's pedigree.

†† Henry Aglionby, younger brother of the Recorder, was Vicar of Addingham 1674-1697; Rector of Bowness, 1691-1697.

Jan. 27. Zu C. geprediget.

,, 30. Wieder zu C. geprediget fur H. Ardrey.* Aufm Abend nach Rose. woselbst der H. Bischoff ist wunderlich wieder dem Junkern Nichols erstanden. gegeben 2^{s}.

,, 31. Aufm Abend nach Caldbeck. Der H. Savage† hat eine Capitul aufm 7th Feb. assignirt. gegeben 2^{s}.

Feb. 1. Nach Plumland zu hat der H. Fatter etwas von der Frau B. aber nicht viel.

There is a gap in the diary from February 1st to March 25th. In this space are inserted "Presents Sep. 1686," of the same character as those mentioned above.

1684.

Mar. 25. Gegeben zu Caldbeck 2^{s}. über nacht bin ich zu Plumland.

,, 26. Morgen's früh beym H. R. Musgrave‡ zu Hayton: mittag wieder nach Rose. Der H. Bischöff ware sehr krank und unrühe um trey habe ich bey ihm gebetet; und in der nacht (zwischen 11. und 12.) ist er gestorben.

,, 27. Nach Carlile. Unde Literas dedi Dnn L. Jenkins, J. Williamson. P. Musgrave, T. Smith, A.T.J.N. et Epō. Exōn. Absonderlich von der Morte Dni Epī. Gegeben zu Rose 1^{s}. For two Hats at Carlile 1^{lb} 7^{s}. For a Bridle 2^{s} 6^{d}. Verzehrt 2^{s}.

,, 28. Geprediget zu Carlile. Verzehrt 6^{d}.

,, 29. Nach Rose. Aber nicht gar hoflich tractirt. Aufm Mittag zu Caldbeck: und aufm Abend zu Plumland.

,, 30. Easter-day. Geprediget zu Torpenhow.

,, 31. Zu Cockermoth verz (for mourning) ümb 3^{lb}.

Apr. 1. Morgens frühe nach Rose. Woselbst wieder sehr unhöflich tractirt beym frawen Hasell§ und Thomlinson. für ein

* John Ardrey, B.D., Prebendary of Carlisle (third stall); Rector of Musgrave, 1671-1684; Vicar of Kirkland, 1681-1684.

† Arthur Savage was ejected from the Rectory of Brougham by Cromwell's Commissioners, but restored three years afterwards, and held Brougham till 1664. He became Prebendary of Carlisle (second stall) 1660, and Vicar of Caldbeck 1663. He was at this time Vice-Dean. He died 1700.

‡ Either Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of Hayton, who died 1710; or his eldest son Richard, M.P. for Cumberland 1702-1707. The Musgraves of Hayton were a younger branch of the Edenhall family.

§ Sir Edward Hasell, of Dalemain (not knighted till 1699), had married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh. Sir E. Hasell's mother was Martha Smith (or Smythe), daughter of Dr. Henry Smith (Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge) and sister of Elizabeth, wife of Bishop Rainbow. Thus Mrs. Hasell was Bishop Rainbow's niece by marriage. She had no children; the Hasell family, still of Dalemain, are descended from Sir E. Hasell's second wife Dorothy (eldest daughter of W. Williams, of Johnby Hall), of whom frequent mention is made in the later diaries. Robert Thomlinson of the Gill, near Dalston, was a tenant of the Bishop of Carlisle. His note-book is printed in the *Gatesgill Chronicle*, 1885, by Miss Kuper. See also the article on the "Dalston Parish Registers" in the C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. vii.

Tippet 12^{s} ümb drey (über Mittag) ist der H. Bischoff gebürg'd zu Dalston. Das Leib geboren wäre von H. Savage & Nelson,* Graham u Thomlinson, Tullie u Nicolson. Der H. Ch. geprediget hat über dem Rev. u etwas (wie es gesagt ware) reflectirt über den H. Hasell. Nach Carlile woselbst verzehrt 3^{s}.

Apr. 2. habe ich gespeiset zu Hutton. Ubi plurima a Dno. G. Fletcher de phænomenis quibus-dā mathematicis (Summo cm Acumine) sunt ventilata. Nach Salkeld.

„ 3. H. W. Graham u ich sind gespeiset zu Kirby-thore. Excepit nos Hospes† n^{r} Antiquario Theologus laute satis. Fercula præcipui nominis Lateritia erant; calceamentorū fragmentis referta. In Vase uno aut altero vestigia observare erant inscriptionū, Nomina Imperatorū (DOMITIANI et TITI nescio cujus) præ se ferentiū: in aliis literæ quædam Gothicæ, majusculæ et formæ minoris, quæ interpretem postulant Sagaciorē.
Inter calceos (ætate tantum venerabiles) cothurnū habuit fabricæ satis nitidæ. Cætera sordes sunt, & Antiquarii oculū vix merentur.
Wieder nach Salkeld; verz. zu Penrith, 1^{s} 6^{d}.

„ 5. Nach Carlile. Waited upon Mr. Dean‡ & his Lady; newly return'd frō Durham.

„ 6. Geprediget zu Carlile über 2 Chron. 29.27.
The first time ye new organ§ was play'd on: being highly approv'd on by Mr Griggs & Mr Palmer, ye organists of Newcastle & Durhā.

„ 8. The Chapter began; & ended on Saturday ye 12 following. In welcher Zeit viel unrühe dem H. Nelson gemakt würde. Wetherall & Warwick given to T. Nichols. Sebrahā to M. Preston and petty-canonry to Shepherd.
Memorand. Lent (Apr. 11) to Mr. Ch. 2^{lb} verz. 2^{lb}.

---

* Jeremy Nelson, Prebendary of Carlisle (fourth stall), 1667-1685); Vicar of Stanwix, 1667-1685. William Graham, D.D., fourth son of Sir George Graham of Esk, was Rector of Kirkandrews-on-Esk, 1682-1685; Prebendary of Durham; Dean of Carlisle, 1686; Dean of Wells, 1704; Clerk of the Closet and Chaplain to Queen Anne. He died 1712.

† Thomas Machell, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; Rector of Kirkby Thore, 1677-1699; well known as an antiquary.

‡ Thomas Smith, Prebendary of Carlisle, 1660; Dean of Carlisle, 1671; he succeeded Rainbow as Bishop. He had married the widow of Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton. See note on March 16th, 168$\frac{4}{5}$.

§ The Records of the Dean and Chapter contain a statement that Dr. Thomas Smith, "late Dean of Carlisle and now Bishopp of the Diocese did give to the church the organ which cost him about £200. The old organ was given by the D. and C. to the said Lord Bishopp, and he freely bestowed it upon the Corporation of Appleby, for the use of that church."

Apr. 13. Von Carlile nach Torpenhow Morgens frühe. Peractis à prandio Sacris Plum veni.

,, 14. Nach Hail.

,, 15. Coz. Ponsonby's 3d son (William) christen'd by W.N. witnesses—W. Ponsonby, W. Coply & Coz. Hutton. A cœnâ habe ich etwas mit dem H. Ponsonby & Swag Briscoe discurrirt von der Fraw B. C. aber nicht viel.

,, 16. Zu Egremond.

,, 17. Im Collegio zu Cawder. Revertentes viel haben wir tractirt von der vormeldten Fraw; u dabey resolvirt dasz alles rechte gesehen würde.

,, 18. Uber Mittag nach Plumland.

,, 19. Nach Salkeld. Receiv'd at Torpenhow 20lb of J. Tyndall.

,, 21. By Hutton, Barron-wood & Armthwait to Carlile. Dr. Smith pleas'd to proffer me a patent for an Honorary Chaplain; and ye preaching of his Consecration sermon.

,, 22. Chapter begun. Boy sent to Hail wth ye 2 volums of Atlas; u dabey zwey brieffen dem H. Ponsonby u seinen swestern B.

,, 23. Wieder verkehrte der kleine u eine hertzige u sehr lieblich Brieffe von dem H. Ponsonby erhalte.

,, 26. Nach Kirkanders upon Esk. Woselbst der Cancellarius u ich sehr höflich tractirt gewesen vom H. W. Grahme.

,, 27. Nach Salkeld. Morgens frühe.

,, 30. sind bey mir gespeiset der H. West, Morland u Hume. über mittag nach Penrith. summon'd to meet ye next day at Carlile; upon ye Congé D'Ellire.

May 1. Nach Carlile.

,, 2. The Congé & King's Letter read before ye Dean & a full Chapter; & ye time for Election (betwixt 8 & 11 in ye forenoon ye next day) pitch'd upon.

,, 3. After prayers & Te Deum, ye Gentry & Clergy in ye Church accompany'd us into ye Chapter-House where ye Congé was read openly: but ye Kg's Letter detain'd by Vice-Dean & Mr. Nelson. After ye votes were pass'd, W. N. sent (in ye name of ye Vice-Dean & Ch) to acquaint my Ld Elect wth wt had pass'd & to beg his assent. Upon wch ye election declar'd; Bells rung, &c.

, 4. I read prayers at Stanwix & ye Ch. preach'd. über Mittag hat der H. Ardrey geprediget zu St. Cuthbert's De multiplici Cordis divisione.

,, 5. Certificats of ye Election sent to ye King & Archbp. To ye latter by Mr. Ch. one of ye Proctors.

,, 6. My Lord Elect came to view Rose where (at four in ye

Afternoon) I read prayers to His Ldsp &c. in the Chappell. Nach plumland.

May 8. Habe ich geschrieben dem H. Ponsonby? Banks beym H. Bruder J. Alles Rechte zu Hail.

„ 10. Sind wir am Morg. gewesen zu Allonby.

„ 11. Geprediget zu Torpenhow.

„ 12. To ye Chapter at Carlile—which continued all yt week. Recd in Fines—384lb 6s 8d. For 31 Seals 20lb 13s 4d.

„ Whitsunday. Din'd wth my Ld at Carlile: über Abend nach Plumland.

„ 20. On Sciddaw wth 2 Fletchers, Crisp, Dykes &c. der H. Eglesfield u D. Larkhã etwas Whiggisch discurrirt haben von parliamenten. Mr. Egl. acquainted me yt ye Saltpans at Canonby were worth 40l per Annũ; & yt Himself had often proffer'd to farm ym so wthout Coal.

„ 22. Chapter at Carlile. Broke up on ye 24. The Church's Debts clear'd; & 100lb (in pursuance of ye statute) layd up in ye Treasury. Mr. Ardrey left 40lb for His House. Each Prebendary's Dividend (of Fines & Seals) 56lb 13s 4d.

„ 25. Geprediget zu Arthuret.

„ 27. Nach Salkeld.

„ 30. Nach Hail. Morgens.

„ 31. Habe ich (aufm 31st) erstlich discurrirt mit der Fraw B.C.

June 1. Geprediget zu Hail zwey mahl.

„ 2. Nach Godsforth. Woselbst die alte Fraw C. hat mich sehr höflich tractirt. Aufm Abend wieder nach Hail. Die Frawlin B. gantz modest: aber doch etwas (zum letzten) hat sie concedirt, mit eine liebliche—perhaps you may.

„ 3. My Birth-day. Annos complevi 29. Det Deus meliores! In ye morning at three set from Hail, & came to Penrith at eleven: whence I waited on my Lord Elect to Appleby. Treated by ye Corporation.

„ 4. Nach Salkeld.

„ 6. Bin ich zu Lazonby gewesen: taken at my return with a violent fit of ye Cholic & Strangury. Cur'd by Dr. Hume.

„ 11. Gespeiset bey mir zu Salkeld die H. Morland & Hume mit ihren Weibern.

„ 13. Nach Morland mit dem H. Morland. Bey welchem habe ich drey schrift. Brieffe geschickt, zwey nach Godsforth, u eine nach Hail.

„ 15. An express from my Lord, wth orders to wait on His Lordsp. at Durham ye Saturday following.

„ 20. Begun my journey from Carlile. Zu Dilston sind wir wohl tractirt: aber nicht an dem H. Frs. Radcliff

gesprochen. Logirt zu Corbridge: fast auff die Deütsch Manier.

June 21. Zu Bywell morgens fruhe wth my Lady Mary Fletcher:* hat sie etwas vom schelm Sr. Th. Armstrong seine übel leben gesagt. Din'd at Mr. Squire's in Newcastle, gedencke wie böse die Häwser in Northumberland (absonderlich ümb Haltwhisle) sind gebawet. In ye evening to Durham.

,, 22. After Dinner wth ye Bp of Durham in his Library & new gardens.

,, 23. Din'd at Dr. Brevint's Residence. Die Historie vom Swage Skelton† seine lesung im Cathedral zu Lincoln. Ld Chancellr. Hyde's Repartée to ye Dutchess of Cleveland—If you live you'l be old.

,, 24. Din'd at Darlington. Woselbst unser H. Hospes ein lustiger Carl gewest
Donwell by name, Done-ill by nature.
An Ethiop in Hue, Divell in feature!
Aufm Abend nach North-Allerton.

,, 25. Morgens nach York. My Ld went to see Ch. Watkinson & Dean Wickham; welcher letzte einer Subtiler Mensch aber nicht Doctus.

,, 26. Din'd at Bishopsthorp. A B's character of Dr. Brown, yt He should cap a case of Law wth me. Advice to marry.

,, 27. Confirmation—Dinner.

,, 28. My Ld confirm'd by ye Ch in ye Consistory. The Election confirm'd—ō obstantibus quibuscunque omissis. Bp of Durham came to ye George & we remov'd to Mr. Tomson's.

,, 29. My Ld consecrated in ye Cathedral by ye AB. B. of Durham, & B. of Man. on St. Peter's day.
Sermon preach'd by W. N. on . . . . . Anthem by Dr. Comber.
Din'd at Bishopsthorp A.B. & B. of Durham's compliment to ye Archdns. of Durham & Carlile.

,, 30. Din'd wth Mr. Ch. Watkinson: u dabey Sr Edmund & Sr Jonathan Jennings.
After Dinner to Bishopsthorp to pay Fees.
Mr. Atkinson, my Lord AB's Secretary return'd me 13s 4d

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* Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton, married secondly Lady Mary Johnston, daughter of the Earl of Annandale, and widow of Sir George Graham, of Netherby.

† Clement Skelton married Grace Brisco, sister of Bishop Nicolson's mother. See July 4th.

‡ The Archbishop of York then was John Sharpe.

for Mr. Ward's Induction into Warcup: begging pardon for His mistake, in directing His mandate to Mr. Simson. With H. Squire & Dr. Comber in ye evening.

July 1. Sett Forward on o^r^ journey toward London: lodging y^t^ night at ye 3 Cranes in Doncaster.

„ 2. From Doncaster to Newark at Mr. . . . . .

„ 3. Thence to ye George (Mr. Tod's) in Stanford. Met ye new Chancell^r^. of Scotland, my L^d^. Marquise of Quensborough &c.

„ 4. Din'd wth my L^d^ of Lincoln at Bugden. Mr. Skelton sleighted eine brieffe von seiner Mutter.
A good dinner on a Fasting-day. Jo: Scott had petition'd to be my L^d's^ Chaplain: ye place proffer'd me; but refused. White Cap spoyl'd this year's visitation. We lodged at ye Sun in Bigglesworth.

„ 5. Then (through Hatfield by my Ld Salisbury's House) to Barnett.

„ 6. Walked to Barnet-wells in the morning. The water has a tincture of Allom; and purges by stool and urine. Near akin to y^t^ at Cumner near Oxford. After Evening-prayer I waited on my L^d^ to Mr. Secretary Coventry's in Enfield Chase. The Lodge well repair'd & beautify'd wth fair Gardens, Labyrinth &c. gedencke die Holländische Hay-Barns; wth moveing covers.

„ 7. Came to Westminster. I lodg'd ye night at ye two-headed Swan in Tuttle Street; but ever after at Mr. Sill's.

„ 10. Din'd at Lambeth wth Dr. Holder &c. My Ld A.B.'s greeting—*Mr A. you are welcome*; *I have often heard of you, and am now glad to see you.*
After Dinner, I went to ye top of St. Paul's: wch is design'd to be 640 high from ye Foundation. The Cupola supported wth Pillars of 60 & 80 foot Diameter.

„ 11. I introduc'd Mr. Heath to ye new B^p^. of Bristol, Dr. Lake: who told Him, He desir'd *all former Quarrels w'th yir Dean (Tomson) might be forgot: but for ye future He would eye Him strictly.* In ye Afternoon (in our way to Windsor) we waited on Mr. Secretary Jenkins at Hammersmith; newly return'd fro ye Council at Hampton-Court. He gave us a Relation of ye E. of Abingdon's promise to procure for ye City of Oxford in their new Charter—1. A Night-walk. 2. St. Clement's taken w^th^in y^ir^ Freedome. 3. A Horse-Fair, by ye Theater; in Lent. But all three were deny'd by His M^ty^. who was told (by Sr L. J.) y^t^ *He had greater reason to Favour a Loyal University yn a Factious Corporation.* S^r^ L's com-

pliment to me at parting. *Mr. A. If I can be serviceable to you, Let me know it.* Waited on ye King, Queen & Duke* at Supper in Windsor-Castle: & view'd ye Fountain (under ye statue, in ye great Quadrangle) wch by two men's pumping from a well 140 foot deep, throws up ten Barrels of water per Hour.

July 12. View'd ye Painting & Carv'd-work in ye presence-Chamber, Chappel, St. George's Hall &c.
In ye last whereof ye Inscription:

ANTONIUS VERRIO NEOPOLITANUS
non ignobili stirpe natus
in Honorem Dei
Augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi
et
Sancti Georgii
Molem hanc fœlicissimâ manu Decoravit.

Din'd wth Dr. Montague;† viro optime modesto. In ye evening His Grace of Rippon‡ gave Father Graham & me an account of G. Tully's Letters to ye A.B. & Himself; about His Salary.

,, 13 His Grace of Rippon preach'd before ye King on—*Love yr Enimies.* In ye close whip'd ye private Feuds among Courtiers. As soon as sermon was over, my Lord did His Homage in ye presence-chamber; ye oath being read to Him by Mr. Secretary Godolphin. Ye Dutchess of Portsmouth waited on ye Queen at Dinner. My Ld and I din'd wth Dr. Turner (B. of Rochester, in daily expection to be translated to Ely) my Ld Keeper, E. of Feversham, Coll Graham &c. gedencke my Ld of Rochester's story of ye Frenchman's—*me think yt me will think no more.* After Evening prayer walk'd down to Eaton-Coll. Sr H. Wootton's present in ye Hall; a map of Venice.

,, 14. In ye morning King's musick at ye bed-chamber, as usuall on Mundays. Touching for ye evill§ in ye Guard-chamber, Dr. Montague held ye Gold. Water brought to ye King by ye Vice-Chamberlain. After Dinner, return'd to London.

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* The Duke of York, afterwards King James II.
† The Hon. John Montague, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1683-1699; Dean of Durham, 1699. He was Clerk of the Closet to King William III.
‡ Probably the Archbishop of York is meant. The Archbishops of York had a palace and property at Ripon, and often made long residences there.
§ See paper by Dr. Barnes in the C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. xiii.

July 15. W^th^ Sr Jos. Williamson at St. James's Square—who told us w^t^ opposition had bin made ag^t^ Mr. Musgrave by Ld Hallifax, A.B. of Canterbury and B^p^ of London—ye last saying—*They design'd to throw away ye Church.* Din'd at Fulham. Guests, Dr. Cave, Dr. Dove, Dr. Batty, Dr. Turner. &c.

,, 16. W^th^ Mr. Grahme at Mrs. Knipe's—who told us a remarkable story of her burying a chip embru'd in ye late King's blood beans growing in ye place wth blood-red strokes.

,, 17. Spent a Guinney wth ye Chancellor's brothers & mine.

,, 18. I went to Cobhā—and thence (with Sr. J. W.) to Rochester & Chatham. Dr. Castilion told us ye B. of Ely dy'd worth 90001b. most of was left to Dr. Saywell. Sup'd with Sr. Joh. Goodwin at Chathā gedencke die Cyprus-birds. Sr. J. W. sat up with me, in my bedchamber at Cobham, till two in ye morning.

,, 19. Return'd (by Darford) to London. Clear'd Accounts wth M. Pitt who is owing me ye two last Volumns of ye Atlas.

,, 20. I preach'd at ye Kg's Chapple in Whitehall, on Matt 5. 37.

,, 21. Left London in ye evening; & came to Barnett.

,, 22. To Daventry: lodg'd at Mrs. Shugburrow's.

,, 23. At Dr. Nicolson's early in ye morning. At Dinner wth Coz. J. R. who presented me wth a Hunting Saddle & Accompany'd us y^t^ night to Cosehill; where we lodg'd at ye Swan, a stately Inn built by my Ld Digby.

,, 24. We lodged at ye Red Lyon in Newcastle.

,, 25. At ye Eagle & child in Wigan.

,, 26. At Mr. Yeats's in Lancaster.

,, 27. Over ye three Sands to Bootle. A long Sabbath day's journey.

,, 28. Met alt Fraw C. at Ravenglass, thence to Gosforth.

,, 29. Die Fraw B. consentirt hat—wen es ihre Mutter gefehlet.

,, 30. Went to Sea-Scale. At night to Hail.

,, 31. To Plumland.

Aug. 4. I went to Carlile to wait on S^r^. Ch. Musgrave* who was welcomed into the Town wth nine Guns.

,, 6. The Judges (my L^d^ Ch. Jeffreys & Mr. Just. Holloway) were received wth 15 Guns: by Sr. Ch. M's order.

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* Sir Christopher Musgrave, second son of Sir Philip Musgrave, second Baronet of Edenhall, was knighted 1671, and succeeded his brother Sir Richard Musgrave in the baronetcy in 1687. He was Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Carlisle under King Charles II., being succeeded in that office under James II. by Francis Howard. He was M.P. for Carlisle 1661-1690, and for Westmorland 1690-1695. His second son, another Christopher Musgrave, succeeded him as M.P. for Carlisle.—See Ferguson's *M.P.'s for Cumberland and Westmorland.*

Aug. 7. Charge given by my L[d]. Ch. J. principally against scue call'd Trimmers & Whig-Justices.
Sermon preach'd (Length & stuff intolerable) by Mr. Nicols.* Mr Nelson pleas'd to quarrel me for placeing Mr. Monpesson in y[e] Bp's Seat.

,, 8. Tryalls of y[e] two Smurthwait's w[ch] gave occasion to a severe Reprimand to Mr. Nicols. Witch of Ainstable clear'd. Elder Williamson found Guilty of Barretry & committed.

,, 9. Junio[r] Williāson found guilty, & pillory'd wth his Brother. Two Scotch pedlars pillory'd for venting of clippings.† Two Smurthwaits & a Bordering sentenc'd to Dye. After Dinner my L[d] Ch. Justice went to Scotland: desireing *to see something as bad as his own countrey.*

,, 10. I preach'd at Stanwix; & Mr. Nelson in y[e] Cathedral. Neither of y[e] Judges at Church in the afternoon.

,, 11. Several petitions brought in against Attourneys. L. Simpson bound over to answer for Barretry next Assize. The Judges went to Appleby.

,, 12. Nach Salkeld.

,, 13. To Gosforth. Woselbst dir Alte Fraw C. nicht zu sehen wäre; gantz drübig und unhöflich. Die Frawlin B. aber wohl Anders, und resolvirt hat ihre selbst zu consentiren. utcunque primo mane Hallā veni; ne vetulā irascentē in Carcere justo diutiùs detinerē.

,, 15. Wieder nach Salkeld.

,, 21. I sent my Boy wth Letters to Gosforth. Die Alte Fraw aber wolte nicht meine Brieffe behalten sonders mirs wieder bey ihre sohn Joh. gekehrt hat.

,, 22. Return'd wth a message, welches nur zu Gosforth höflich könte seyn.

,, 24. I preach'd at Carlile for y[e] B[p].

,, 26. Mr. Grahm was Install'd at Durham.

,, 28. Habe ich nach Hail geschickt mit brieffen dem H. Ponsonby und seinem schwestern.

,, 30. Gekriegte ich eine sehr lieblich Antwort von der Fräulein B.

,, 31. Rec[d]. a Query frō Mr. Child‡ about Preaching at y[e] Funeral of Mrs. Langhorn: who had bin some years excommunicate.

Sep. 1. Nach Plumland.

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* Roland Nicols, B.D., R. of Aikton 1660-1694, and Lecturer of S. Mary's, Carlisle. He had been Chancellor of the Diocese 1667-1683.
† Selling pieces of gold or silver cut off from coins.
‡ John Child, M.A., V. of Penrith 1669-1694.

Sept. 3. Nach Hail mit eine briefe von meinen H. Fader an der Fraw C. wch I sent by Mr. Sherwin.*
Et Responsū tuli vetulâ Dignissimum.

,, 4. Nach Gosforth morgens früh: Der Fr. B. (ipsâ obnixius petente) zu discurriren. Sie hat mich sehr lieblich recipiert; sagende dass sie wäre keine Turncoat nicht &c.

,, 5. Wieder nach Plumland.

,, 8. On Munday, to Carlile, where yt week was spent in waiting on Mr. Ph. Musgrave.†

,, 15. My Father went to Hail.

,, 16. Ist er, mit dem H. Tubman, nach Gosforth zu. Ubi plus solito insaniebat Anus. Irrito opere ist er wieder verkehrte.

,, 18. I met my Lord Bp. at Milrigg where most of ye Clergy of ye Deanryes of C. & W. waited on His Lordsp. He was met by Sr Geo. Fl. Mr. Ph. Musgrave, Mr. Davison, &c. at ye Countess of P's monument‡ & conducted to Hutton.

,, 19. I din'd wth my Ld at Hutton & waited on Him yt night to Carlile. His Ldship was met on Brisco-Moor by ye Mayor & Aldermen, officers of ye Corporation, Singing-men &c. and conducted to ye Deanry.

,, 20. Nach Salkeld.

,, 22. Back again to Carlile wth Sir C. Musgrave & His two sons: who called at my House. Din'd wth ye Mayor & Aldermen; & yt night went to Plumland. Disswaded from a journey westward by my Father.

,, 24. Wieder nach Salkeld.

,, 26. Mr Dean Musgrave surpriz'd me at Salkeld: and gave me warning of his design to be Install'd on Tuesday following.

,, 27. Nach Carlile.

,, 28. Mr. Tod§ preach'd for me in ye Cathedral, Mr. Savage's course: & Mr. Thornton at Edenhall.

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* A family of that name, from which the present Rector of Dean is descended, owned a property called "The Howe," near Seascale.

† Eldest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave. He was Clerk of the Council under James II., and died before his father.

‡ The Countess' Pillar near Penrith marks the place where the Countess of Pembroke parted from her mother, the Countess of Cumberland.

§ Hugh Todd, D.D.. who appears often afterwards, was born at Blencow, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and Fellow of University College. In 1679 he became chaplain to Bishop Smith, in 1684 V. of Kirkland, and in 1685 was made Prebendary of Carlisle, and V. of Stanwix, which he held till 1688. In 1688 he became R. of Arthuret, and in 1699 V. of Penrith. He died in 1728.

Sept. 29. Mr. Dean* met at Wragmire by ye Chapter; & soon after by ye Mayor & Aldermen, officers, Gentry, Tenants &c. to ye number of about 150. My Ld Bp. in His Coach met us in Carlton-Lane. He was led into ye Town by the Prebends & some others of ye Clergy; and follow'd by ye Bp, Sr. Ch. Musgrave, and ye Rest.

,, 30. The Dean Install'd after ye first Lesson in ye morning; without ye old Foppery of going to ye Altar. After prayers; ye Clergy & Gentry, wth ye Quire were splendidly entertain'd in ye Deanry.

Oct. 1. Nach Plumland.

,, 2. Hail.

,, 3. Gosforth. Woselbst ich u frawl. B. tantum non absondert in einem Huff. Zum letzten aber sind wir noch einmal güte freünde gewesen. Die Alte nicht zu sehen.

,, 4. Nach Plumland wieder: von Egremont sehr spate.

,, 7. Lodg'd at Calbeck: der H. Sav. aber wäre zu Edenhal.

,, 8. Waited on my Ld Bp & Mr. Dean at Penrith-sessions. Din'd wth ye Sheriff: and Lodg'd at Coz. J.N.'s.

,, 9. Nach Salkeld.

,, 10. Mr. Ardrey dyed. I sent my Boy to Hail: mit 3 brieffe u dabey ein stücke Goldes der fr. B.

,, 12. Boy return'd wth news dass die Fr. B. wäre aus dem hauss von ihre Mutter geworfen u zu Hail logirt.

,, 13. Nach Carlile.

,, 14. The Chancellr. install'd Prebend before Morning prayer. I din'd with my Ld. & after four a'clock, went to Hail.

,, 15. Hunted a while with Coz. Fletcher† & Ponsonby. New expedients resolved on—of perswadeing Mrs. C. to let Her son P. & J. Sh. treat mit meinem Fader. Or, 2ly. Dass sie sollen von ihren eigenen köpfen dass Ruhn.

,, 16. Zu Gosforth. No admittance. Aber viel Execrationes geschickt den H. Morland u der fr. B. wen wir heirathen wollen. paid a visit to Mr. Senhouse at Seascale.

,, 17. Hunting near Egremond: where Coz. Ponsonby & Mr. Hudson made me Umpire in an Arbitration.

,, 18. Nach Salkeld.

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* Thomas Musgrave, D.D., sixth son of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, and younger brother of Sir Christopher Musgrave. He was Archdeacon of Carlisle, 1668 to 1682; became Prebendary of Durham, 1675; of Chichester, 1681; and died in 1686. He married (1) Mary, d. of Sir Thomas Harrison, Kt., of Allerthorpe, Yorkshire; and (2) Mary, d. of Sir John Cradock, Kt., of Richmond, Yorkshire.

† Henry Fletcher, of Tallentire, married Mary Brisco, niece of Bishop Nicolson's mother.

Oct. 20. I wrote to ye M^r of Un. Coll. about ye Font at Bridekirk, promiseing ere long a fuller Acc^t. of y^t & ye Pedestal at Bewcastle.

,, 23. Mr. Richardson's Christning at Salkeld. witnesses, W.N. J.N. and Mrs. Bourbank.

,, 26. I preach'd at Lazonby; and din'd at Kirkoswald. Went home y^t night to Penrith wth coz. J.N. and his wife.*

,, 27. To Plumland. By Skelton.

,, 29. I inducted Mr. Nevinson† into Ulndale, present, His brother Nevinson, Mr Hugh Machell, Mr. Hechstetter‡ &c. Treated with a Dinner at Ireby and wine at ye Parsonage.

,, 31. Went to Bridekirk to view ye Font; and found ye following words different from w^t I had before observ'd;

RD IR cum aliis ō hic inserendis.

Nov. 3. I went to Carlile wth Mr. Nevinson. We had some trouble wth ye Floods on Bolton-pasture.

,, 5. My Lord B^p., the Chapter, Mayor & Aldermen &c. entertain'd wth speeches in ye school. After evening prayer all of us treated in ye Hall by ye Mayor; and at ye Castle by Mr. Fielding.§ 7 Guns. Mr. Thornton preach'd.

,, 6. From Carlile to Hail after 11 at noon.

,, 7. Very much press'd by Fr. B. meine brieffe &c. wieder zu nehmen. Zum letzten aber (u zwar gantz spate) haben wir resolvirt endlich zu separirt werden.

,, 8. Nach Salkeld.

,, 11. The Ch. and I held o^r first court of Corrections at Penrith; where we deliver'd an Admonitiō to some of ye Clergymen of y^t Deanry ō to frequent Markets. Langhorn, &c. promised to attend Sacraments, & Dismiss'd.

,, 12. Court of Corrections at Appleby. Little presented—Der H. Smalwood‖ ware nicht zu Hauss anders hat er eine Admonition gekriekt.

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* She was daughter of Thomas Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkoswald.

† Thomas Nevinson, B.A., husband of Bishop Nicolson's sister Grace, was R. of Uldale, 1684-1697; V. of Ireby, 1693; V. of Addingham, 1697-1698; V. of Torpenhow, 1698-1728.

‡ Daniel Heckstetter, M.A., was V. of Ireby, 1661-1686; R. of Sebergham, 1661-1695; R. of Bolton, 1665-1686.

§ "Aug. 6. 1687. Given the servants at my cosin Bazil Fieldings in Carlisle Castle—who was Lieutenant-Governor thereof under Sir Christopher Musgrave —£00 07s. 06d." (Accounts of Sir Daniel Fleming, printed by Historical MSS. Commission.) He was one of the Aldermen of Carlisle under the charter of 36 Charles II. (1684), and was Mayor 1686. According to Sir D. Fleming's MSS., it was not intended by King James II. to displace him in March 168⅞ when other members of the Corporation were to be changed; but probably he was not found sufficiently pliable, for he was displaced June 23rd, 1688. See Ferguson's *Royal Charters of Carlisle*, p. xxx.

‖ Gabriel Smallwood, M.A., V. of S. Laurence, Appleby, 1681-1698.

I lodg'd at Kirkbythor: & had ye remainder of ye Gothic Inscription.

Nov. 13. I din'd wth Mr. Senhouse & His young Lady at little Salkeld.

,, 14. Mr. Senhouse, 3 Aglionbyes &c. din'd wth me at Salkeld.

,, 16. After evening prayer went to see Coz. Hodgson.

,, 17. At Clibburn, entertain'd by Mr. Fenwick.* Old Stories of Sequestrations &c. In the evening in Carten-spielen zu Kleiner Salkeld.

,, 18. Mr. H. Aglionby & I din'd at Skelton. Mr. Chancellr. & Mr. Leigh lodg'd at Salkeld.

,, 19. Wieder in Carten spiel: zu Kl Salkeld.

,, 20. I writt to ye B. of Oxon. abt ye Saxon Chronicle. pd. Mr. Nelson 45s. for 9 Sundayes.

,, 21. Noch ein mahl in Carten-sp. zu kl. Salkeld. Woselbst ich u Mr. Hume sind biss am morgen geblieben.

,, 22. Nach Carlile.

,, 23. Great Chapter. Order'd buying of new Singing-Books; & mending the Consistory Court. Adjourn'd till Apr. 1. My Lord had a private ordination (in ye Cathedral) for Mr Fleming.

,, 25. Court of Corrections at Wigton. Ch. & I lodg'd at Sebraham: u sind in Cartenspiel gewesen biss an der 2 uhr Morgens.

,, 26. Mr. Ch. and I din'd at Caldbeck: and stay'd there all night.

,, 27. Nach Plumland.

,, 19. I gave Mr. Pearson Letters to My Ld and Mr. Tunstall for Holm-Cultrā.

,, 30. At Torpenhow. Din'd wth me Mr Salkeld & wife. 3. Orfeurs. 2 Fletchers &c.

Dec. 1. At Tallentire. Coz. Briscoe's House a good model for Torp.

,, 2. Counter-Security to F. Orfeur & R. Briscoe for br. Jos.

,, 4. Rose. Din'd wth my Ld. Sr. G. Fl. Mr. Fl. Mr. Richmond, Mr. Warwick, Capt. Fielding, Mayor of Carlisle,† J. Nicolson, Chancellr, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Atkinson. Mr. Warwick's Certificate sign'd.

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* William Fenwick, R. of Cliburn, 1673-1687.

† John How (the elder) was Mayor of Carlisle 1684. (Whellan). He was again Mayor 1691, 1695, 1703, and 1712, unless the person named in some of these later years was "John How the younger." He was one of the six persons brought to the Bar of the House of Commons on their knees December 7th, 1692, and reprimanded by the Speaker on account of the disfranchisement of Christopher Musgrave. (Ferguson's M.P.'s, p. 69.) He was organist of the

Dec. 5. Court of Corrections at Carlisle. R. Briscoe's case smartly argu'd by Mr. Agl. & W. Gilpin.* Articles exhibited ag^t D^r. Gilpin† by R. Aglionby. in carten-sp. zu C. Fielding's verspielt 15s.

,, 6. After Dinner to Salkeld.

,, 7. I preach'd at Adinghä. chancell out of repair; & want of Books.

,, 8. Boy sent to Hail & Sea-Scale. Dissenters wth me in ye evening. Nelson, Stubborn; ye rest (especially Slack & Smith) plyable.

,, 9. I wrote to ye Ch. at Penrith to respite Excommunication.

,, 10. Boy return'd wth an answer from Coz. Ponsonby & Mr. Morland. Chancell^r. & Register lodg'd wth me.

,, 11. Ch & I din'd at Sr R. Musgrave's. I promised to preach at Edenhal in X^tmas.

,, 12. Met Mr. Agl. & Mr. Morland at Keswick. Die Fraw B. hat unhöflich meine brieffe verkehrt.

,, 13. Mr. Agl & I call'd at Mrs. Blencow's promis'd to see Her again in X^tmas.

,, 15. Mr. Leigh & I din'd at Rose: & lodg'd at Carlile. Mr. Aglionby's Argueing for ye Reasonableness of some clergymen being justices.

,, 16. At Crofton. Thence to Wigton: & lodg'd at Greenhow.

,, 17. Zu Plumland. Fraw B. hat alle meine brieffe verkehrte. u eines ultimü vale dabey geschickt.

,, 18. Boy sent to Hail: wth Letters to Coz. P. His wife & sister. And so Adieu.‡

Cathedral. "Whereas Mr John How Senr late organist of ye Cathedral Church of Carlile did deservedly incur the displeasure of the Dean and Chapter of the said church by his disrespectful carriage to Christopher Musgrave Esq. Member of Parliament for the said city, I Timothy How (son of ye sd John) being now to be admitted into the said office of organist do acknowledge ye displacing of my said father (upon ye forementioned account) to have been most just and reasonable, and do hereby promise never to be guilty of the like disrespect to soe worthy Patron & freind to the established Church as the said Mr. Musgrave and his family have always approved themselves. Timothy How."

* John Aglionby, Recorder of Carlisle, born 1642, died 1717. His younger brother Richard Aglionby was registrar of the Diocese. W. Gilpin, Recorder of Carlisle, 1717.

† Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, had been ejected from the living of Greystoke. He married Susannah, daughter of William Brisco, of Crofton, and was father of W. Gilpin mentioned above.

‡ This seems to have been the end of the affair with "B. C.," though the journey of June 2-5, 1685 (for which his father scolded him) was perhaps undertaken with some idea of renewing it. He records the death of Mrs. Copley on June 27th, 1685, and mentions B. C. again on July 18th and 20th. The Gosforth register records the marriage on May 19th, 1692, of Mr. Richard Trotter, of Dent (near Cleator), and Mrs. Barbara Copley. In June, 1708, the Bishop records in his diary a visit paid to him at Rose by "Cous. J. Ponsonby and his sister, with yir Little Cousin Trotter."

Dec. 19. A civil Answer frō Coz P. went to Carlile.

,, 20. After Examinations for orders, Ch & I came to Rose.

,, 21. Ordination at Rose. Ordaind—

Priests—

H. Flemming*	J. Heblethwait
Andr. Liddell	Geo. Hume

Deacons—

Edw. Weddall	John Gosling
Geo. Moon	Tho. Bewly
	Tho. Gilly.

Mem. Bewly promis'd my L^{d} never to aim at priest's orders; nor to take a Cure. At night to Carlile.

,, 22. At Mr. Crosby's Christening. u die gantze nacht in carten-spiel verspielt ymb 10s.

,, 23. Nach Salkeld. Rid over pettrel upon ye Ice; after 3 nights frost.

,, 24. Walk'd cross ye River to L. Salkeld. Carts cross'd Eden, upon four nights frost.

,, 25. Preach'd (die erste mahl) extempore on Is. 53, 1 & 2.

,, 26. At Kirk-oswald. An order sign'd by ye Ch-wardens, &c for cutting down ye wood in ye Ch.yard. Sup'd at Mr. Fetherston's.

,, 28. I preach'd at Edenhall.

,, 29. I din'd wth Mr. H. Agl. Coz. J. N. and R. Thr. at L. Salkeld. Woselbst bin ich diese nacht geblieben. Morgens frühe

,, 30. Nach Carlile. The new Charter† (brought by Sir G. Fletcher) met at Briscoe by ye Sheriff, Gentlemen & Citizens to the number of 300. Received at ye Gates wth 15 guns. the Gild's wth y^{ir} colours; the Garrison &c And met, at ye Cross, by ye Bishop & Clergy. After Dinner a Hogshead of Claret given, at ye Bonfire, to ye Rabble.

,, 31. I waited on my Lord to Rose: & after Dinner, went to plumland.

Jan. 1. Din'd at Warthole; wth ye Sheriff,‡ &c. u bin, mit Frawenzimmern im Carten-spiel biss an der 2 uhr. Gedenke die Comedy, *Love will find out ye way.*

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* Afterwards D.D., second son of Sir Daniel Fleming. He was R. of Grasmere, 1687; V. of Asby, 1694-1728. In the course of alterations to the rectory at Grasmere in 1895, the following inscription was found cut on a beam :—

THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT 1687. HENRY FLEMING PAR.

† For the story of this charter, see Ferguson's *Royal Charters of Carlisle.*

‡ According to the list given in Whellan, Leonard Dykes (of Warthole) had been appointed High Sheriff in 1681 and 1682; but Edward Hasel, appointed 1683, must have been in office at this time.

Jan. 2. Die Frawlein B. Dykes u. A. Reins sind zu Plumland in Carten-spiel. Mr. Hutchinson's Account of ye Quarrell at Newcastle: that all Mr. Davison's enimies (except Capt. Brabant) were private men; & had nothing to doe in ye Corporation.

,, 4. I din'd at Treepland; wth Sr. Francis Salkeld, Mr. Dykes, Mrs. Dykes, Reins &c.

,, 5. Din'd at Whitehall. u dabey Mr. Salkeld, Mr. Orfeur, &c. Sr Francis's Barb valu'd at 15.
Nach Carlile.

,, 6. Preach'd Mr. Chancellr's Turn. Aufm Abend im Cartensp. biss an der 2 uhr. mit H. Crosby u seine schwestern.

,, 7. Din'd at Rose: wth Mr. How, J. N. &c. Abends wieder im Cartenspiel. Die Fraw Smith hat mich taxirt dass ich solte sich den Stanwixen accusirt haben.

,, 8. Nach Penrith. H. Threlkeld hat mir gesagt dass der H. Sr J. L. observirt hat wie der Cantzler vom Sr G. F. caress'd wäre dass der Ertz-Deacon aber wäre nicht recht governable. In ye Evening ye Ch. came (from Middleton) to Salkeld.

,, 9. Chancellr and I went, in the evening, to Hutton. Sr G's project of makeing a new way frō ye park to His House; for 40lb, His Defence of Mr. Noble agt. Tyckle, Bird &c.

,, 10. In ye Evening to Salkeld.

,, 12. Early in ye morning to Hutton. Din'd at Rose: and staid there all night. In Cartenspiel mit dem H. Bischoff u seine gemahlin.

,, 13. With Mr. Tod to Wigton. At night ye Ch. Mr. Todd & I came to Plumland.
Auff der Reise sind wir eine uhr bey dem H. B.* zu Crookdake: u tractirt auf die Scottish Manier mit viel falschheit u blanditiis.

,, 14. Ch. & Mr. Tod took ye Test at ye sessions in Cockermoth. Wir sind gespeiset bey dem Sheriff: u darnach tractirt beym H. Lowry, Toppin, Noble, Lamplugh, Stevinson &c. Aufm Abend wieder (mit schwagern Ja. Nicolson) nach Plumland.

,, 16. At Red-Dyal. Tryal betwixt 2 Orfeurs refer'd to my Uncle Brisco & Mr. Lamplugh. At last (u zwar absonder-

* Sir John Ballantine, Kt., of Corehouse or Carros, in Scotland, bred a physician, married in 1663 Ann, d. and h. of William Musgrave, of Crookdake Hall, near Bromfield. (Nicolson & Burn.) Sir W. Dugdale wrote to Sir Daniel Fleming that he was one among others "who assume that title (of knighthood), but never received that honour from this King." (Le Fleming MSS., p. 187.)

lich bey meiner Kraft) agreed Mr. Charles to give his Unele 10lb to pay Him His annuity for ye future, and to secure Him from E. Lawson's Demands.
Home about 3 in ye morning.

Jan. 18. Pr. at Torpenhow; & Mr. Parker at Salkeld. Gespeiset bey mir 3 Orfeurs u Mr Salkeld mit seiner fraw.

,, 20. To Crookdake wth Mr. Ch. Orfeur. Woselbst sind wir zwey nachte (meistentheils im Cartenspiel) geblieben. Der H. J. B. hat mir viel von seinem Döchtern gesaget. Er ist ein rechter Scottischer Sehelm. &c.

,, 22. To Rose.

,, 23. To Salkeld.

,, 26. To Penrith wth Mr. Hume. met at night, wth Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Aglionby & Mrs. Walton. Walton's business refer'd to W. N. u agreed. H. A. u ich sind dic nacht da geblieben.

,, 27. Mr. Agl. & I went to Milrigg. sind wir im Wirtshauss tractirt biss am 9 uhr der nacht. Cock-fight appointed on Collup-Munday.* At Mr. A.'s all night: wth Mr. Morland.

,, 28. Went to see old Mr Singlcton a dying. Din'd wth Mr. Robinson at Ousby; & to Salkeld at night.

,, 29. Din'd at Lowther. Der H. J. L. hat mir (u Mr. Hasell) gesagt dass er wirde nicht lange in der Zagung delectirt werden: sondern er wollte büchern kauffen, u starke studiren. u dabey in vitam Aulieam invexit plurimū.
Fœlix ille qui procul negotiis &c.

,, 31. Din'd at Mr. Savage's. At night to Plumland.

Feb. 1. Pr. at Torpenhow; & Mr. Parker at S. New Messages (by Mrs. Robinson) from Crookdake: sed surdo.

,, 2. Din'd again at Caldbeck. At night (im Wirthauss zu S.) wth Mr. Senhouse, Mr. Fetherston & Coz. J. N.
Hospes M. R. pessimè per triduū ebrius. hat mit H. Parker gefochten &c.

,, 3. A messagc from Mr. T. Dalston yt He could ō meet at Langwaithby. went wth Senhouse & Mr. Agl. to visit Mr. J. Barwis—u darnach zu Kirk-oswald. Woselbst im Cartenspiel biss 11 uhr.
Court at Penrith, by ye Ch. alone.

,, 4. Mr. Ch. came to my house late from Appleby.

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* In that year, "Collop Monday" (the Monday before Ash Wednesday) fell on March 2nd. It does not appear from the diary that he attended the cockfight on that day in person.

Feb. 5. Ch. u I went to Kirk-oswald: view'd ye Church, & order'd ye workmen to remove ye Lead & Rubbish; but made no Bargain. The Ch. to Carlile.

„ 7. News of ye King's illness. yt He was seis'd (on Feb. 2) wth an Apoplectick fit. Whitehall & ye Tower shutt up.

„ 8. Pr. at Salkeld on Prov. 21. 24.

„ 9. At Mr. Barwis's buriall. Ill weather hinder'd me from a journey westward; to meet Mr. Senhouse, Mr. Patrickson, &c. at ye College.

„ 10. Met ye Ch. at Rose where I stay'd till Saturday following, & read prayers in Mr. Tod's absence.

„ 11. The ill news of ye Death of Charles ye Second. Regum optimi. He dy'd February 6. betwixt 11 and 12 at noon. The night before beg'd ye Queen's pardon & his Brother's. King James proclaim'd in ye City at three in ye Afternoon.

„ 15. Pr. at Carlile. Desir'd by ye Mayor, Aldermen &c zu trucken lassen die Predigung.

„ 16. To Rose: & ye next day, back wth ye Ch. to Carlile.

„ 18. to Lannercost. The Lead valu'd at 15lb & order'd to be sold to J.N.

Mrs. Dacre angry at my hinting upon the sacriledge of Abbey-lands. Sup'd wth Mr B. Fielding.

„ 19. By Wigton to Plumland.

„ 20. } Ill in a cold.
„ 21. }

„ 22. Pr. at Torpenhow & Mr Parker at S.

„ 23. To Rose. Paid for one of Mr. Parker's Licences. Mr. Savage brought an Address fro ye Dean. to Carlile.

„ 25. Back to Rose. My Ld gave me a new Address sign'd by Himself: wch was carry'd back to C. yt night.

„ 26. Address sign'd by ye Prebendaries; & hands of ye Clergy out of citations in ye Registry.

„ 27. Wth ye Address to Penrith. met only wth Mr. Agl. Mr. Bell & Mr. Threlkeld. Lodg'd at R. Willison's.

„ 28. Met at Appleby by most of ye Clergy of yt Deanry. back late in ye evening (wth bro. John) to Salkeld.

Mar. 1. Address sent to my Ld. wth desire to have Mr. Graham to present it. Pr. at S.

„ 2. Met Mr. Dalston at Woodside & stay'd somewt late.

„ 3. Mr. Hodgson's christning two Twins Thomas & Margaret. At night Mr. Lee & I at little S. all night.

„ 4. Ashwednesday. Walk'd off my cold.

„ 6. W.N. of Carlile, & his wife, gave me a visitt in yir Return from Mr. A's. And soon after Sr. R. Musgrave.

Mar. 7. Din'd at Wrey Hall in my way to Carlile. Deutsch mit H. Sanderson gesprochen.

,, 8. Pr & Sacramcnt at C.

,, 9. Weather-fast at Carlile.

,, 10. Ch. u I din'd at Rose: I came in ye evening to Plumland.

,, 12. Back to Carlile, by Rose. Mr. Patrickson, Mr. Tickell, Mr. Skelton &c. Din'd wth my Lord. At ye Chancellr in ye evening wth Mr. Agl. junior.* Mr. Skelton & Mr. Tickell. Health (drunk to Mr. Sk. a papist) prosperity to ye Church of England in spight of Popery & Fanaticism.

,, 14. In ye evening, ch. & I to Rose.

,, 15. Ordination at Rose. Ordain'd

1. Deacon — Calvert

3 Priests.— T. Nicols, Hewit, Frasier.

Inter quos Frasier (Scotus A.M. Aberdonensis) optimè omniū eruditus: sed et infœlicissimè promotus.

,, 16. Sind wir zu Rose geblieben. Die Fraw Sm. hat unsern beiden die jungfraw Flemming† proferirt.

,, 17. After Dinner to S.

,, 18. Mr. Hume and I wth Mr. Denton at Heskett. Es erscheinet mir dass de H. D. geheyrathet ware.

,, 19. Din'd at Edenhall. Election for citizens at C. Sr C. Musgrave & Mr. James Grahme chosen; nemine contradicentc.

,, 20. At little Salkeld, wth Mr. Smalwood, Mr. Agl. Mr. Simson & Coz. J.N. Notice of my being a Commissioner in a suit betwixt Mr Pattinson & Mr. Grahme of Nunnery.
Mr. Simson, Coz. J.N. & Sister & Mrs. M. Aglionby at my house very late; in yr way to Penrith.

,, 21. News of Sr J. Lowther's appearing yt morning very early at Appleby wth 300 Freeholders; upon a jealousy of an election for knights of ye Shire design'd by Sr G. Fletcher & Sr Ch. Musgrave.

,, 22. After Sermon, Mr. H. Agl. & I went to dine wth J.N. at Penrith. Sup'd wth L. Simson; and lodg'd at J.N's.

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* John Aglionby, son of the Recorder, was disinherited, and died before his father. For his character, see the Gilpin Memoirs, p. 22.

† Bishop's Smith's wife was mother (by her first husband, Sir H. Fletcher) of Barbara, wife of Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal. According to his monument in Grasmere Church they had eleven sons and four daughters. These Miss Flemings were therefore granddaughters of Mrs. Smith. See also April 22nd, 1685.

Mar. 23. Back to S. early: and thence (wth Mr. Robinson) to dine at Hutton. Sr R. Fenwick won 1s. of me at Tables. Sr Geo. deny'd any design to elect Knights on Saturday.

,, 24. After Dinner pay'd a visit at Kirk-oswald, view'd ye castle there; & sup'd wth Mr. Hume.

Et sic Annus Teritur
Quid boni?

1685.

Mar. 25. From Salkeld to Rose; thence to Plumland.

,, 26. W.N. of Carlile called at Plumland.

,, 29. Pr. at Torpenhow; & Mr. Parker at Salkeld. Mr. Salk: & wife at Mrs. Irton's buriall; & two Orfeurs at Mr. Chambers's.

,, 30. Din'd wth Mr. Savage at Caldbeck. Dr. Jemmison's cure for ye growing to of ye Liver. practiz'd by Cardang upon ye A. B. of St. Andrews. Pouring cold water suddainly on Him, after warm'd wth oils.
To Salkeld.

,, 31. Din'd wth Mr. Dean at Edenhall. Mr. R. Birkbeck character of Eldred Skelton. After Dinner to Carlile.

Apr. 1. After dinner waited on S^r^. Ch. Musgr. Er hat mich viel Complimentirt über meine getruckte sermon; sagende dass die Dedicatio ware ein sehr grosse ehr seinem selbsten u seinem sohn. S^r^. Chr. Mayor, Aldermen, Prebends, &c. went to meet Mr Dean & his Lady at Carlton.

,, 2. L^r^. from Mr. Ph. Musgrave. sehr lieblich. Chapter. Election of Kts.

,, 4. My L^d^. B^p^. & his Lady din'd wth us in Chapter. Sr Chr. left ye city. In ye evening to Salkeld.

,, 6. Back to ye Chapter at Carlile.

,, 8. Officers elected. W. N. Treasurer Mr. Brathwait (mit sehr u grosser streit) Curate of St. Mary's. Convocation-man, Sub Judice.

,, 9. Nach Penrith. Acc^ts^ stated wth Mr. Parker till December 1684.
A Commissioner for R. & G. Grahã ag^t^ J. Patteson.

,, 11. Back to Carlile. Sworn Treasurer. Mr. Dean & his Lady went to Edenhall.

,, 12. Preach'd at Aikton, & Mr. Nicols in ye Cathedrall. Din'd wth ye Ch. at Carlile; & walk'd in ye evening to Rose.

,, 13. To ye Commission at Penrith.

,, 15. Commission over at 8 in ye evening.
To Salkeld.

Apr. 16. After Dinner to Carlile.
,, 17. Good Friday. I preach'd for ye Bishop. Sr Wm Whitmore, Mr. Bennet &c. in Town.
,, 18. Went wth S^r^ Wm Whitmore (ein sehr kluger u gelehrter Mensch) &c. as far as Bothel. Thence to Pluml.
,, 19. Easter-day. Pr. & adm. Sacram^t^ at Torpenhow. Store of Communicants.
,, 20. Nach Rose. Im Cartenspiel mit dem H. Bishoff u. die Fraülein E. Fielding.
,, 21. Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Warwick (u noch andere Catholische) din'd at Rose. u darnach gedantzet haben. Qu: in futuræ exultationis prœludium. Avertat Deus! Wieder (aufm Abend) in Cartenspiel.
,, 22. Der H. Bishoff hat (sehr serious) die frawlein B. Fl. fur eine weib proponirt. met my father, in ye evening, at Salkeld.
,, 23. In ye evening to Carlile. The Coronation Day. Kg Qu. u Royall Families Health in ye Moot-Hall; wth three vollies of musquetts. Afterwards Mr. Basill Fielding's Commission (for Lieuten^t^. Governour) read in the Castle; & ye company deliver'd up to Capt Shackerley, Governour of Chester. Treated by Mr. B. F. in ye Castle. Nine great guns, and a volley of small shot, at each of the three afores'd Healths. W^th^ Capt Shackerley, Recorder &c. biss am Morgen. The Mayor in a Quarrell wth J. N. of Penrith, &c. Mr. Recorder severely censur'd by Capt Shackerley.
,, 24. Din'd at Rose; & acquainted my L^d^ wth Story's carriage to me ye night before. Return'd, in ye evening wth ye Ch. to Carlile.
,, 25. Rain kept me at Carlile. Monition frō ye A.B^p^ for the Convocation.
,, 26. To Salkeld. after eveings prayer back to Rose.
,, 27. Mr. Savage appointed a Chap^tr^ for ye election of a Convocation-man: but Mrs. Savage's Dying y^t^ day prevented. Chanc: u I at Carlile.
,, 29. Din'd at Rose. Thence to Mrs Savage's Buriall. Back to Carl.
,, 30. After Dinner, my L^d^ set forward of his London-journey: going y^t^ night to Hutton. Ich nach Pl.
May 1. Nach Carlile.
,, 2. Court kept for ye Chancell^r^ by Mr. Todd & W. N. Kingfield excomm. for Fornication.
,, 3. I Pr. at Carlile: where I stay'd y^t^ week.
,, 6. Aufm Abend in Cartenspiel mit Frawenzimmern zu Mr. Sanderson's.

May 7. Synod held by W. N. Convocation-men elected, Mr. Harrison* & Mr. Todd.

,, 8. My sister Fr. came to Carlile.

,, 9. By Crofton to Plumland.

,, 11. W. N. preach'd at ye Generall Chapter at Torpenhow. After five a clock to Carlile.

,, 12. General Chapter at Carlile. Pearson ye schoolmr Recanted on his knees: & Mr. Story Reprimanded. Im Cartenspiel mit dem Stanwixen sehr spate.

,, 13. Chapter at Penrith. Mr. Leigh† Preach'd: absonderlich wohl. A new Sequestration order'd for Kirk-oswald. Treated wth a Foy,‡ by severall of ye Clergy to Salkeld.

,, 14. Chapter at Appleby. Churchwardens admonish'd &c. To discountenance ye stories of Popery comeing in. with Mr. Harrison to Burgh. Woselbst sehr höflich tractirt u gantz spate.

,, 15. To Rippon.

,, 16. Mr. Weelks carry'd me (after dinner) to ye old Abbey of Fountains. Benedicite Fontes Domino. Kept (wth some private oratories) by Mrs. Messenger, a Papist.

,, 17. I pr. at Rippon on Matt. 5. 37. After Dinner waited on Sr. Jon. Jennings; der erst der hat G. T. ein Whig erklart. His House & Aviary very neat.

,, 18. Mr. Weelkes sett me to ye Spaws at Knaresborough. Sulphur-Spaw very nauseus & vomited as fast as drunk. Spaw-Ale. Gedencke die jungfraw Fish zu Knaresborough. At night to York. Dr. Comber gave me an acct of G. T. rudeness in sending for Him: u etwas vom H. Dr. Greenvil discurrirt hat.

,, 19. Most of ye Day spent in the Company of Dr. Wichā, Dr. Comber, Mr. Sanford & Mr. Bridges. Der letzte hat geschrieben wieder den Quakern: u ist ein Kluger u wohl gelehrter Mensch.

,, 20. Convocation open'd (ye Day after ye Parliamt) by Dr. Wickhā, Dr. Watkinson, Dr. Comber, Mr Stanford &c. Bp. of Durhā's Proxy, Mr. Bellasis exhibited His proxy wth a protestation; as did also Mr. Beaumont for ye Arch-

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* Christopher Harrison, M.A., V. of Brough-under-Stainmoor 1664-1695.

† John Leigh, M.A., V. of Edenhall and Langwathby 1683. He was deprived 1690, probably as a non-juror.

‡ "A treat given to a person on going abroad or returning home."—*Notes and Queries*, January 10th, 1899. "Foi, Fr. Voie, a treat at going abroad or coming home."—Lewis' *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet*. "Foy [foi, French], faith, allegiance, an obsolete word." ("Of them both did foy and tribute raise."—*Spenser*.)—Johnson's *Dictionary*.

deaconry: tho ye Archdeacon's Procurator did ō alledge any such order.

None appear'd for Chester nor Man; nor any for the Chapters of either Durham or Carlile. Adjourn'd (post dictā Absentiū contumaciā) till June 18.

Din'd wth ye Dean: who told us ye story of ye Neapolitan & Florentine sea-chaplains. 1. wt you know, & I not. 2. wt I know, & you ō. 3. wt neither you nor I.

In ye evening wth Dr. Comber u dabey Mr. Dreyden, Mr. Bridges, Mr. West, Mr. Beaumt &c. Canonical prayer discoursed. Act of parliamt & Canon, in ys matter, now reconcileable.

May 21. Mr. Harrison Mr West & I left York; met Mr. Tod at York-gate. Lodg'd at Richmond. Sr. Jos. Cradock's two paradoxes. 1. That ye Archdeaconry of Richmond ō under ye jurisdiction of York. 2. A Patent to two, for Life, ō valid in Law. Went to see Mr Wetwang & His wife. Welche meine geliebste geworden solte sein. 3 or four Religious Houses in & near ye Town. D. of Richmond ye fourth Honr of England.

,, 22. Homewards. Flos Trinitarius wild on ye marshes near Bowes; & of severall colours. Dumme Hill near Burgh. Mrs. Ardrey's melancholy to be represented to Sr. Jos. Williamson. Lodg'd at Appleby.

,, 23. Din'd at Kirkby-thor. At night to Salkeld.

,, 25. Serv'd ye Sequestration on Mr. Sanderson at Kirk-oswald; & Mr Rumney put in by ye Sequestrators. Lodg'd at Mr. Aglionby's.

,, 27. After Dinner wth Mr. Hume to Carlile.

,, 28. Ascention Day. I pr. in ye Cathedrall. In ye Gilds wth Mayor & officers: u aufm Abend in der Cartenspiel zu Stanwixen sehr spate.

,, 29. Mr. Todd preach'd in ye Cathedral. Din'd wth ye Lieutenant Governour. Express frō Scotland; wth certain Acct of Argile's Rebellion. Dragoons exercis'd before ye Moot-Hall. Mit der Officeren wohl spate.

,, 30. By Brumfield & Greenhow to Plumland.

,, 31. At Torpenhow. Christning Dinner at Jo: Featam's.

June 1. To meet Mr. H. Agl. at Crosthwait. Forc'd by ye Rain, to lodge yt night at little Brathwait. In ye evening at St. Herbert's Isle &c.

,, 2. To Hail.

,, 3. Din'd at Sea-Scale wth Mr. Th. Bellinghā, Mr. Patrickson, Mr. Ponsonby, Ch. Smalwood &c. u darnach höflich tractirt.

Mr. Bellinghã a German Travellour.

June 4. Wth Mr. Patrickson &c. at Ravenglass.
Aufm Abend im Collegio zu Cawder.

„ 5. H. Agl. u Ch. Smalwood din'd at Hail. Darnach nach Cockermoth u logirt zu Bridekirk.

„ 6. At Torpenhow in ye morning. Eine sehr Angry brieffe von meinem H. Fadern, wegen diese (wie er's genennet hat) Scandalous Ramble. By Sr Wilfrid Lawson's whim* at Heskett to Salkeld.

„ 7. Pr. at Salkeld.

„ 9. Mr. Miller of Hail wth me.

„ 12. Noch einmahl hat bey mir logirt H. Miller. News (by Mr. Robson) of Mr. Nelson's return frõ Carlile.

„ 13. To Carlile; in hopes of an election for Convocation. Aber frustra. Mr. Nelson õ to be seen.

„ 14. Tr. Sunday. I preach'd for ye Dean & administer'd Sacramt to severall of ye officers of ye two Troops of Dragoons. Mr. Miller preach'd at Salkeld.

„ 15. Early to Salkeld. After Dinner Mr Todd & I towards York; lodg'd at Mr. Harrison's.

„ 16. To Richmond. news of Monmouth's Landing.

„ 17. To York.

„ 18. Convocation. Onely, de novo, adjourn'd. Monmth proclaim'd Traytour. Mr. West & Mr. Hildyard din'd wth us at ye George. In ye evening Dr. Watkinson, Dr. Breery, Dr. Comber, Dr. Crobrow & young Dr. Johnson wth me for news.

„ 19. Tod u ich wieder verkehrt nach Richmond. News of Argyle's being taken.

„ 20. To Salkeld. news of Mr. Nelson's death.

„ 21. To Carlile. Mr. Nelson bury'd at evening prayer. Mr. Nicols proffer'd to preach.

„ 23. Our Grand Chapter. The Governour, Major Sutherland & other officers, din'd wth us.

„ 26. After Dinner at Linstock to agree Mr. Bowey & Jon: Wright. wch was (seemingly) done, & ye next day appointed for sealing of writeings.

„ 27. Mr. Bowey fled off ye agreemt. news of old Mrs. Copley's death, brought by Mr. Perkins.

„ 28. I pr. at Carlile on Rom. 13-5 and din'd wth ye Governour.

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* Hesket Hall, built by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the first Baronet, is a singular structure, with twelve angles so contrived that the shadows give the hour of the day. The roof is circular, the chimneys running up in the centre.—*Whellan.*

June 29. By Torpenhow (where I let my Tythes) to Plumland.

,, 30. Court kept at Lorton; woselbst verz. 8s. Dragoons left Carlile.

July 1. Din'd at Threepland.

,, 3. To Bromfield & Greenhow wth Mr. Parker.

,, 5. Pr. at Torpenhow.

,, 6. Din'd at Caldbeck, wth Mr. Porter: who very impatient to have Salt-pans to Salk.

,, 7. Corrections at Penrith. news of ye plund'ring of wells by the Rebells. To Salkeld.

,, 8. Corrections at Appleby. Moor curate at Mallerstang, suspended for 3 years for clandestine marriages.

,, 9. Din'd wth Mr. Savage at Edenhall. Die jungfraw Harrison* zum ersten mahl gesehen. Mr. Leigh's Acc^t^ of His own own marriage: in spite of monm^th^ & Argyle.

,, 10. To Millrigg. Mr. Dalston carry'd me to Temple-Sowerby: whither ye Post brought us certain news of Monm^th^'s Defcat. Bonfires.

,, 11. Bonfires at Salkeld, Lazonby & Kirk-oswald. Die jungfraw A. Bellingha erstlich gesehn zu Lazonby.

,, 12. I pr. at Edenhall. u sehr höflich tractirt.

,, 13. By Torpenhow to Plumland. New Bond frō ye Farmers. 10 li left at Pl. for widow Johnson.

,, 14. Corrections at Wigton. Mr. Child's controversy wth Ch: wardens.

,, 15. Corrections at Carlile. Mr. Lowry, Mr. Wilks &c. promis'd to be bayl'd out of prison.

,, 16. I met ye Ch. at Carlton: & return'd to Carlile. S^r^ Ch. Musgr. & Mr. Sollicitor brisk opposers of R. L'estrange's *modallities*. Bill for small tythes thrown out by ye Bishops. To Salkeld.

,, 18. At Lazonby wth J. Emmerson. Newes von der Niedergang wie B. C. erhahlt sich. Thence to Kirk-oswald: treated by Jos. Henderson.

,, 19. I pr. at Salkeld; & Mr. Parker at Skelton. woselbst ich bin sehr expectirt.

,, 20. Boy sent nach Hail mit bricf dem H. Ponsonby, Morland u (absonderlich) B. C. wth Mr. Smalwood & Mr. Aglionby (after dinner) at Low Hall.

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* Sir Richard Musgrave married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, Kt., of Allerthorpe, Yorkshire.

Here the diary breaks off. Thus there is no record how the letter was received by B. C. But the volume closes with accounts and a few memoranda, the first item being, on June 3rd, 1686 :—

	£	s	d
EINE wedding ring	01.	06.	00.
Spent zu gehehrahtung	05.	00.	00.

The accounts, &c., are not of much general interest, but the following entry seems worth recording :—

June 16. 98.

Mem. Agréed with Dr. Pearson that he attend myself and family as often as our occasion shall require, when he is not letted by necessary attendance elsewhere, and that I am to pay him therefore every Martinmass two Guinneas.

Witness— Mr. Farrington.
Mr. Ion.
Mr. Corney.

The second, third, and fourth volumes are only almanacks. In these are inserted a number of accounts, with botanical, archæological, historical, and theological memoranda, which do not appear to be worth printing. The fifth volume also contains many such notes; but in it the diary recommences, after an interval of nearly five years, upon his birthday, June 3rd, 1690, and is continued to December 31st of that year. Nearly half the space is occupied by botanical notes; and, as a whole, it is not of much general interest, but a few extracts are here given :—

1690.

June 3. Dies annorum nostrorum in ipsis Septuaginta annis. ps. $\frac{89}{90}$ Atq Ego miser hodie 35^{tum} ætatis annum complevi. Quid autem per Semi-transactū unius Seculi Spatium boni fecerim Rogās. St. Imò, Quid non mali! Ab ipsis incunabulis Deo et Literis dicatus, nihil (vel, quod pejus, aliud) agendo, annos conteri. Interim—Tu Deus misericors, cujus virtus in infirmitate perficitur, sis mihi (per reliquos si qui adhuc restant) adjumento, ut Tibi vivam. Ut sic

numerem dies meos scire facias, ut adducam cor ad Sapientiam.

Des benignus ut Cunctis (in posterum) Juventutis Deliriis, mundi et Seculi iniquioris illecebris, oculos amoveam; et in Te solum fixos habeam.

Esto, pater optime, propitius peccatis meis, et Iniquitatum mearum ne recordare amplius.

Cor mundum crea in me Deus, et Spiritum rectum innova in visceribus meis. Ne projicias me à facie Tuâ; et Spiritum Sanctum Tuum ne auferas à me. Exaudi de habitaculo Tuo, Deus Israel, et propitiare Amen. Amen.

June 5. In manus resumpsi Historiolam Jacobi 11^{di} dudū (mente potius conceptam, quam) inchoatam; indies, donec perficiatur, elaborandam.

,, 12. habe ich mit dem H. Bishoff gespeiset zu Edenhal. ubi de vicaria supplendâ (M^{ro} Leigh nuper abdicato) frustrà est Consultum.

,, 18. Aufm Fast tag gepredigete ich zu Kendall ausm Joel 2. 17. Darnach in Horto Joh. Robinson (Sutoris ultra crepidam docti) plantæ occurrebant sequentes Britannicæ.

,, 19. Per vicinii Avia Deviaq: cursitavimus. D^{s} Sutch M. B. medicus Kendaliensis, A Farrington Affiuis meus perdilectus, Joh. Robinson antedictus, et W.N. Inter sylvas et fl. Cantii cataractas, æstivo calore obrutis occurrebant Lapides Entrochi in unā massam concreti. In ye milldamm, above ye Force near Levanz.

July 10. With Mr. Lawson at Maburg (de quo quære, Annon potius Templū sit coelo Dicatū quam, ad mentem C. Cambdeni, Propugnaculi cujusvis Romani Rudera? Hanc enim mihi sententiam confirmant cùm forma structuræ veteris tùm erecti quatuor in medio Lapides majores.)

,, 11. At Graystock wth Mr Todd, Mr Ward &c on an Arbitration 'twixt Mrs. Williams & the Sequestrators. Woselbst es erklart dasz H. W. Williams ein grosser Schelm wäre. Quòdq ejusdem posteri hodiè è vicinorum Spoliis saginentur.

,, 16. Gepredigete ich zu Carl aufm Fast tag Sheriff and Justices in der Kirch. Aufm Abend erfreueten w über der geburt dess Junkern Lowther.

,, 17. Spatzieren der H. Chanc^{r}. u ich nach Rose zu. Todulus accusatus de expositâ malè precatiuncula—Cover His Head in the day of Battail.

,, 21.) Zu Penrith; attending ye Deputy-Lieutenants about y^{ir}
,, 22.) Light-Horse.

July 29. Zu Carlile. Renuit H. T. Prœsentationē ad vicariā de Edenhal subscribere; quòd Deprivationē m^ri Leigh legalem non Agnoverit.

Aug. 1. Zu Rose. u dabey der Todulus; welcher denegirt hat seine sündigkeit von dieser er accusirt wäre Jul. 17. At hoc, pro more suo, nimis insolenter; uti constabat.

,, 6. I inducted Mr. Moon into ye vicaridges of Edenhal and Langwathby.

Sep. 13. At Rose. Der H. Bis' sehr freundlich hat mich consulirt dass ich die Deanery oder wass falt suchen wen er (also bald, zu storbe. Ast Ego—vivitur exiguo melius. Et, Fœlix ille qui procul &c.!

,, 14. Gepredigete bey mir—zu Salkeld Mr James Lason; non ita pridem Cordæ Selgovarum (i.e. ut ipse me docuit, zu Dumfrese) Moderator presbyterii sub Archiepiscopo Glasguensi. Before ye Church of Scotland was run down by ye Kirk.

,, 15. Mrs. Williams conven'd at Hutton: and convinc'd.

,, 19. Mr. Lason inform'd me of two Runic Inscriptions to be mett wth in Scotland. 1. The Letter'd stone in Eskdale-moor (w^thin 3 miles of Hutton Church) in ye County of Annan. 2. In ye Church at Rothwald (alias Revel) in ye road frō Annan to Dumfrese. He gave me also ye Inscription on Mac-Duff's Cross.

,, 23. With Mr. Winder at Greystock and Johnby. Mrs. Williams sehr höflich nicht so Mab.

Oct. 6. Mr. Leigh wth me at Salkeld. Ill Leigh, qui quondam D^ris Sherlock conversione Auditâ, ingemuit multum.
Neque enim sic omnibus amissa reddentur Beneficia.

,, 9. Zu Kirkbythore & Mill-rig. Per Rudera Gallati veteris, Platearum traetus et parietinas, plurimas observavimus Antiquæ Gentis Reliquias, putà ollas fictiles, Laterculos, &c. Inter hæc urnula reperta est sat pulchra; necnon moneta Argentea cum Inscriptione seq.

IULIA AUGUSTA
PIETAS PUBLICA

,, 20. Zu Cockermoth mit dem H. Guthry; latcly a moderator of ye Presbytery in ye Episc. Church of Scotland. Quanta sit Deformatæ Ecclesiæ hodiernæ barbaries, plurimis docuit quæ ipse est expertus.

,, 21. Zu Bank-end. E vicino Lacu conchylia margaritifera; de quibus rectè Beda (quod margaritæ nostræ omnis sunt coloris) lib. 1. cap. 1. Hist. Ent.

Nov. 12. From Newby by Strickland. Th. Lawson assur'd me y^t^ F. Molinos had written to W. Pen and G. Fox declaring himself a Brother.

„ 22. biss am 28 zu Carlile in Chapter. Leases granted to me of Prior-Hall and the Intacks at Farmanby: Quo jure, nondum constat. Upon the like bottom, ye Chancell^r^ took a Lease of Coney-warrens &c.

The latter part of this volume contains a diary of 1702 (the first year of his Episcopate), which may be treated in a future article.

There are no regular diaries from the end of 1690 to the autumn of 1701, an interval which comprises nearly half of the printed volume of Bishop Nicolson's letters, as edited by John Nicols in 1809. Of this period there are only several almanacks containing a few accounts and memoranda, of which some may be noticed.

In 1692, he gives a copy of certain documents relating to the disfranchisement of Christopher Musgrave, Esq., by the Council of the City of Carlisle, and the action taken by the House of Commons therein.—See Chancellor Ferguson's *M.P.'s of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 69.

In 1694, he gives a list of the number of fornicators presented in the several Deaneries (58 in all), and adds:—

My fees in ye Genl Chap^tr^

Dismission of any prsentented	...	0.	1.	0
Penance, for fornication ...	...	0.	3.	6
— Incest ...	...	0.	14.	0
— Clandestine mar ...	...	0.	5.	0.

In 1699, he gives the list of his servants, with the wages paid to them, on November 11:—

Jane, a year...	...	02.	00.	00.
Will., half a year	...	02.	10.	00
Barbary, a year	...	01.	15.	00
Mary, a year	...	01.	06.	00.

The thirteenth volume (a book bound in skin, similar to the first volume) contains a long account of his stay in

London from November 29th, 1701, till his return to Cumberland on March 13th, 170½. He was in London for the publication of his book, *The Scottish Historical Library*. He records at much length the contents of the various collections of fossils and coins which he examined. These are here omitted, and only extracts of more general interest are printed:—

Dec. 9. Clergy-feast * Mr. Lampl. preach'd. Stewards wth Tinsel-Laurels. B. of Norwich's kind Invitation.

,, 23. Mr. Gibson, Acc^t^ of Address frō ye Council of Ireland ag^t^ Resumptions. Election of Convoc. men for London, 25 on each side. No Abjuration-Oath, but Renunciation. B. of S. very kind; some original Charters in ye hand of D. of Queensbury. Invited to see ye AB. of Philipopoli. Tho. Britain (a seller of small-coal, Char-coal & old-coal) a Bookish & Musical Gentleman. Mr. Harley (late Speaker) at Mr. M's chamber. B. of Wor^cs^ † complim^t^ to A. B. Sancroft; thanking God for ye takers of Oaths, for preservation of ye Ch. and ye Refusers, for suppressing of Atheism. Mr. Mountain bit by Sr W. Strickland. Virgil, read in a Coach. B. of Wor^cr^ ag^n^.

Who sells ye Liveings that he can't possess
And farms y^t^ Sine-Cure his Diocese.

Acts of this Speaker's wth For wch of these do ye stone me.

,, 27. Mr. Ferguson (at Coll. ‡ Grahme's) a true Churchman. Observ'd, y^t^ Sr W. Temple, in his memoirs, had asserted y^t^ ye K. of Fr. (in case of his getting Fl.) would never desire Holland: And Sr W. Jones (in his Oxford Speeches) maintains ye power of ye Commons to imprison. 'S Advice to ye K. to have Rewards & punishm^ts^ equally distributed. Din'd, at Mr. Jon. Watson's, wth Sr C. M. and his two sons. Coll. Grahme to acknowledge y^t^ his son had made a Trip in Hon^r^. Sup'd wth W. Tullie, wth his B^rs^ & Sisters, Mr. Pew, &c. great.

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* The preacher at the annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held in 1701 was Thomas Lamplugh, D.D., afterwards Prebendary of York. John Moore was Bishop of Norwich, 1691; of Ely, 1707; died 1714.

† William Lloyd, Bishop of S. Asaph, 1680; of Lichfield, 1692; of Worcester, 1699; died, 1717.

‡ Colonel James Graham, of Levens, second son of Sir George Graham, of Esk; brother of Viscount Preston and of William Graham, Dean of Carlisle; M.P. for Westmorland, 1708-1722.

Dec. 31. Sr C. M. carry'd me to Westminster & Cous. Relf brought me to ye Prince's chamber, where ye K. Rob'd & crown'd. He approv'd ye Choice of Mr. Harley; and spoke to both Houses wth a strong voice.

Jan. 1. Din'd wth Mr. Stanwix. Visited (a second time) by S^{r} Ph. Sydenham; who brought me an invitation to dine, ye next day, with my Ld President.

,, 2. Beg'd leave of Sr C. M. to dine wth Ld P. S^{r} Ph. Sydenha's prsent of a deal of Tetrici &c. Otho, & other Counterfeits, at 8^{s} 6^{d}. nine in number. Din'd wth L^{d} president whose Coins &c. elsewhere, in this Book.

,, 3. Din'd at Lambeth. Thank'd by A B. for my Answ. to Att.* Got Mr. Elstob's Saxon Homily.

,, 4. P^{d} my first visit, in ye evening to Mr. Evelyn; whence to Grey's Inn. Abjuration-Oath setled; pro tempore.

,, 6. At Fulham. Ld Bishop's † commands to come again wth Coll. Grahme. A B. Seller's History frō Mr. Burscough, at ye Vine. He ye Author of the pref. to Mr Gibson's Carmen Macaronicum.

,, 7. Din'd with Cap. Hatton. Thence to Mr. Evelyn's. His painted coins; drawn at Frankendale. Paris-print (at ye Louvre) far above that at Cambridge. Maps taken out of Books. In ye evening at Grey's Inn: Abjuration-Oath reassum'd and adjourn'd:

,, 10. At Fulhā wth Coll. Graham. The Bp. very hearty for a successor. Lights in Hide-park.

,, 11. From St Paul's (where I preach'd on ps. 5, 3.) to dine wth Sr W. Gore, Ld Mayor. NB Cut for ye stone. In ye evening, wth Dr Kennet at Mr Cradock's near Aldgate.

,, 12. With Dr Woodward (Mr Dale & Mr Hare of ye Herald's Office) and Mr Child, S^{t} F's son, at Manwaring's.

,, 13. After ye Speeches at ye prsentm^{t} of ye prolocutor, dined wth Dr Wake,‡ Dr Kennet, Mr. West, Dr Mandevil. B. of Chichester§ story of Dr Att's prevarication wth him ab^{t} ye B. of Sarum's Sollicitations. — After Dinner to Lambeth:

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* Thomas Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, 1692; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1695; died, 1715. Francis Atterbury was at this time Preacher at the Rolls. He was Dean of Carlisle, 1704-1711; Dean of Christ Church, 1711-1713; Dean of Westminster, 1713-1723; Bishop of Rochester, 1713; deposed, 1723; died, 1733.

† Henry Compton, Bishop of Oxford, 1674; of London, 1675; died, 1713.

‡ William Wake, Dean of Christ Church; Rector of S. James', Westminster, 1694; Dean of Exeter, 1701; Bishop of Lincoln, 1705; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1716; died, 1737.

§ John Williams, Bishop of Chichester, 1695; died, 1709.

Mr. Gibson's first Letter for Cous. Pearson.* NB The Oxford-Almanac for 1702.

Jan. 14. Mr Child's Coins view'd wth Mr. Dale; who gives an ill acc^t^ of Sr W. D's carelessness in Heraldry & Records, particularly, His Writs of Summons.

,, 15. With Mr. Dale & Mr. Hare at ye Herald's office New Draught of Arms & pedigrees very fine, at 40^lb^ and 15^lb^. Thence to ye Tower; of wch elsewhere. — Din'd wth Drs Kennet, prideaux & Waugh. Mr. Ed. Stephen's Ded. of prayers for ye Dead &c. to ye D. of Cant.

,, 16. With Dr. Johnston (S^r^ Ph. Syd. wth me) at my Lady Peterborough's. A deal of Collections, ill written & confus'd. A Ms. History in Engl. Meeter (Fol. in pergā). frō Brute to Edw. 2. mostly Affairs of ye British Kings, Arthur, &c with Merlyn's prophecies, &c. — Original Charters & grants, wth seals, sav'd by Mr. Dodesworth in 7 or 8 Drawers.

,, 17. Dined at Lambeth wth B^ps^ of Worcester, Hereford,† Norwich, Chichester & Bangor. Deans of Lincoln & Chichester, Dr Burnet (of ye Charter-House) Dr. Bentley, &c. Cous. Pearson Lr ab^t^ ye D. of Y's Illness comm. wth good encouragement.

,, 19. Din'd wth ye B. of Norw. Copy of L. Bede of ab^t^ 800 years old. His Library in five rooms, besides Closets.

,, 22. Din'd wth ye B. of Worcester. Mr. Lloyd's Coins. Roman & Greek very numerous; especially in Brass. Class'd according to times of Consulships; and ye Gr. mark'd on ye years H M. HI. &c.

,, 23. At ye Tower wth Cous. Orfeur. The Armoury for 100,000 men. Horse Armoury; Kings on Horseback. Ch. 1^s^. Armour prsented by ye City of Lond.

,, 25. St Paul's day (clear) & first Sunday of the Term. Judges & Serjeants, in Scarlet, at St Paul's. Ld May^r^ & B. of Lond. AB. of Philopopoli; attended wth a physitian (in red) & two persons in holy Orders: whereof one ask'd me why ye Convocation ō pray'd for as well as ye parliament. In ye Afternoon, Dr Trimnel preach'd on 1. Cor. 1. 21.

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* William Pearson, R. of Bolton-Percy; Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1690; Sub-Dean of York, 1695; afterwards Chancellor of York; died, 1715.

† Humfrey Humphries, Bishop of Bangor, 1689; of Hereford, 1701; died, 1712. John Evans, Bishop of Bangor, 1701; of Meath, 1715; died, 1724. Richard Bentley, D.D. (the well-known scholar), was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1700-1742. The Dean of York was Thomas Gale, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of St. Paul's School, 1672; Dean of York, 1697-1702.

Jan. 26. Din'd wth my Ld Thanet; & good Resolutions taken (wth Coll. Grahme) for Appleby, by Manufactures &c. With Dr L. Dr Alston Dr Waugh & Mr Smith (of Qu.) at ye Vine.

,, 29. Din'd wth Sr Rob. Southwel; who was enter'd at Q. Coll. in 1653. return'd fro his second Emb. in Portugal in 1669. Lewenhook's great Discoveries in Semine animali. Sweden prov'd to be Plato's Atlantis. Dr Sloan gives all his Salary to the Clerks, 50^lb^. B. of Worcester gave me Dr Kennet's History of ye late Convoc. and, returning home, I found another (gilt-paper *) fro ye AB of C. B^p^. of C's Bill ab^t^ Melburn not like to pass easily.

,, 30. Mr Gibson pr. at S. Bride's on Eccles. 3. 8. good & Loyal. A prsent fro Dr Kennet (by ye penny-post) of his Hist. of ye late Convoc. With ye printer, in a Garret near Stocks-market. Remarks on ye Oxf. Almanack, & Dr Aldrich's Verses on ye D. of Gloc. written on it.

Ne vel Roma suas Tamesinis jungeret undas,
Nec putrem inferret fœda Geneva lacum.

,, 31. At ye Library at St James's, wth Mr. Wanley. Dust & Babel. A Saxon B. of ye Gospels never compar'd by Junius. The Liber Medicinalis; its Catalogue gives ye names of y^ir^ plants charms, &c. in it. Thoughts of printing 1000 copies of the Alexandrian Copy. — Din'd at Lambeth. A B's stories of Dean Owen's stealing ye powder fro ye Canons: And of Mr. Sheringham's makeing a new Bible, in his studying Fits.

Feb. 1. Mr. Wanley din'd wth me at my B^rs^. In love wth painting & Musick. History of ye Gr. Genesis, in Capitals, at Cotton's Library. (I suppose 'tis in Dr Smith's Hist. of ye Libr.) — From my Ld Thanet's by Dr Lancaster's to ye D. of Paul's Lodgeings, at ye Temple wth Mr. Gibson. Resolutions there taken to protest on Tuesday, & to end ye Cause in Convoc.

,, 2. Learn'd from Mr. Grey's MS. of ye Writers of Scotland. — Ch. Lesley (Author of ye Regale &c.) 2d son of ye B. of

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* It was customary for letters to or from the Archbishop of Canterbury to be written on gilt-edged paper. I am told that Archbishop Howley (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1828-1848) was the last who continued this fashion. "When Sir John Coleridge, father of the Lord Chief Justice, was a young man at the Bar, he wished to obtain a small legal post in the Archbishop's Prerogative Court. An influential friend undertook to forward his application to the Archbishop. 'But remember,' he said, 'in writing your letter that His Grace can only be approached on gilt-edged paper.'"—*Collections and Recollections by one who has kept a Diary*, p. 84. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Clogher, who lived to 100 years, and (before ye Revolution) Chancr of the Cathedral of Connor. — The late D. of Lauderdale Author of the Pacquet of Advice to ye men of Shaftsbury. — The pref. to Rule's True Representation of Presbyt. Governmt (4o Edinb. 1690) saies, in the 3d Edition, that it had undergone an Examen rigorosū of ye whole party.

Feb. 7. At Lambeth, fetching back my Book & Ep. Ded. Oblig'd to leave out ye contents of Sr G. M's Jus Regiū. Din'd wth Dr Lancr. not a word of Convoc.

,, 8. I preach'd for Dr Birch, on 1. Cor. 11. 16. suppos'd to have design'd ye Sermon (made 17 years before) agt Dr Att. Waited after-noon on Capt. Hatton who gave Mr. Gibson & me ye State of Jacobit. prsented to ye Speaker's Story of the Frenchman's reckoning Brit. Cam. Spu and Thea. four Suffragan Sees in ye province of York. Another of Jos. Scaliger's learning Welsh frō ye preaching Linguist in Switzerland. After Mr. Jos. Smith's Sermon at Trinity-Chapple, to Grey's Inn: Sr C. M's stories of ye Bpps throwing out Mr Coke's Bill & ye petition for ye Ship; all party. With Tho. Bell till 10 at night. 's Act of Mr. Lesley's good temper.

,, 9. At Dr Kennet's wth Dr Hickes * & 's Lady. The Artificial Grate-Bellows Clergy & yir wives debate ymselves. Din'd wth Dr Waugh. At ye Dean of St Paul's in ye Temple, wth Mr Gibson: an angry Act of Dr Beverage's trimming yt day, in Convocation; & declineing to joyn in ye protestation wch he had before subscrib'd.

,, 10. On Mr Cook's call, to Westmr & gave my Ld's papers to ye B. of Lichfd. Ch. Crow sure of ye Bprick of Raphoe. D. of Peterborough angry at ye Expedient of Dr Bev. Dr Nichols of Selsey, half ruin'd by ye Sea. promis'd a visit by Dr Bry. Dr Pelling's parish perverted to popery. Din'd (together wth Dr. W.) at Ld Thanet's. In ye evening, Mr. Wotton's first visit: most welcome. Dr Caius's Translation of Celsus, a Blunder in Collier's Dictionary. Lady Thanet's observation of ye Apple-woman's knowing when ye H. of C. would sit late.

,, 11. Enquir'd for Cousin Rf. at ye Office, & Mr. Chamberlain in petty France. Din'd wth ye B. of Sarum's Lady & children.

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* Formerly Dean of Worcester, but deprived as a non-juror. The non-juring Bishops consecrated him as Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, with a view to keeping up the succession.

Her perfect acquaintance wth ye members in ye H. of C. y^t^ went out, or stay'd in on ye Abjuration-Question.

Feb. 14. Call'd up by Cous. Suche, my young Valentine. Sat, ye first time for my picture.* Met wth Dr Chetwood at Sr C. M.'s chamber; who saies so help me God was borrow'd frō ye Duellers. Din'd at Lambeth: where Acc^t^ of Convoc. prorogu'd (on ye occasion of the Prolocutor's Death) to Thursday next: but ye Lower House would return (as some did) and place Dr Finch in ye Chair. The Deanry of Salisbury rather given to Dr Mill, or Mr. Young than Dr Kennet. Mr. Savery's new Invention for raising of water, to an infinite heighth, by Heat and Rarefaction. His Engines carry'd water frō ye Cellar (whither it was brought in pipes above forty yards) to ye Top of a high Brick-House near Dorset-stairs. Shewn to ye King at Hampton-Court, and highly approv'd.

,, 15. Preach'd for Dr. Kennet. Mr. Gibson, frō Lambeth by ye Bridge. At night to wait on two Mrs. Musgraves, at my Lady Franklin's. Late afterw^ds^ wth Mr. Charlwood.

,, 16. Carry'd Dr. J. Smith's Letter to Mr Wanley. At ye B. of R's. wth Coll Grahā. Miss'd of attending Ld Admiral wth Dr Woodw^d^. At night wth Mr Doody, Mr Buddle & Mr Pettiver, Virtuosoes, Wild Sage supplies ye use of Hops. Assa foetida gently rubb'd on a Dish ye best Shalot.

,, 19. Presented my Scottish Library, early in the morning, to my L^d^ AB. of C. who was pleas'd to take notice y^t^ he had already read it (in loose sheets) & believ'd the best Historian in Scotland w^d^ be instructed by it. Good things said of my Ld Tarbet, and ye late Sr Geo. Mackenzie; who, it seems, once us'd to run frō ye Common-prayer; as Gen. Talmash told him. My L^d^ went, in hast, to the Convocation; in order to prorogue 'em, w^th^out chooseing a new prolocutor.

,, 20. Books prsented to ye B.B. of Worcester, Sarum & Norwich, Mr. Stonestreet & my brother Jos. After Dinner, at Mr. Charlton's Musæū. The owner courteous, tho' in a high feaver.

,, 20. At night—With Dr Brown, till late. He acquainted me wth Mr. Ch's true name being Curteine; & y^t^ he had (he believ'd) laid out, as himself said, 5000^lb^. in his Knacks.

* I do not know where this picture is. It cannot be the picture which was in the possession of Colonel Lindesay (of which there is a copy at Rose Castle), nor that now at Staffield Hall, for both of these represent Nicolson in episcopal robes.

Alps have 7 or 8 good roads over 'em: Vallies of 100 Leagues, continual Snow, of 5 or 6 Layers of different years. Paduan Br^s were Jews. Turks not prolifick. Qu. if frō Coffee.

Feb. 21. Sat ye last time for my picture. At S^r. C.M's setling ye Bill ab^t Colby-Leathes. In the evening takeing leave at Lambeth. AB's promises kind. Mr. Snow's frank Entertainm^t of Dr Waugh, Mr. Gibson & me. The Vine in Long Acre is the Locus Synodi; where a Comittee of 16 Lower-House-men sat, all night, on lowering ye price of Claret. Dr. Maunder prol.

,, 23. To S^r Ph. Sydenhā one Book for himself, and another for my Ld Admiral. Din'd wth Dr Woodw^d at my brother's. In ye evening wth Mr. S. Clark seeing ye Tiger & at ye Greyhound. Ar. Hall's Case.

,, 24. At my Ld Longvil's wth Mr. Wotton; gave His L^dsp my book. Ld Nott's Speech of 5 hours on ye Abjuration-Act. Mr. J. Smart's proportion of Taxes and Reprsentatives: the 11 Northern and Western Counties 103 of 513 in Taxes, & send 216 members; whereas Essex and Middlesex 104 of ye Taxes, & only 16 members. From Mr. Thynn's to Ld Carlile's wth a Book. Din'd, wth ye Warden of All Souls, &c. at Dr Lancaster's. Farewell at ye Fountain.

,, 25. Begun my journey homewards. White-Chapple, ye Hospital for Seamen's Widows, by ye Society of Trinity-House. Introduc'd by R. Hood & ye Green-man to Epping-Forest, in view of Waltham-Abbey and Copt-Hall on ye left hand, & park-Hall (the E. of Anglesey's) and Hill-Hall (S^r Ed. Smith's) on ye right. At Bishop-Stafford all night. The new School, wth Library & writeing-School, over the Market-House, fine. The old Castle, or Fort, in the meadows. 25 m frō London.

,, 26. Parted wth brother Jos. & Cous. Ja. Nicolson at ye Rose in B. Stafford. Spent 10^s. By Newport & ye E. of Suffolk's house (Audley-end) at Saffron-walden. A Roman Fort on ye Beacon Hill, above ye High-way. Vid. Cambd. Brit. Saffron planted ab^t Midsummer, stands 3 years & gives its ripe flower ab^t Michaelmas. By Bonebridge & over two or three old Dykes (ye largest at Gogmagog-Hills to Newmarket, 25 miles frō B. Stafford. Most of the Fields eover'd wth Flints; the countrey like Clyddesdale. A single man, & two Horses, at plough; & throng in sowing Barley. The Race rail'd out, near ye Town; wch makes two parishes, one in Cambridgesh. ye other in Suffolk. The

Min^{r} of both, Mr Fisher, not at home. Spent, at baiting, 1^{s}. 6^{d}. Thenceforw^{d}. 12 m. (in all 37) to Bury S. Edmond's. all curious sandy way.

Feb. 27. purchas'd of a Barber at Bury, Utensils for Trimming; A box, powder & Tuft, at 1^{s} 2^{d}. Bottle of Orange-oil, 8d. Ball & Box of Lignū vitæ 1^{s}. Bill, & serv^{ts}, 9^{s}. 6^{d}. Thence (8 miles, 4 good & as many abominably bad) to Brettenham, at Dinner: met wth Dr Batty, with Mr. Rivet and 's Lady. The Cattle all red; and tips of wood on y^{ir} horns. Hawks and Fishponds; frō ye last, 240 carps to be deliverd, ye next month, to my Ld Gainsbrough's order at Stamford: Not now worth above 30^{lb} tho' as many sold formerly to Ld Arlington at one time as came (at 5^{s} p pair) to 80^{lb}. Those at ye E. of Hereford's near Ipswich, will come to a whistle; and these, at Bretenham, fly frō their feeders when ye great Clock strikes. All Houses moted round, to preserve water in ye Summer.

Mar. 1. Sr Geo. Weny. gave me a long History of his own Life & troubles; his keeping ye Royal Fort (his chamber, where Common-prayer was read) in Trinity-Coll, his travels, with Cavaliers, into Wales & Cornwal; his entrance on ye Estate 44 years ago, when 33, his sufferings by an eldest son (by a former Lady) who follow'd K. Ja. into Fr. turn'd Papist, & sold ye Reversion of ye Estate to Mr Shepherd ye Merch^{t} frō whom Sr G. repurchas'd it, & setled it on ye eldest by this Lady, of much better Qualifications. Sr G. a g^{t} eater of fruit, all his daies; and had pippins prscrib'd for ye circulated of his blood.

I preach'd twice at ye parish-church; worth about 80^{lb}. P. An. in ye gift of ye Ld Chanc^{r} or Keeper. Brettenhā has no footsteps of ye old Com-bretonium; nor is ye River Bretten (or so much as a Brook) near it. Red cows suppos'd to give the finest cream.

,, 2. Sr G. W. a g^{t} Correspondent wth Coleman, ye D. of Y's martyr'd Secr. who was son of ye parson of Thorp near Brettenham, bred beyond seas; where he was perverted to popery, and (returning) brought over his mother & sisters. In K. Ch. 2's time, he told Sr G. at his own Table, y^{t}, w^{n} ye D. came to ye Crown, they must all be of his Religion. Several of S^{r} G's Letters found in his Closet; at wch Ld Keeper North more startled than was needful. Din'd at Hitcham wth K. Ja's Dr Batty, a g^{t} master of K^{t} Errantry & ye makeing of Spirits out of Sider. Lost 2^{s} to him at Tables. On our Return Mr. Wenyeve communicated to me Notes for observeing the Quick-Silver-Weather-glass.

[Here are given at great length rules for foretelling the weather from the barometer (then a recent invention), substantially the same as the rules now in ordinary use.]

Mar. 3. Sr G. W. fish'd his g^t pond of seven or eight Acres, the first day of three; and took (wth ye Drag & casting nets) about 400 carps, besides Jack, Tench, Roch and Bream. No Perch; tho' several put in. The Carps, of 14 Inches long, sold at 2 Guinneas a Score; much cheaper than formerly. Sometimes of 25 Inches, or more, in length. No pike ever yet seen of an Ell. The Carps will carry alive to London, in straw or Grass, without water. Usually conveigh'd in Waggons; four Hogsheads (of 80 fishes apiece) makeing a load. New ponds most hungry; till ye old Mud comes to breed Insects. Sr Rob. Davers (a gentleman of g^t Riches in Barbadoes) at Dinner; a Baronet, & late Burgess for Bury, designing to stand for Knight of the Shire on S^r. S. Barnardiston's death. 2^s at Tables. Belemnitæ in the sides of ye Pond, amongst ye Flints. The Carps make large Burrows in ye mud, when scared by nets &c. In ten or a dozen years at full growth. The best Goshawks frō Muscovy.

,, 4. 11^s 6^d to ye Serv^ts at Brettenham. Thence to Livermoor 10 m. to Brandon, 10 to Stoke, 8 to Downham, 5. in all 33. without baiting. The Roads, after ye first four miles, incomparably good; thro' an open & barren countrey, in the main, covered with Flints. Royston-Crows in this as well as other chalky parts. The Cathedral of Ely all day in sight; as formerly on ye road to Bury.

,, 5. 10^s at Downhā. Thence to Wisbich 10 m. to Fleet (Dr Loddington's parsonage, worth 200^lb in his own gift) 10. to Sleaford (over ye Moss-Dike-wash) 20 long ones in all 40. Baiting at Fleet 2^s 4^d. Guide 6^d. The Steeple at Boston, in view, above all ye neighbouring Spires. This day thro' the Fenn-Countrey. The Houses all of Clay or Brick, cover'd wth Reeds ridg'd wth mudd. But the Churches all fine, and Spir'd, of Free-stone very thick. Hemp & Flax ye chief Manufacture: ye former spread for drying. All at work, pilling and brocking* of H. & Line. Sleeford belongs to Mr. Harvey of Bury; a nasty Town in ye streets. The

* Separating the boon or case from the flax by pilling (beating with a mallet) or by a break.

River springs onely a mile above. Mr Brown (my Landlord) a man of Experienee in ye wars; younglike, but above 40. The Liveing poor, not above 28^lb^ eertain.

Mar. 6. 6^s^. 6^d^. at Sleeford. Thenee (14 m) to Lineoln. The Chureh fine; wth eurious pieture in stone (of ye Resurreetion, &e.) over ye doors. The Divel hugging ye Witeh over a Spout on ye Southside of ye Quire: whenee ye Devil ore Lincoln. The South & North Windows in ye Cross Ile, fine paint. Another Cross-Ile in ye Quire End; proper to Metrop. ehurehes. Episeopus puerorũ in a vault on ye South Side of ye Quire. Deans Honeywood and Fuller; behind ye Altar. Tom a musieal Tone; but less (by a foot in ye Diameter) than y^t^ at Roan. Four Residentiaries; Dean, Chantor, Subdean & Chane^r^. Four Bishops on ye Northwall in ye Cross Ile of ye Quire—R. Grostest &c. Four Senr Vicars have good Houses. A Fish-Dinner,* &e. wth Mr. Smith, 5^s^. To Littleborough-Ferry 9 m. Boat 6^d^ To Bautree 9 m. in all 32. Fine Alabaster on a Hill betwixt Whateley and Low-wath. 5 m. frõ Bautree. Vile road, for about 4 m. frõ ye Ferry; stiff elay.

,, 7. 6^s^. 6^d^. at Bautree. Thenee to Ferry-bridge, 18 m. Baiting 2^s^. 6^d^. To Bolton-Perey, 10 m. in all 28.

,, 8. I Preaeh'd for Cous. P. The Chureh well built, as ye P. House. In ye Windows, Ne faeies; under three Bishops, formerly eall'd Saints. A fair Monum^t^ for Ferd. Ld Fairfax of Cameron; Father to the Gen^rl^. Old Mr. Snow aequainted AB. Tillotson y^t^ AB. Sheldon was marry'd. AB. Stern's Reasons ag^t^ Prebend^ry's^ &e. being oblig'd to Read prayers, aeeording to ye Act of Uniformity.

1. Not ineluded under ye Denomination wch belongs to inferiour Degrees.

2. They belong to ye Cathedral, & not it to them.

3. Bps. do it not.

4. 'Twas impossible tney should all read before Bartholomew-Tide; if eaeh had his Sunday; nor could ye prbendaries of Salisbury do it in a year.

5. Most haveing negleeted it, all Grants frõ Cathedrals would be void. &e.

These Reasons approv'd by Ld Chief Justiee Holt. Sub Dean of Y. penitentiary to ye AB. and ye Clergy of his Dioeese.

NB. Ann daughter of Sr Nieholas Curwen of Workington bury'd in the Cathed. of Lineoln. A.D. 1609.

* It was a Friday in Lent.

Mar. 9. To Bishopthorp 7 m. L^d AB.* pleas'd wth my Ded. Enquiry how his Son voted in parl^t. Dr Breersy's Funeral at St John's in York. 23 Coaches, Rings, &c. With Mr. Stephenson, seeing his pictures of Mr Halley, Mrs Grahme, (my L^d P's. third daughter) &c. In the evening at ye Coffee house (drinking wine) wth Cous. P. Mr. Terrick, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Wickham &c. Good discourse on o^r Laws, & Ap. Tyaneus's Hist. being written 100 years after his death.

Sup. & Lodg'd at Mr. Chanc^r's. Mr H's punn on Mr Fish wth ye 6^d in his mouth for the Groom at B^pth. Rep. Tis for thee & me

,, 10. News of ye K^g's death. The first Lesson Moses's goeing off; before ye comeing at ye promis'd Land. St Mary's (w^thout ye Gate) a parish-church of ye same stone &c wth ye Abbey. With Cous. Noble & S. Usher. After Dinner, wth ye Dean. Antonine's Itin. an old Copy in Mr. Selden's hand wth notes, such a place (as Castra Explorat. &c.) ad latus. Engl. Transl. of ye Bible faulty in mistakes of Appellatives for proper names &c. Translations (all) too Verbal. To enq. for Ld Preston. Lady M. Fenwick's great Improvem^ts of her House; & good designs for ye pulpit in ye Minster. After prayer in ye Evening, wth Dr Stainforth. My mistake on ye AB's Adjournm^ts. The Act alwaies sign'd (after read by himself or Commissioners) by the A.B. At night, ye Gates lock'd (before 7) by Order of ye Ld Mayor; & watches set. Certain news of ye King's death; by Capt. Kemp.

,, 11. 6^s to ye Serv^ts at Dr Watkinson's; and 5^s to my Cous. Pearson's. Cous P. Mr. Noble & E Orfeur set me to Helperby; where not suffer'd to pay more than 1^s for the Horses. From York to Helperby 12. m. thence to ye Salutation, 'twixt Leming & Catterick, 14, in all 26.

,, 12. 6^s. at ye Salutation. Thence to Greateabridge 14 m. baiting, 2^s. The following Monum^t in Mr Robinson's yard at Rokesby, near Gr. bridge—recommended by ye D. of York.

* * * * *

Thence to Burgh 17 m. in all 31. Mr. Fisher not dejected at ye change of o^r Governour in ye State; but offended at ye Alteration of Choice for members of Convoc. Mr. Denton like enough to recover. Censures on Mr. Br's familiarity wth Mrs. W. his Atheistical Discourse, &c.

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*John Sharp, Dean of Canterbury, 1689; Archbishop of York, 1691; died, 1714.

Mar. 13. Dr. Tilham (solliciteing (for any thing, prsently) for his Son. Sp. 6^{s}. 6^{d}. Thence to Appleby 6. m. by ye Vicarage of Warcop. Mr. Banks directed to pray for ye Queen; and her Health drunk wth ye Aldermen. P^{d} for Jo^{s} Quaterage; & given in the House 2^{s}. nothing allow'd to be spent in the Inn. Thence 10. m. home; by Kirkbythore, where Mrs Wickins beginning her Labour at ye end of mine.

Here the Diary ends for the time: and it is not renewed till Nicolson was made Bishop. This therefore appears to be a fitting end for my present paper.

NOTES ON SOME MEMBERS OF THE NICOLSON FAMILY.

The Nicolson (or Nicholson*) family had been for some time connected with Carlisle. Ambrose Nicholson, admitted to the Merchants' Guild, 1612, one of the eleven Aldermen named in the "Governing Charter," and Mayor 1635, appears to have been an ancestor.†

Joseph Nicholson, the Bishop's grandfather, was of Averas Holme (called in the Ordnance Survey "Ambrose Holme") on the river Eden, opposite Park Broom. He married Radigunda Scott, heiress of Park Broom in Stanwix. ‡ The Bishop mentions several cousins of the name in his Diary, but I am not able to say exactly how they were related to him. Three, who are most frequently named, were James and William Nicholson of Carlisle, and James Nicholson of Penrith.

(1) James Nicholson, of Castlegate, Carlisle, was appointed Town Clerk in 1666, was a member of the Corporation in 1681, and was Mayor 1689 and 1699. The names of several of his children occur in the Register of S. Mary's. Arthur was buried in March $167\frac{7}{8}$, John was baptized in March $166\frac{9}{70}$, Mary in June 1673, James in May 1676, Jeremy in January $168\frac{9}{1}$. A son Joseph is also mentioned

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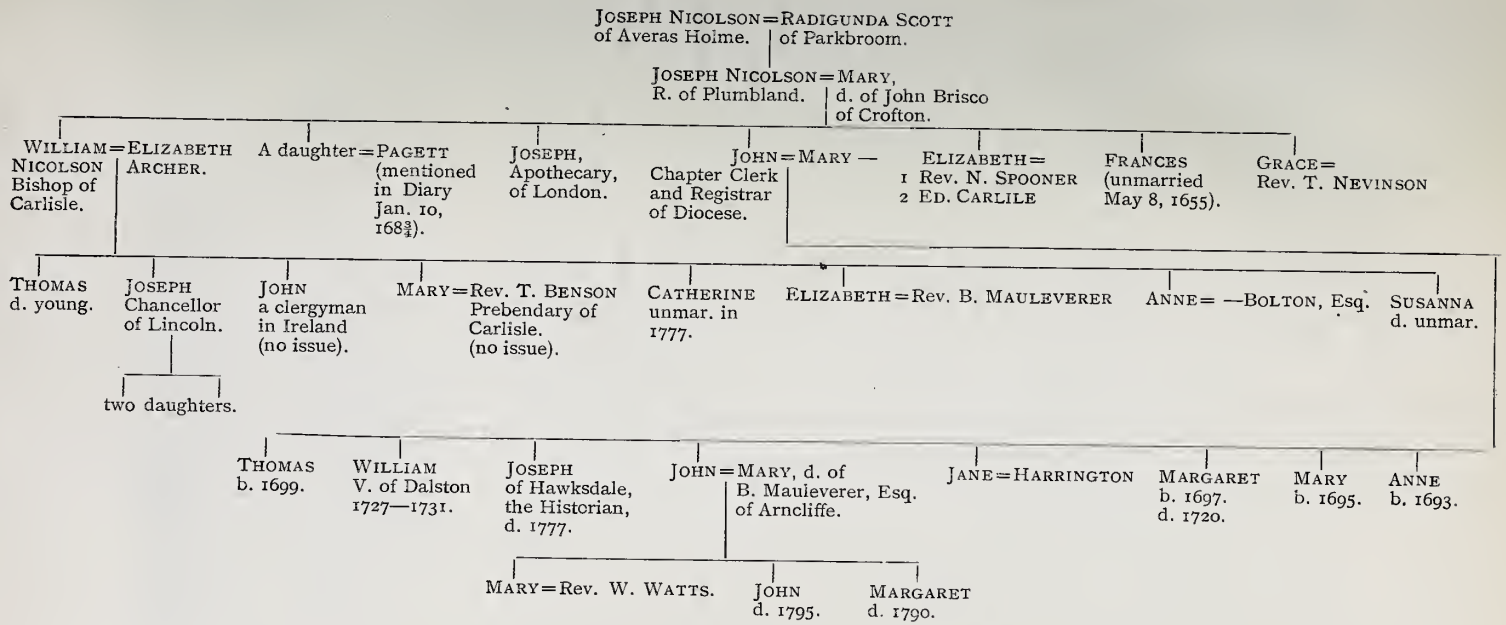
*The Bishop himself always spelt the name "Nicolson." In the case of his cousins, it was usually spelt "Nicholson."

† See the Diary, July 3, 1706. "The last scraps of Ambrose Nicolson's lands."

‡ The tithes of Linstock were leased 1661 to Radigunda Scott of Park Broom, widow: lease renewed 1668 and 1680 to Joseph Nicolson, Clerk, son of the said Radigunda, and Mary his wife; renewed 1686 to William Nicolson, Archdeacon of Carlisle, and Elizabeth his wife. (Bishop Nicolson's MSS.)


JOSEPH NICOLSON = RADIGUNDA SCOTT
of Averas Holme. | of Parkbroom.
JOSEPH NICOLSON = MARY,
R. of Plumbland. | d. of John Brisco
of Crofton.
WILLIAM = ELIZABETH
NICOLSON | ARCHER.
Bishop of
Carlisle.
A daughter = PAGETT
(mentioned
in Diary
Jan. 10,
1683/4).
JOSEPH,
Apothecary,
of London.
JOHN = MARY —
Chapter Clerk
and Registrar
of Diocese.
ELIZABETH =
1 Rev. N. SPOONER
2 ED. CARLILE
FRANCES
(unmarried
May 8, 1655).
GRACE =
Rev. T. NEVINSON
THOMAS
d. young.
JOSEPH
Chancellor
of Lincoln.
two daughters.
JOHN
a clergyman
in Ireland
(no issue).
MARY = Rev. T. BENSON
Prebendary of
Carlisle.
(no issue).
CATHERINE
unmar. in
1777.
ELIZABETH = Rev. B. MAULEVERER
ANNE = —BOLTON, Esq.
SUSANNA
d. unmar.
THOMAS
b. 1699.
WILLIAM
V. of Dalston
1727—1731.
JOSEPH
of Hawksdale,
the Historian,
d. 1777.
JOHN = MARY, d. of
B. Maulieverer, Esq.
of Arncliffe.
JANE = HARRINGTON
MARGARET
b. 1697.
d. 1720.
MARY
b. 1695.
ANNE
b. 1693.
MARY = Rev. W. WATTS.
JOHN
d. 1795.
MARGARET
d. 1790.

in the Diary, July 26, 1708. James Nicholson's second marriage in 1690 (when Mayor of Carlisle) to Mrs. Sarah Bendish is recorded in the Penrith Registers. He was Chapter Clerk and Registrar of the Cathedral 1668-1698: in 1698 his name ceases to appear in the records of the Chapter. He was buried at S. Mary's, July 31, 1708*: Mrs. Sarah Nicholson in Nov. 1723.

On Dec. 14, 1698, and again on March 7, $169\frac{8}{9}$, a second James Nicholson, "Notary Public of the City of Carlisle," wished to be appointed Chapter Clerk, and the Patent for his appointment was written out in the book of Chapter Records.† But on both occasions the Chapter refused to appoint him: the Patent was crossed out in the book; and on Sept. 5, 1699, the Chapter appointed John Nicolson of Rose Castle (brother to Bishop Nicolson, then a Prebendary), who had been made Registrar of the Diocese in 1691.

(2) William Nicholson, of Fishergate, Carlisle, Merchant, apparently brother of the above James Nicholson,‡ was admitted into the Merchants' Guild, 1663, was a member of the Corporation in 1681, and was made Clerk of the Merchants' Guild 1698. He was Mayor 1688, 1692, 1701, and 1711.§ His first wife died Sept. 1676, and in 1677 or 1678 he appears to have married an Aglionby, sister of John Aglionby, the Recorder.‖ This must have been either Jane or Isabel, mentioned in the Aglionby pedigree in Whellan: he is several times mentioned in the Diary in connection with the Aglionby family. His children, recorded in the S. Mary's Register, were Mary, buried April 1673; Grace, baptized April 1674; Dorothy, buried January $168\frac{8}{4}$; Jane, baptized March $167\frac{8}{9}$; and Issabel, baptized March $168\frac{3}{4}$. Of them, Isabel married in 1710 Joseph Jackson, who died 1732; and, besides three sons who died without children, they had one daughter Margery Jackson, formerly a noted character in Carlisle. William Nicholson was buried at S. Mary's, March 30, 1718. By his will he left all his property to his youngest daughter Isabel, wife of Joseph Jackson, subject to an annuity of

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* His will appears in the index of the Court of Probate at Carlisle: but it is not now to be found in the Registry.

† I conjecture that this may have been James Nicholson the younger, born 1676, and that he expected to succeed his father.

‡ James and William Nicholson, both of Carlisle, had a lease in 1679 from the Dean and Chapter of Tithe at Little Salkeld. (Bishop N's *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 171.)

The Bogg in Crossby was leased by Bishop Rainbow in 1668 to William Nicholson of Carlisle, Merchant, for the lives of the said William Nicholson, Anne his wife, and James Nicholson of Carlisle, Gent. (Bishop N's MSS.)

§ "Attended the Mayor (my namesake and kinsman W.N.,) thro' two of the Gilds at Carlisle." (Diary May 14, 1702.)

‖ See Memoir of Margery Jackson, the Carlisle Miser, by F. Blair, published by R. & J. Steel, Carlisle.

£30 to his wife. She was probably the "Mrs. Nicholson, widow," buried at S. Mary's, November 4, 1728.

James and William Nicholson were appointed Aldermen under the charter of Charles II., 1684. But on March, 168⅞, Sir John Lowther wrote to Sir D. Fleming with regard to the arbitrary changes made by James II., "I hear that all the Aldermen of Carlisle are to be changed save Mr. Warwick and Basil Fielding. The Reformation of Corporations goes on vigorously." And on March 16, 168⅞, Bishop Smith wrote, "Four of the Carlisle Aldermen have been displaced, viz., Sir Christopher and Sir George and the two Nicholsons. In their place are put Sir Francis Salkeld, Mr. William Howard, Ralph Crofts, and Joseph Reed, this last being made Mayor in the place of William Nicholson." On December 7, 1692, John How, senior, William Nicholson, Robert Jackson, senior, Thomas Jackson, and Edward Monkhouse were brought to the bar of the House of Commons on their knees, and reprimanded by the Speaker, in the matter of the disfranchisement of Christopher Musgrave. It would therefore appear that William Nicholson then belonged to the Lowther or Whig party in Carlisle.

(3) Another cousin, often mentioned in the diary, was James Nicholson, of Penrith, an attorney. His mother, Mary Nicholson, of Linstock Castle,* was alive in 1705, as appears by the diary of May 14 and July 14 in that year. He owned a tenement at Parkbroom, and was lessee of Linstock under the Bishops of Carlisle. He married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Fetherstonhaugh of the College, Kirkoswald, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Henry Dacre, of Lanercost. The Penrith registers contain the baptism of several of their children, viz., in 1681 Featherston (often mentioned in the later volumes of the diary), in 1683 Charles (whom the Bishop calls his godson), in 1686 Mary, in 1690 Grace and Jane (twins), in 1692 Bridget.

The registers of S. Mary's and S. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, contain many other entries of the name of Nicholson; but there does not seem to be any reason for connecting them with the Bishop's family.

The chief authorities for the pedigree are Whellan (p. 166), Nicolson and Burn, the Bishop's will, Joseph Nicolson's will, the Dalston Registers (C. and W. *Transactions*, vol. vii.), the registers of S. Mary, Carlisle, and Bishop Nicolson's letters edited by J. Nichols.

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* Linstock Castle was leased by the Bishop of Carlisle in 1663 to Robert Nicholson, gent., son of James, the former possessor, during the lives of James, son of Robert; Mary, his daughter; and James, son of Richard Nicholson, of Brunstock. The fishing was leased in 1678 to Mary Nicholson, widow of the said Robert.—Bishop Nicolson's MSS.

ART. II.—*On Roman Medicine and Roman Medical Practitioners.* By HENRY BARNES, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Read at Carlisle, June 21, 1900.

A FEW years ago, when preparing a paper on the "Medical History of Carlisle,"* it occurred to me to institute an inquiry whether any Roman medical monuments had been discovered in this part of Cumberland, and, if so, whether such discoveries threw any light on the conditions of medical practice during the period in which the Romans occupied this part of Britain. The inquiry proved a very interesting one, and, as the subject has not hitherto been noticed in our *Transactions*, I have continued it at intervals since that time, and now venture to submit the result to this meeting.

It is generally considered that the history of medicine starts with the earlier period of Greek civilisation. The Homeric heroes are represented as having considerable skill in surgery, and as being able to treat ordinary wounds and injuries. The two sons of Asklepios, Podaleirios and Machaon, are especially treated with great respect, the former having received from his father the gift "of recognising what was not visible to the eye, and tending what could not be healed," while the task of Machaon was specially to deal with injuries. There would thus appear to have been even in these early days a separation between the domain of medicine and that of surgery.

The worship of Asklepios, as the god of healing was called, was widely spread among the Greeks, and lasted

* Presidential address at Carlisle meeting of British Medical Association.—*Brit. Med. Journal*, vol. ii., 1896, p. 245.

even to Christian times. Temples were erected in his honour at various places, the principal one being at Epidaurus; but minor ones were erected at Athens, Cos, Pergamos, and other places. Crowds of sick persons flocked to these shrines in order to be healed, just as in modern times relief is sought by a pilgrimage to the waters of some sacred spring. During the last five-and-twenty years the great revival of interest in archæological research has led to the exploration of the shrines of the god of healing at Athens and Epidaurus, and many interesting inscriptions have been brought to light. In the earlier times the health-restoring influence of the shrines would seem to have been almost miraculous, and the most wonderful and absurd reports of cures are to be found among the earlier inscriptions. I will content myself with giving two extracts from the records of Asklepios at Epidaurus.*

(1) A man who had only one eye is visited by the god during the night. The god applies some ointment to the empty orbit. On awaking the man finds he has two sound eyes.

(2) Heraeus of Mytilene has no hair on his head. He asks the god to make it grow again. Asklepios applies an ointment, and next morning the hair has grown thickly over his scalp.

The record unfortunately does not disclose the nature of the wonderful ointment used in either case. In later times superstition and deception had a less share and rational treatment a greater share in the cure. We find the priests prescribing plain food, hot and cold baths, active gymnastic exercises, counter-irritation, and a variety of medicaments. The following thanksgiving of one cured of the gout is interesting :—

Oh! Blessed Asklepios, god of healing, it is thanks to thy skill that Diaphantes, relieved of his incurable and horrible gout, no longer moves like a crab, no longer will walk upon thorns, but has a sound foot as thou hast ordained.

* Two lectures on "The Temples and Ritual of Asklepios at Epidaurus and Athens," by Dr. Caton.—*Brit. Med. Journal*, vol. ii., 1898.

The Romans do not appear to have originated or possessed an independent school of medicine. It is true they had, from very early times, a very complicated system of superstitious medicine, or religion related to the cure of disease, borrowed most probably from the Etruscans. In the older days of the Republic the master of the house appears to have undertaken the care of the health of his household. We get a good idea of the conditions of family medical practice in the third century before Christ in *De re rustica* of the Elder Cato, who practised surgery on his own estate. Two of the longest chapters in this work are devoted to the virtues of the cabbage as a remedy, and the various diseases for which it can be used. He summarises its virtues in a single sentence—*Ad omnes res salubre est.* It seems to have been his great panacea for the most different forms of disease. Whether it be dulness of hearing, dimness of sight, polypus of the nose, cancer, ulcers, or tumours, *the* remedy is cabbage. If a bone be dislocated he orders a cabbage poultice to be applied, and *cito sanum fiet.* If the remedy fails, then it appears that the aid of magic must be called in. You are directed to take a green twig, four or five inches long, and this, cleft through the middle, becomes the conjuring rod. Then the following incantation is to be used* :—

IN ALIO. S. F. MOTAS VAETA DARIES DARDARIES ASTATARIES DISSUNAPITER.

This extraordinary roll of magic words will, I venture to say, compare favourably with those sometimes used by itinerant quacks in the present day. The very rhythm of the words suggest the manipulative movements which would doubtless be used with the incantation, as we are told that the patient is to be held fast by the hips by two men *(duo homines teneant ad coxendices)*, and the latter half

* Cato, *De re rustica*, cap. clx.

of the last word of the incantation is suggestive of the sound which a dislocated bone makes when it slips into its socket. Two other incantations are given, both suggestive of more violent manipulations to be held apparently if the first fails. These are:—

(1) *HUAT HANAT HUAT ISTA PISTA SISTA DOMIABO DAMNAUSTRA.*

(2) *HUAT HAUT HAUT ISTA SIS TAR SIS ARDANNABON DUNNUSTRA.*

Cato had no theories about disease except such as spring from mere superstition. He hated and despised the Greeks, and in writing to his son Marcus he warned him against their arts, and especially against their physicians. In his opinion, if Greek medicine once got itself established in Rome the end would not be far off, for that most wicked race had sworn "to exterminate the Romans by its medicine."

The first Greek physician whose name is preserved as having migrated to Rome was Archagathus, who came over from the Peloponnesus in 218 B.C., and many others followed his example. Archagathus was a citizen of Sparta, and he succeeded so well in overcoming the prejudices against his order that the senate conferred upon him the privileges of a Roman citizen, and a surgery and dispensary were fitted up for him at the public expense in one of the busiest streets of the city near the Forum. A firmer footing for Greek medicine in Rome was gained by the advent of Asclepiades, who was born in Bithynia in 124 B.C. He went to Rome as a young man, and soon became distinguished both for his medical skill and oratorical power. His system of medicine appears to have been founded on the Epicurean philosophical creed. The charm of his manner, his dislike of strong remedies, and his faith in the therapeutic virtues of wine (which under the stern *régime* of the Republic women were forbidden to drink) made him very popular, and he became

the trusted adviser of men and women of all classes. He believed more in hygiene than in physic, and it was owing to his influence that the Romans became such devotees of the hot bath, massage, and the *cura cutis*. Of his pupils the most famous was Themison, who gave permanance to the teachings of his master by framing a new system of medical doctrine, which lasted for some centuries. This system was known as Methodism. He maintained it was useless to consider the causes of disease; it was sufficient to know what was common to all diseases—viz., their common qualities. Treatment was directed not to any special organ, but to correcting the morbid common condition; relaxing the body if it was constricted, causing contraction if it was too lax, and in the mixed state acting according to the predominant conditions. This simple rule of treatment was the system, or "method" from which the school took its name. Among other well-known Roman physicians about this period were Craterus, who, according to Horace, was the great authority on heart disease; Cleanthes, who stitched up the wound which the younger Cato made in his abdomen by falling on his sword; Antistius, physician to Julius Cæsar, who examined the Dictator's body after death, and found that of the many wounds inflicted only one was mortal; Alexion, whose death was deplored by Cicero as an irreparable personal loss; and Cleophantus, named by the same writer as *medicus suavis*.

Under the empire a new order of medical practitioners came into existence. Augustus was a great invalid and in the hands of the doctors nearly all his life. His household swarmed with practitioners of the healing art. There were *medici servi*, who were slaves; there were *superpositi medicorum*, or overseers of the slaves, and of their assistants, or *adjutores valetudinarii*; there were the *unguentarii* and the *herbarii;* there were the female healers (*medicæ*) who devoted themselves mainly to the diseases of women, and midwives (*obstetrices* and *sagæ*), a

bad lot who traded on the vanity, credulity and corruption of women. The best known physician of the Emperor Augustus was Antonius Musa, a freedman, who was fortunate enough to cure his Imperial patient from some liver complaint by cold bathing, and was in consequence loaded with honours. He was also the friend and physician of Agrippa, Mæcenas, and other distinguished persons. Tiberius, who ascended the throne on the death of Augustus, appointed Charicles as his physician, but being a man of robust constitution, he could afford to laugh at doctors, and he told his physician that he might keep his physic for fools. Among the leading physicians of this period were Crinas, Alcon, and Stertinius Xenophon, who accumulated large fortunes by the practice of their profession. Of later practitioners it may suffice to mention Thessalos, who lived in the time of Nero, and called himself *Iatronices*, or conqueror of doctors. It was about this period that the Emperor's physician first came to be known under the title of "Archiater," and this distinction was held by Andromachus, and by Demetrius and Magnus under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. It would be easy to continue the list of names, but those I have mentioned will suffice to show that the majority were Greeks, bearing characteristic Greek names. The Romans themselves had little taste for the healing art, and Pliny tells us that the profession of medicine was the only one of the Greek arts to which the *Romana gravitas* had not yet stooped. The fees obtained by some of these physicians were enormous. Pliny tells us that Stertinius earned by his town practice about 600,000 sesterces yearly, equal to about £5,000 of our money, and it is on record that one surgeon, Cami by name, obtained £2,000 for one operation alone. Such a profitable profession naturally attracted many to its ranks, and it soon became overstocked. This led to a subdivision of labour, and specialists became common. In the latter half of the first century of the Christian era there were physicians

who did not practise surgery, and there were surgeons who limited themselves to one kind of operation. There were at least two kinds of eye doctors, one for the general treatment and the other for operations. There was also a special operator for the destruction of eyelashes which threatened vision. There were aurists, bone-setters, and dentists.*

It is not uncommon to read of a certain distrust of doctors in these ancient times, and perhaps the old Romans were not very far wrong in their distrust of them; as in those days anyone could call himself a doctor who had attended a short course of instruction lasting only six months, and all could administer poison to those who were tired of life. It was very easy in those days to escape punishment. Many doctors are mentioned who became the instruments of private vengeance. Glicon poisoned the wound of Pansa, Nero sent doctors to his rich aunt Domitia to hasten her end; and Agrippina also sent for a doctor, fearing that the poison administered to Claudius by the notorious female poisoner Lucusta† should not prove fatal. Medical men were often sent to open the veins of prisoners, and we find them as accomplices in the assassination of Drusus and of Marcus Aurelius.

It is satisfactory to find that there were notable examples of men who stood out nobly from amongst so much corruption and crime. Among these may be mentioned the two physicians in attendance upon the Emperor Severus, who according to the testimony of

* Dentistry is a very old profession. In the famous laws of the twelve tables the art of fixing teeth with gold is mentioned and several skulls have been found in Etruscan tombs to which artificial teeth are attached by a system of gold binding identical with the bridge work of the modern American dentists. A good example of this occurs in the Museo Papa Giulio, and several others in the Museum of Corneto. In one of these, two incisor teeth are replaced by a single calf's tooth filed in the middle. These dental works date back to the fifth century B.C.

† In Tacitus (*Ann.* xii, 66, Oxford edition) she is spelt *Locusta*, but according to Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary, the name is more correctly given as *Lucusta*. He gives the following additional references, viz.: Juv. i, 71, Tac. *Ann.* xiii, 15, Suet. *Ner.* 33, Dio Cass. lx, 34.

Herodian, had been in attendance upon the Emperor during his Scottish campaigns. On the return of the Emperor to York, his physicians * received instructions from the Emperor's son Caracalla that they should use means to hasten the death of the Emperor. Their refusal, while commendable in the highest degree, proved the cause of their own ruin, for one of the first acts of the reign of terror and bloodshed of Caracalla was to order the execution of his father's faithful physicians.

There are several scattered notices of physicians being placed in attendance upon Roman Senators, Consuls, and Emperors during the course of military campaigns. Galen states that he was summoned to attend upon the Roman Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus during their proposed campaign against some of the German tribes, and there is a notable example of a physician, who, while in attendance upon a Roman Emperor in Britain, made good use of his time. According to Sprengel, a treatise, *De Compositione Medicamentorum*, was composed by Scribonius Largus at the time the author was in attendance upon the Emperor Claudius during his short campaign in Britain (A.D. 43). Sir Thomas Browne also confirms this statement.

The question of the provision made for the medical and surgical treatment of the Roman soldiers during their period of service in foreign countries did not receive much attention from archæologists until a comparatively recent period. There is no distinct reference to the subject in the Roman classics. The late Sir James Y. Simpson is well known as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, and as one who, in addition to his eminence as a physician, was also eminent as an antiquary and archæologist. To him we are indebted for the first elaborate inquiry into this

* One of the physicians was Serenus Sammonicus, the author of a treatise on diseases and their treatment, in Latin verse. A copy of this work was kindly lent to me by the Dean of Carlisle.

subject,* and the result of his investigation was to establish the fact that there was not only a *medicus cohortis*, but there was also a *medicus legionis*, a kind of superior medical officer. One of the most interesting bits of evidence which he brought forward was a monumental tablet 5 feet by 2 feet 6 inches found at Borcovicus, and now in the Newcastle Museum. The inscription shows that it was erected by the first cohort of the Tungrians to the memory of their *medicus ordinarius*. This cohort distinguished itself under Agricola, and was afterwards engaged in the erection of the more northern wall of Antoninus.† At a later period, probably in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, it became stationed at Castlesteads in this county. The translation of the inscription, according to the learned historian of the Roman wall, Dr. Bruce, is as follows :—"Sacred to the Gods of the Shades below. To Anicius Ingenuus, physician in ordinary of the first cohort of the Tungrians. He lived 25 years." The monument is elaborately carved, and this is held to be suggestive of the great esteem and respect in which he was held by his comrades. It is said to be more elaborately carved than many of the altars raised by this and other cohorts to their deities. The figure at the head of the stone is either a rabbit or a hare, probably the former ; and as the rabbit is the badge of Spain, it has been suggested that Anicius Ingenuus may have been a native of that country. An illustration of the monument and the inscription appears on the opposite page. (Fig. I.)

The distinctive term "ordinarius" is interesting. It is generally supposed that a cohort consisted of 500 or 600 men, and each cohort seems to have been provided with one medical officer at least. Several monumental and votive tablets found in other parts of the world refer to

* "Was the Roman Army provided with medical officers?" Edinburgh, 1856.

† Among the Roman stones in the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow there is one which has an inscription on it showing that it was erected by this cohort in the reign of Antoninus Pius.—See *The Roman Stones in the Hunterian Museum*, by Macdonald, Glasgow, 1897, p. 72.

army medical officers. In Gruter's *Inscriptiones Romanæ* there are three in which physicians of cohorts are mentioned, and it is a singular coincidence that one had the same *nomen gentile* as the physician of the Tungrian cohort just mentioned. This tablet was found at Rome, and the inscription is as follows:—"M. JVLIVS INGENVVS

FIG. I.

Size, 5 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

D M
ANICIO
INGENVO
MEDICO
ORD.COH
ITVNGR
VIX.ANXXV
Diis Manibus
Anicio
Ingenuo
Medico
Ordinario (?) Cohortis
Primæ Tungrorum
Vixit annos viginti quinque.

MED COHIIVIG." In the *Syntagma Inscriptionum* there is a description of a tablet erected by Titus Claudius Julianus, clinical physician to the fourth Prætorian cohort, to himself, to his wife Tullia Epigone, and to their freedmen and freedwomen. In the Museum

of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at Edinburgh there is an inscribed stone naming a *medicus*, but it is considered doubtful whether it was found in Britain. There is also an inscription at Chester, where the Greek equivalent of *medicus* (*iatros*) is to be found. During some excavations which were carried out at Binchester some twenty years ago (October, 1879), a votive tablet with inscription was discovered. (Fig. II.) This has been brought under my notice by Mr. Haverfield. A considerable portion of the inscription is wanting owing to the fact that the stone has been broken, probably in ancient times.

FIG. II.

On the tablet two figures are sculptured, one being Aesculapius and the other Salus; the former, larger than the latter, is grasping the left hand of the latter with his right hand; his left hand is on the neck of the serpent coiled round some other object.

The first portion of the inscription is over the head of Salus, and the remainder beneath the feet of the figures. The portion of the inscription remaining is as follows :—

. . . . . V L A P I O
. . . . . S A L V T I

. . . . . T E . A L A E . V E T
. . . . . C . R . M . A V R E
. . . . . O C O M A S . M E
. . . . . L . M .

Various opinions have been held with regard to the name of the dedicator,* and Chrysocomas, Glossocomas, Leucocomas, and Habrocomas have each their advocates. The translation of the expanded inscription is as follows :—

To Aesculapius and Salus
For the health and safety of the ala of the Vettonians
Roman Citizens
Marcus Aurelius Habrocomas *(or some such name)*
Physician
Has erected this.

There is a dedication to Aesculapius and Salus upon an altar found at Chester in the last century, and now preserved in the British Museum ; and Dr. Bruce records that there was found at Procolitia, and is now at Chesters, a somewhat rude carving representing Minerva and an attendant. The upper portion of the right-hand figure having been removed, it is difficult to say who it was intended for ; but probably it was Aesculapius, as there is a serpent shown twining round the pole placed between the two figures. There is no inscription. At Netherhall,

* *Archæologia Æliana*, vol viii., p. 248.

Maryport, there is a Roman stone with a Greek inscription upon it. It was found at Maryport, and the dedication is not by a soldier, or a surgeon, but by a pastor, one who turned out his flocks and herds upon the public pastures. The translation of the inscription shows that Aulus Egnatius, pastor, erected it to Asklepios, the Greek name for Aesculapius. (Fig. III.)

FIG. III.—Size, 1 foot 5 inches by 9 inches.

An altar was found at Lanchester by Horsley with a Greek inscription upon it. When the stone was first seen it was built up in the wall of an inclosure, the Greek inscription being outermost. After purchasing and getting it out, Horsley was surprised to find a Latin inscription on the other side. The altar has been broken, and only part of the inscriptions are left; but it is conjectured that on a comparison of the two sides, it has been a dedication of Titus Flavius Titianus, the tribune, to Aesculapius. (See Fig. IV.)

Dr. Bruce states that only five Greek inscriptions have been discovered on Roman stones in England, and it is noteworthy that two of the five were dedications to Aesculapius. Of the others, the first discovered was to the Tyrian Hercules, dedicated by Diodora, the archpriestess. This was found at Corchester, near Corbridge, and is now in the British Museum. Another dedicated to Astarte, the Ashtaroth of the Scriptures, is now in Tullie House, Carlisle. It formed part of the Netherby collection, and the inscription is given in vol. xv. of our *Transactions*.

FIG. IV.—Size 1 ft. 8 in. by 10½ in.

In addition to the monuments to Aesculapius, there was found in 1852 during some excavations at Birdoswald, a small Roman God. The excavations were being carried out by the late Mr. Carrick of Carlisle, and the figure, which is of stone, is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs Carrick, Melkridge House, Haltwhistle, who has kindly allowed me to exhibit it. (Fig. V.)

FIG. V.—Size 7 ins. by 5 ins.

The figure is thought to be one of Telesphorus, an attendant on Aesculapius, and it represents a convalescent patient wrapped in a cloak. According to Banier,* Telesphorus is always drawn like a young man and with a singular habit. It is a long robe that covers the whole body, insomuch that the arms are not seen; he has upon his head a kind of cowl, so that nothing but his face is uncovered.

The discovery of these monuments may be taken as evidence that the worship of Asklepios, or Aesculapius, as he was known among the Romans, was not unknown in this distant part of the Roman empire. It is well known that it was the custom of the Romans to seek relief from their sufferings, and both rich and poor flocked to the shrines of Aesculapius. Many interesting offerings or donaria have been found in the Tiber by the island of S. Bartolommeo, where was a temple dedicated to Aesculapius. This temple was one of the first hospitals of Rome, and occupied the greater part of the island which was called Insula Sacra. The hospital was shaped in the form of a huge ship, and thus recalls the legend which is represented on some coins of the Emperor Commodus. During this Emperor's reign, a great epidemic prevailed in the city, resembling the famine and pestilence which prevailed from B.C. 293 to 291, when the Sibylline books were consulted, and these commanded that an embassy be sent to Epidaurus to fetch the God of Medicine and the Sacred Serpent. A trireme was accordingly despatched and the sacred objects were brought to Italy. On entering the Tiber the serpent escaped from the ship, and swimming across the river, landed upon the island where a temple was soon erected to Aesculapius.† Little of this now remains, but on the left hand side of the island part of the ship's side is still

* English Translation of Banier's Mythology, vol. iii, p. 166.

† The Bishop of Barrow tells me it is supposed that the hospital of St. Bartholomew in London takes its name from this island.

visible, with the famous serpent of Aesculapius sculptured upon it in high relief. Piranesi's engraving shows that a hundred years ago there existed, in addition, a colossal bust, and a hand holding the serpent-twined rod of Aesculapius.* Many donaria have been found in the sands and river near the island, and much attention has been given to the offerings found at this and other shrines of the god of healing.

FIG. VI.

Dr. Luigi Sambon,† of Rome, has made a collection of surgical instruments and votive offerings found in Italy. Among the votive offerings laid at the shrines of the healing gods were bronze statuettes, marble or terra-cotta reproductions of various parts of the human frame, pottery of every description, coins, workmen's tools, implements of war, rich jewellery, cast off clothes, cattle, fruit, etc. Nothing came amiss. Among the pottery found were invalid medicine cups of various shapes, and infants' feeding bottles, generally in the shape of the

* Hare's *Walks in Rome*, vol. ii., p. 368.

† Dr. Sambon is the author of a valuable paper published in *The Journal of the British and American Archæological Society of Rome* on "Medical Science among the Ancient Romans," vol. ii., 1894, to which I am indebted for much interesting information.

FIG. VII.

female breast. The greater number of terra-cottas represent limbs and organs of the human body, many of them showing marks of disease. Through the kindness of Messrs. Oppenheimer, of London, who are now the owners of the Sambon collection of medical antiquities, I am enabled to show two illustrations of votive offerings of ancient date.

The first (Fig. VI.) is an Etruscan terra-cotta cast of a case of goître, *circa* B.C. 2000, found in Capua, probably a "donarium" to some deity for recovery from goître.

The second (Fig. VII.) is an invalid's feeding bottle in the shape of a duck. The infants' feeding bottles were so constructed that no flies or dust could reach their contents. The milk was introduced by inverting the bottle and pouring it through an open tube ascending within from the middle of the base almost to the apex. This also prevented the escape of the milk when it was placed again on its base. The child obtained its nourishment by sucking through a spout on the side.

The shrines were usually situated at the source of some hot spring or mineral water, and patients used to come from far and near to bathe or drink the water. No doctors were found at the springs, but the priests regulated the use of the waters and prescribed for each patient. Then before leaving, the patient had to throw his offering into the water. At some of the shrines the custom was to hang the donaria on the walls of the temple or around the statues of the gods. When the temples or tanks of healing waters became overcrowded with donaria, the priests used to remove them to grottoes or wells dug in the neighbourhood, and sometimes a special building was erected to receive the donaria. Those which were composed of precious metals were often melted into ingots or disposed of by the priests according to special regulations peculiar to each temple. Magnificent offerings, such as cups of valuable metal with votive inscriptions, have been found in different places. Many

learned antiquaries consider that the famous Rudge cup has been an offering of this description, and if the places named on the rim were all Roman stations in Cumberland, it is very probable that it may have been an offering to the presiding deity of the Spa at Gilsland. Dr. Bruce says "there is not a spring in the whole mural region so likely to attract the attention of the Romans as this Spa," and the discovery of the figure of Telesphorus, previously alluded to, would support the view that the worship of Aesculapius was duly recognised in this district.

The Rudge cup is well deserving of attention, and has been carefully discussed on many occasions. It was found on the site of a Roman building at Rudge Coppice, near Froxfield, Wiltshire, in 1725, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. It is

FIG. VIII.*

a brass cup about four inches in diameter and three deep. The outside of it has been wrought and it is richly enamelled with red, blue, and green. The inscription

* This illustration is taken from a recent photograph kindly placed at my disposal by the Duke of Northumberland.

around the rim presents five names of places, and much controversy has arisen as to their identity.

The precise reading of the inscription may be taken as follows :—

A. MAIS ABALLAVA VXELODVM CAMBOGLANS BANNA.

I have read a good many discussions as to the identity of these places, and the most probable theory is that they were stations of an itinerary between certain places. In one of the museums at Rome there are three silver vessels each engraved with an itinerary of the stations between Cadiz and Rome. They were found in the ancient baths at Vicarello, along with votive vases, medals, and other relics which had been thrown into the reservoir as offerings to Apollo and the nymphs who presided over the waters. This shows that it was a usual practice to inscribe the itinerary of stations on votive cups. In identifying the places on the Rudge cup, it must be confessed that attempts hitherto have not been very successful, and the following brief review is merely put forward as suggestive and without any pretence to finality.

In the work known by the title of the "Cosmography of the Anonymous Writer of Ravenna,"* a treatise on geographical science compiled in that city apparently in the seventh century, we find several of the names of the cup mentioned as "civitates in Britannia." These are Maia, Avalaria, Uxeludiano, Banna. It has been suggested by Horsley in his *Brittania Romana*,† p. 330, that all the names on the cup are in the ablative governed by the preposition *a*, and that the c before Amboglans has been designed for an *o*, and is to be joined to Uxelodum, which therefore makes it Uxelodumo. The nearest approach to the first name on the cup which I can find is

* *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, by T. Wright, 1852, p. 465.

† It should be stated that Horsley, at p. 329 of this work, favours the view originally put forward by Gale that the cup was a *patera* used in libations by the people of those towns that are mentioned in it.

Maia, which Horsley (*op. cit.* p. 501) suggests may have been Moresby. Aballava is put down by Chancellor Ferguson, in his *Roman Survey of Cumberland*, as Papcastle, and this view is also held by Professor Hübner and by Dr. Bruce in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. The same authorities also identify Uxelodunum, or Axelodunum, as Ellenborough or Maryport. There is a general agreement that Amboglans was Birdoswald. The final word on the inscription Banna, named also by the Ravenna writer, has not yet been identified; but Dr. Bruce suggests it may have been Gilsland, and if the use of the cup has been as suggested, then the itinerary would represent a journey of a patient from Moresby, or some station in West Cumberland, to Papcastle; then by way of Maryport to Birdoswald and Gilsland, where the offering to the presiding deity of the healing waters would be made.

There is another class of monuments relating to the Roman medical profession and their practice in Britain which have attracted a good deal of attention. These are the stamps which have been used for the purpose of impressing the names of the makers of certain medicinal preparations, and the purposes which they were intended to fulfil. Numerous examples of these medicine stamps have been found in Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in this country. They are generally made of a greenish schist, or steatite, and consist of a small thin square block, usually with an inscription on each of the four edges. There are fragments of two in the British Museum which are stated to have been found in this country, but the locality is not known. The Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries contains an oblong medicine stamp, which was found at Tranent in East Lothian, the site of a large Roman town. There are two inscriptions upon it :—

(1) L V A L L A T I N I E V O D E S A D C I
C A T R I C E S E T A S P R I T V D I N

(2) L V A L L A T I N I A P A L A C R O
C O D E S A D D I A T H E S I S

The first part of each inscription shows that the proprietor was a physician called Lucius Vallatinus. The first-named prescription refers to a sweet-smelling collyrium named *euodes*, and was used for cicatrices and granulations. The second inscription has given rise to a good deal of speculation. Diathesis is the state of the body which predisposes to any disease. Possibly in ancient times the word may have had some other meaning. The *apalocrocodes* has been interpreted as "a mild crocodes," and may have been a general remedy against affections of the eye. A stamp found at Kenchester belonged to a physician named Titus Vindacius Ariovistus, and one at Gloucester to Quintus Julius Murrianus. The last named had two remedies, one for producing clearness of vision—*ad claritatem*, and the other intended as a remedy for dimness of sight—*ad caliginem*. It is considered rather remarkable that in all the examples hitherto described the diseases mentioned on the stamps are uniformly those of the eyes, and hence they are supposed to have been used only by those physicians who treated eye diseases.

It is well known that diseases of these organs were very common, not only in Italy, but also in the Western provinces, and the Romans, as I pointed out in an earlier part of this paper, gave great attention to such diseases, there being numerous specialists for different forms of eye disorders. The writers who have devoted much attention to this subject, consider that the various preparations were hardened with gum or some viscid substance, and kept in a solid state as being more convenient for carriage from place to place, and as being always ready to be liquefied with fluids when required for use. The stamps were impressed on the remedies just before they acquired the last stage of solidification.

In the ancient sanitary laws regarding food and clothing, there is ample evidence that the science of public health had attained a high place in the estimation of the Romans, and the facts which I have brought together in this paper are amply sufficient to show that there were many physicians and surgeons in this distant part of their empire whose duty it was to carry out the laws of health, and to use their best efforts in preventing and curing disease.

Note.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with their usual courtesy and liberality, have allowed electros to be taken of several blocks used for illustration of this paper. No. i., iii., iv., v. are taken from the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, and No. ii. from *Arch. Aelian.* vol. viii.

ART. III.—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for* 1900. By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

THE seventh summer's work of the Cumberland Excavation Committee was directed principally to the exploration, during the second half of last August, of an unknown piece of the Vallum between Craggle Hill and Walton. It resulted in the addition to the map of about a mile and a half of this earthwork, hitherto marked only by conjecture and marked wrong. Incidentally a mile-castle was verified, and a piece (as it seemed) of the Mural Road was detected in the same neighbourhood. A small stone structure, sometimes called a Roman watch-tower, which stands on Gillalees Beacon near the Maiden Way, was also examined. Brief as the record is, it marks an advance in our knowledge of the Roman Wall, and it is therefore satisfactory. It cannot be too often repeated that we shall never properly understand the Wall or solve its problems until we have acquired by excavation a far more minute knowledge of it than we at present possess.

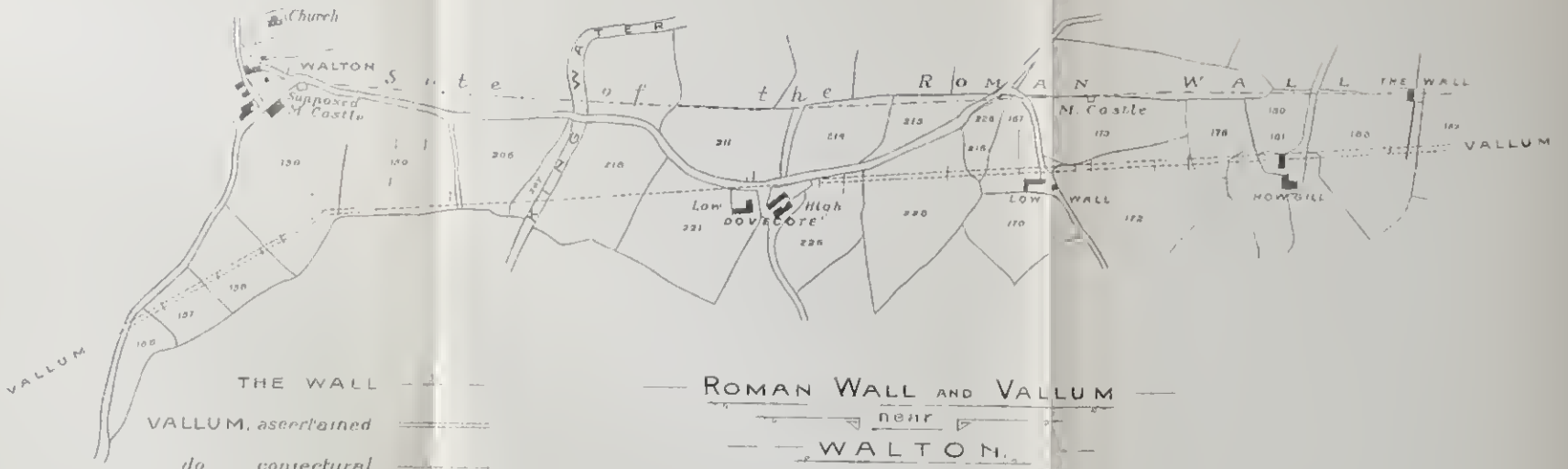
This fact was strikingly illustrated by a brief excavation made in September at Chesters in Northumberland. This excavation was, of course, not the work of the Cumberland Committee, but it was connected therewith, and may fitly be recorded here.* It shewed that two distinct periods of construction can be traced at Chesters. First, there was a wall with a ditch in front—possibly an earthen or turf wall and possibly with a fort behind it, but on these two points direct evidence is lacking. Then the wall was destroyed, the ditch filled up for 430 feet, and a new wall of stone was substituted and the fort built which we now see, standing across the original line and over the filled-up ditch. The result takes place beside the similar case

* An account was communicated to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in October 1900.

of Birdoswald, where the earlier turf wall and later stone wall were distinguished in our excavations of 1895-8. Hitherto, Birdoswald had stood alone and afforded no good basis for induction. Perhaps even the two instances are insufficient, but they suggest a new vista in Mural research; they place the Mural problem in a new light.

As before, the excavations in Cumberland were greatly aided by the kindness of landowners and farmers, who granted all necessary permissions with great readiness. The Committee is especially indebted, as in so many previous years, to Lord Carlisle, for leave to dig upon his land and for many facilities; to Mr. F. P. Johnson of Castlesteads, for leave to dig at High Dovecote; to Mrs. Brown, for leave to dig at Howgill; to Mr. Harding, for leave to dig at Low Dovecote; to the Rev. C. P. Calvert, for leave to dig near Walton; further to Mr. Brown of Low Wall, to Mr. Harrison of Low Dovecote, to Mr. Johnstone of Nook-on-Lyne, to Mr. Wilson of Walton, to Mr. Wilson of Gillalees, tenants of land excavated, for leaves and friendly help. In some of the preliminary arrangements we were much helped by Mr. R. G. Graham of Beanlands Park and by Mr. W. James of Lanercost. All the digging was, as usual, done under supervision—and for the sense which we attach to supervision we may refer to our last report. For valuable aid in surveying and planning the Committee and the Society are once more indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson.

Our plans for 1900 had been largely formed before the death of Chancellor Ferguson. This is not the place to express either the public or the personal loss which that death has occasioned to the present writer and to the other members of the Committee. But we recollect that excavation was one of Mr. Ferguson's keenest archæological wishes. He was unable himself to take active part in the actual digging and supervision, but he never ceased his efforts to promote it in every way. We shall be carrying out one of his desires, if we continue the work



THE WALL

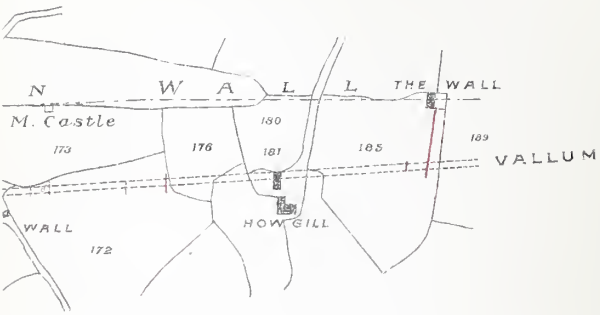
VALLUM, *ascertained*

do conjectural

PLATE I.

ROMAN WALL AND VALLUM
near
WALTON.

Scale, 1 10560 or 6 Inches · 1 Mile


N W A L L
THE WALL
M. Castle
180
173
176
181
185
189
VALLUM
WALL
172
HOW GILL

LUM

Mile.

which he held, and rightly held, to be so important. In 1901 we trust to be able to trace the line of the Vallum further west from Walton to Castlesteads and Newtown, and thus finally close this great gap in our knowledge of its course. Some points also await excavation west of Carlisle—for instance, on the eastern shore of Burgh Marsh, near to Dykesfield, where a cursory inspection made this summer shewed that the spade is needed to test traditional accounts.

I.—The Vallum. (Plate I.)

From the western slope of Craggle Hill, above Lanercost, to Newtown-of-Irthington, the line of the Vallum has hitherto been practically unknown. Map makers have, of course, laid it down in various ways with more or less confidence, but their assertions rest on no real basis of knowledge, and agree in nothing except in being guesses. It is desirable to abolish this gap in our knowledge, which is nearly three miles in length. We had already, in 1898, made a commencement. In that year, however, we were able only to prove that the lines laid down on the map west of Castlesteads, were incorrect. This year we determined to begin at the eastern end, near Craggle Hill, and our efforts were successful. We traced the Vallum across the farms of Howgill, Low Wall, and High Dovecote, running roughly parallel to the Wall at a distance of about 400 feet south of it. At High Dovecote it meets farm buildings and a modern road, and search for it is impossible: beyond these are the alluvial holms along King Water, in which also excavation is unlikely to yield results. We found the Vallum, however, on Walton Hill. The Wall bends here and the Vallum bends with it, and continues westwards, again roughly parallel to it and about 600 feet south of it, but slightly diverging southwards. Its course is, therefore, in every respect normal and requires no comment.

It may be convenient, even if tedious, to add some details of the trenches which yielded these results.

1. We commenced on the Howgill estate, in the north-east corner of the "Wall field" (No. 185 on the 25-inch O.S.), close to a cottage called The Wall, which stands on the actual line of the Wall, and which is also (as Mrs. Brown told us) the last survivor of a little group of cottages, mostly pulled down in 1780-1830. Starting from the garden fence of this cottage, 28 feet east of it, we dug a trench 300 feet long due southwards: the north end of this trench is about 30 feet south of the Wall. At 131 feet from the fence, that is 160 feet from the Wall, we found what seemed to be traces of the Mural Road, much damaged—a packed layer of cobbles and freestone, ten feet wide. Two trenches, 28 feet eastwards and 21 feet westwards, shewed similar remains: a third trench 21 feet further west yielded nothing. This seems to be the Mural Road, but it might also concern the old cottages, though these seem to have stood a little way off. Whatever it is, it has been much ruined by ploughing, and it may have originally been much wider. At 271 feet from the hedge, that is 200 feet from the Wall, we found the Vallum ditch, 23 feet wide and 5 feet deep, very plainly preserved. The north bank of it sloped gently, the south bank very steeply; which difference is probably due to some disturbance, perhaps to a slipping forward of the original south bank. A parallel trench, 96 feet westwards, showed the north bank of the Vallum ditch and confirmed our results.

2. After some abortive trenches in the Far Bell Close (O.S. 176) on the Howgill estate, we moved to the Well Field (O.S. 172) on Low Wall farm. Here a trench 78 feet long was dug in the north-east corner of the field, and revealed the ditch of the Vallum 23 feet wide and about 4 feet 3 inches deep, except at the north side, where it sank to 4 feet 9 inches. A second trench, at 200 feet westwards, confirmed the last by shewing the south side of the ditch:

the slope was very steep, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and may be due to the bank (here largely sand) having slipped forward. It may be convenient to note that the fourth tree in the east hedge of the field, counting from the north-east corner of the field, stands over the northern part of the Vallum ditch.

3. At the other end of the same field near its north-west corner, a short trench (16 feet long) shewed the south side of the ditch and the bottom of it, with much black matter in it, at 5 feet 10 inches below the present surface. It may be convenient to add that four oak trees which here stand along the north hedge of the field in a row seem all to stand over the north side of the Vallum ditch.

4. Our next trench was dug in Croft Close (O.S. 167), belonging to Low Wall farm. After an abortive trench 90 feet long, we found the ditch of the Vallum under a definitely-marked "slack," which runs westward across the field down to a little dip. This slack is noteworthy, for it is the only point in the neighbourhood where the present surface reveals the ditch buried below.

5. Continuing westwards, we next trenched the "High Field" of High Dovecote farm (O.S. 228) at about 125 feet from its eastern hedge. Our trench, 25 feet long, just covered the Vallum ditch, 23 feet long, with black matter at the bottom.

6. In the next field, the Croft (O.S. 226), we dug a trench 90 feet long, at 130 feet from the north-east corner of the field and 206 feet from its north-west corner, and found the south side of the Vallum ditch at its north end. The depth of the bottom was $4\frac{1}{2}$-5 feet below the present surface: the slope of the side is a little steeper than 1 upon 1. A second trench, 116 feet east of this one, showed the south slope of the ditch in its proper place. Here the ditch begins to coincide with the modern road, and here we lost it for some distance. We made efforts to find it on both sides of the road below the building of the two Dovecote farms, trenching both in Low Kiln

Garth field (O.S. 211) and opposite it (O.S. 221) to a considerable extent, but in vain.

7. We next dug in the large grass-park called Bendle's Croft (west of the King Water), belonging to the Sandysike estate (O.S., 150 and 159, now one field). We trenched the lower (eastern) part of this field in vain, both in its north-east and south-east portions. The subsoil here shewed that, before the field was drained and brought under cultivation, there must have been much peat and soft ground here, but though this peat had left behind much "black matter," such as is often found in the bottom of the Vallum ditch, no satisfactory traces of the ditch could be found. At last, however, we dug a trench 420 feet long across the field further up the hill, and, at the south end of it, we found the ditch, 7 feet below the present surface and apparently 28 feet wide, but our trench probably cut it obliquely.

8. After some more searching, we found the ditch again about 85 feet east of the western hedge of the same Bendle's Croft. Here and in the succeeding trenches a layer of mould and "forced" soil, three feet thick, overlies the untouched soil which forms our criterion, and considerably added to the difficulty of digging. The ditch was 23 feet wide from tip to tip of untouched soil, and its bottom was 8 feet 8 inches below the present surface.

9. A trench in the eastern part of the next field (O.S. 158), about 115 feet west of that just described, yielded similar features at the south slope of the ditch; the north slope was not dug out. The bottom of the ditch was 5 feet 8 inches below the present surface; the north slope shewed a steepness of 2 feet in 1. On the other side of the same field another trench, 26 feet long, shewed again the south slope of the ditch and its flat bottom, here 9 feet below the present surface, with black vegetable matter lying on it, above that a thin layer of grey clay, and above that the mixed soil which fills most of the ditch, mixed red and grey clay.

9. Finally, a trench in the next field (O.S. 167) shewed again the south bank of the Vallum ditch in line with, but less well preserved than the parts found in the preceding trenches.

These excavations were supervised by Mr. R. P. L. Booker, M.A., F.S.A. and the present writer, and surveyed by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, who has prepared the plan.

II.—Miscellaneous.

1. A fragment of ancient roadway, now 10 feet wide, was found in our first trench, just 160 feet south from the line of the wall, and may well be a piece of the Mural Road. It is described above.

2. Surface indications, suggesting a milecastle, have often attracted attention in a field on Low Wall farm called Castle Field (O.S. 173). The north hedge of this field stands on the ruins of the Wall, and a trifling elevation, about 70 feet square, occupies a position suitable for a milecastle, and is of a proper size, We were able to trace a part of the west wall of the milecastle and the

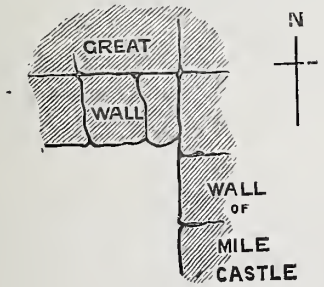


Fig. I.

point where this wall joins the Great Wall. The milecastle was either bonded into the Great Wall or was constructed before it. As only the foundation course survives, it is not possible to decide between these two alternatives, but it is certain that the milecastle was not

built up against a pre-existing wall. The presence of a healthy turnip crop prevented our excavating the milecastle further, but we very much doubt if further excavation would be profitable. The structure has evidently been robbed to its foundations.

The trench at the milecastle was supervised and measured by Mr. Booker and the present writer.

3. The supposed site of another milecastle at Walton, a mile west of the preceding, was also trenched. Here, at the south-east corner of the hamlet, is a mound contained by the angle of the modern road, in the corner of the field called Bendle's Croft, already mentioned, and this mound has usually been described as the remains of a milecastle. We were not able to find any definite traces. On the east side the elevation appears to be undisturbed ground; on the north our trenches sank five feet through very slightly mixed soil to the undisturbed ground below, and on the level of that we met a few scattered bits of freestone and cobble. The same result, at less depths, was yielded by trenches across the supposed line of the Wall between the mound and the Black Bull Inn. We hope to obtain better evidence next summer, but it is obvious that the site has been much robbed. How the mixed soil accumulated to a thickness of five feet, being purely soil and not débris of buildings, is a question for geologists.

The trenches here were supervised by the present writer.

4. There is on Gillalees Beacon, close to the supposed line of the Maiden Way, a lonely ruined structure of stone, which Mr. Maughan and others after him have held to be a Roman watch-tower. Mr. Maughan gives it no name; an estate map of 1830, belonging to Lord Carlisle, calls it Robin Hood's Butt, and the appellation seems to be still known in the neighbourhood.* We had long desired to excavate it, and an opportunity offered this summer. It

* There is also a Robin Hood's Well about 370 yards to the south-west of it.

proved to be a nearly square building, with walls 32-34 inches thick, and measuring externally on the north side 18 feet, on the east 19 feet 10 inches, on the south 17 feet, and on the west 20 feet. The walls are built of stones in regular courses; the highest part being on the west side, where the outer face shewed 10 courses and foundations, making in all 5 feet 9 inches. A considerable quantity of fallen stones lie around. In character the masonry seemed quite indistinctive, such as might or might not be Roman, except that a few stones and especially a quoin at the south-west corner suggested modern tools. There is no door or visible entrance anywhere; the interior is bottomed with clay which had probably been brought there, and the highly experienced drainer who dug the structure out suggested that it might be a reservoir for water. Certainly there is a small spring inside which hindered our operations a little. No minor remains of any sort whatever were found, unless two tiny bits of a red stuff, which might possibly be tile or brick. The ground all round the structure seems to have been very slightly hollowed when it was constructed, not in the manner of a ditch, but perhaps to provide the above-mentioned clay. The position of the structure is curious. It commands a wide-spreading view to south and west, as indeed does all the hillside near it. Many points of the Wall from Winshields to the Solway can be clearly seen from it, and in particular the site of the fort at Birdoswald, from which in turn the little mound which marks the ruin can easily be descried. But its view in the opposite direction is extremely brief. If ever it was a watch-tower, Roman or medieval, it must have been reinforced by other watch-towers very near it on the north. But in the absence of any distinctively Roman features, it will be safer, for the present at least, not to ascribe to it a Roman origin. A suggestion has been made that it was a shelter in mediæval times for the beacon-watch on Gillalees Beacon: it is, however, at some little distance from the site usually assigned to the Beacon.

The excavation here was supervised by the present writer.

5. No minor objects of interest were found by us this year. We could not, indeed, expect any, for we were working far from forts or large Roman sites. We may, however, mention an interesting parallel to the leaden *glans* which we found in 1897 at Birdoswald. (Report for 1897, p. 200.) This is a rather smaller bullet of lead, weighing 43·8 grammes or about 1 7-12th oz. avoirdupois,

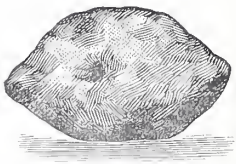


FIG. 2.

and represented full size in the accompanying figure. (Fig. 2.) It was found lately about 120 yards north of the Roman fort of Ambleside, and is the property of Mr. H. S. Cowper, to whose kindnessI am indebted for a sight of it. It has a curious little hole on one side, shewn in the sketch, of which I cannot explain the reason. Similar holes, I believe, occur in other *glandes*.

III.—CHESTERS. (Plate II.)

Like most of the forts on the eastern section of the Wall, the fort at Chesters occupies a curious position in respect to the line of the Wall. It sits across that line, with a part of its area projecting northwards. The Wall does not coincide with its northern rampart, as it does with the northern ramparts of Housesteads and Birdoswald, but meets the eastern and western sides midway, at the south guard chambers of the north-east and north-west gateways. (Fig. 3.) The reason for the arrangement has often been discussed, and, among other guesses, the conjecture has occasionally been put forward that the northern part of the fort might be later than the original

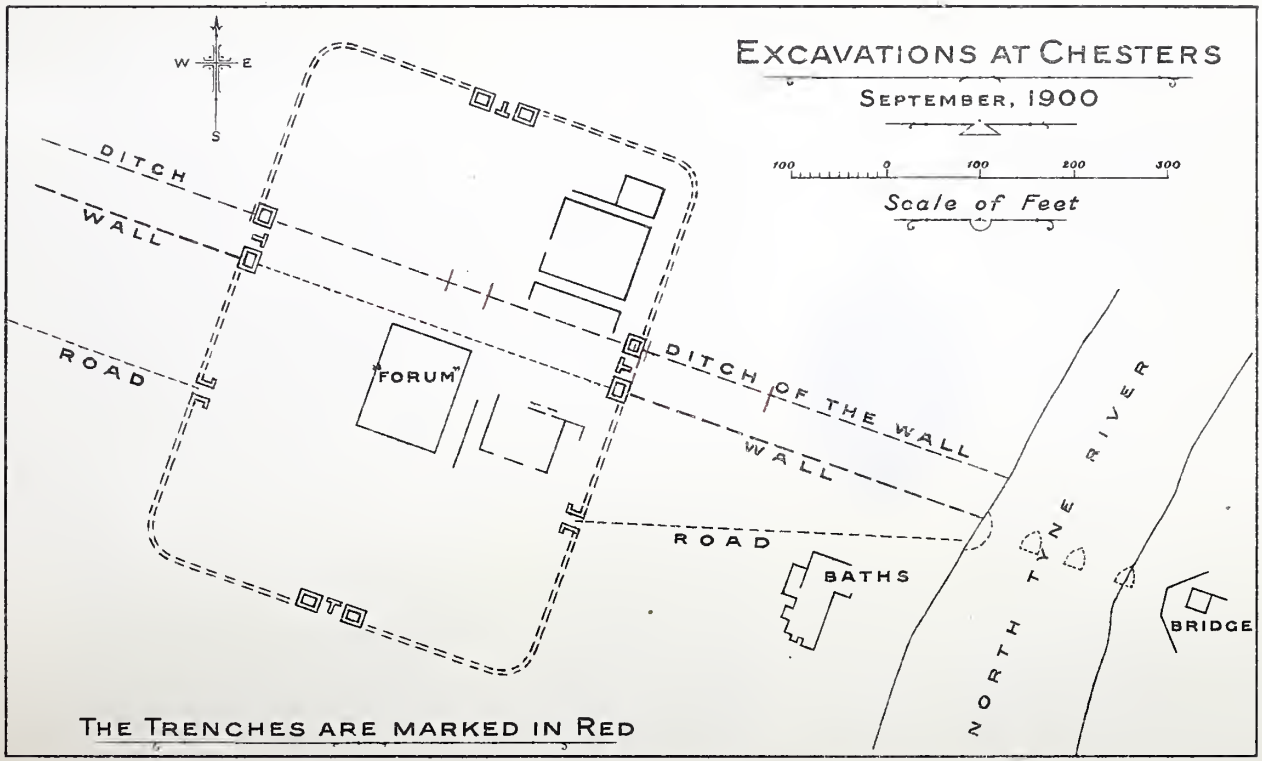


PLATE II. *(See note p. 85).*

construction of the Wall—that is to say, that in the first instance, the Wall and its ditch might have run straight on (as in Fig. 4); subsequently the Wall and ditch might have been destroyed and obliterated for a little distance, and the fort of Chesters constructed or reconstructed

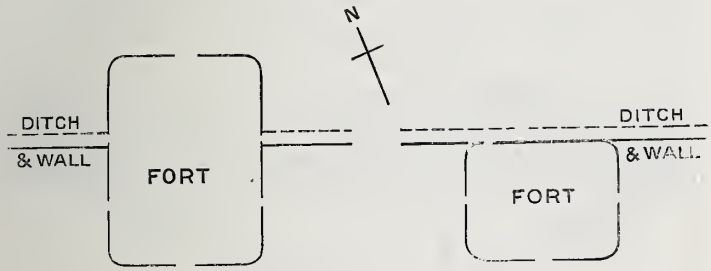


FIG. 3. CHESTERS. FIG. 4.

SCALE: 8 CHAINS = 1 INCH, OR 1.6336.

in the shape in which we now see it. This theory can be easily tested. If a ditch once extended across the site, as in Fig. 4, and had since been filled up, a few trenches across its line will at once reveal its existence and its character. An opportunity for applying the test offered itself in September; Mrs. Clayton very kindly gave all required facilities and permissions, and the trenches were cut. The annexed plan shews the positions of these trenches. The most easterly was a preliminary precaution, intended to shew the general character of the ground and the subsoil (gravel), and in particular to reveal the width of the berm. Previous excavations by the late Mr. John Clayton had shewn the exact line of the Wall; it was desirable for us to ascertain the exact position of the ditch also, and this was given us when we found the berm to be 22 feet wide.* The next set of trenches were dug close to the north-east gate. A trench across its south portal shewed undisturbed subsoil at a depth of two feet;

* Plate II. is slightly misleading in this respect, because the draftsman, in making the gates clear, has made them a little too large and has therefore exaggerated the distance between the ditch and the wall.

a trench across its north portal seemed to shew disturbed soil, but was stopped by an inrush of water, and a trench inside the north-guard chamber was wholly prohibited by the same obstacle. However, a trench 13 feet outside the guard-chamber, on the line of the ditch, shewed disturbed soil to a depth of 8 feet, with some bits of Roman pottery in it and some " black matter," as usual, at the bottom.

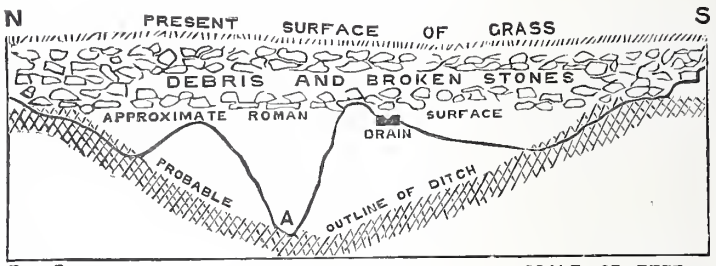


FIG. 5.
TRENCH 3. CHESTERS.

The continuous black line shows the extent excavated.
The part left blank is the ancient Ditch.
The cross-hatching represents the gravel subsoil, which has never been disturbed.
At A, the peat, leather, &c., were found.

The third trench, in the centre of the fort, revealed the ditch still more clearly. (Fig. 5.) Beneath a layer of stony débris, 3-3½ feet thick, we found at each end of the trench the normal gravel subsoil, and in the middle the ditch, 27 feet wide. The subsoil at each end gave us approximately the surface level which the Romans found, though that level must actually have been a little higher for the subsoil must, of course, have been covered by a layer of surface mould. The actual edges of the original ditch must, therefore, have been a little higher than what we found, and the width of the ditch therefore a little greater than 27 feet. It was interesting to meet on, or just below, this Roman level a Roman drain *in situ*, running from S. by E. to N. by W.—that is, obliquely to the streets and ramparts of the fort, and also to the ditch. Beneath this level, the ditch was found to be filled principally with mixed gravel: under that came a thin stratum of blue

grey clay—(compare trench 9 at Walton, p. 80)—and under that again, at 7 feet 6 inches from the present surface, a substantial layer of peat, with traces in it of moss and of wood (alder and birch—one piece retaining its silver bark,* and looking as if cut by a knife), some animal's bones (a small piece of a deer's antler, etc.), a bronze nail, and some leather, which appeared to be a bag and a strap. This layer marked, as usual, the bottom of the ditch: below it, at a depth of nine feet, lay the untouched gravel subsoil. We did not think it needful to dig out all the ditch; nor, indeed, could we have done so without displacing the above-mentioned drain. Its shape was amply attested by the points actually excavated. It is not flat bottomed like the Vallum ditch, but V-shaped (as it is called) like the turf wall ditch at Birdoswald, the ditch of the Wall, and the ditch of the Vallum of Pius in Scotland. The steepness of the sides in these and other V-shaped ditches is, of course, very rarely, if ever, so great as that of the letter V. A further trench (No. 4) was dug a little west of the one just described, to shew the continuance of the ditch, and revealed its northern slope well preserved. Finally, a hole (No. 5), dug immediately outside the outer face of the north guard-chamber of the north-west gateway, shewed that the masonry does not rest here upon untouched subsoil, but on a layer of cobbles and other large stones.

The resemblance of the whole to Birdoswald, though not complete, is very striking. At Birdoswald, which like Chesters has six gates, the ditch of the turf wall was found to traverse the area of the present fort from the north-west to the north-east gateway, and the north guard-chamber of the latter stands upon that ditch, propped and supported by a mass of cobbles, just like the north guard-chamber in the fifth trench at Chesters. At

* A piece of birch retaining its silver bark was found under the rampart of the Roman fort at Ardoch (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxxii, 435, *Note*).

each fort we have a clear instance of two periods—an earlier and a later one. The difference between the two is this—that at Chesters the reconstruction involved only the projection of the fort beyond the earlier line, while at Birdoswald the whole line of wall was moved forward, both east and west of the fort, for a distance of some two miles.

It does not immediately follow that the reconstructions belong to the same period in each of the two cases. It is conceivable that the two are distinct, each due to its own local causes. But it is obviously not quite probable, and in this respect the new discovery at Chesters makes a striking contribution to our Mural researches. So long as the Birdoswald turf wall stood alone, no sound conclusions could well be based upon it. But now beside the original turf wall and later fort and wall of stone at Birdoswald, we can place an original line (of unknown character, it is true) and a later fort and wall of stone at Chesters. And we can add from the immediate vicinity of Chesters a third example, which might before have been preferably explained by local reasons. The bridge across the North Tyne is notoriously a double bridge—part of it is a relic of an earlier bridge, the rest a later and larger structure.* And the Wall is certainly not earlier than the second bridge. Here again, then, we have the existing stone wall identified, more or less, with a secondary period of construction. Different minds will estimate the weight of these facts differently. Perhaps the wisest course will be to seek for yet more evidence of the two periods which the joint testimonies of Chesters and Birdoswald have now brought out of the region of pure guess-work into that of serious criticism.

The excavations at Chesters were supervised by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, and the present writer.

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* Sheriton Holmes, *Archæologia Aeliana*, xvi. 328.

EXPENDITURE, 1900.

	£	s.	d.
Labour in Cumberland, including a special gratuity	10	2	0
Compensation	2	2	0
	12	4	0

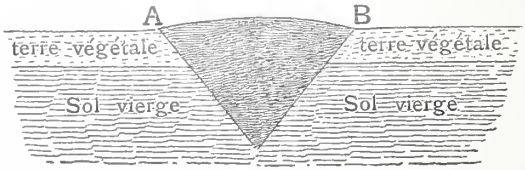
The labour was paid for out of Oxford subscriptions; the compensation by the Cumberland and Westmorland Society out of the residue of the £100 voted in 1894. Of this sum only £4 3s. 5d. is now left. The special gratuity was voted to Mr. John Nichol in recognition of his long and valuable labours in our excavations. The expenses of the work at Chesters were defrayed from a different source.

APPENDIX.

The following passage is an extract from a letter by the distinguished French archæologist and excavator, Colonel Stoffel. The letter is printed by Mr. T. Rice Holmes in his admirable volume on *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*, and explains the method by which the writer discovered and traced out some of Caesar's encampments in Gaul for the Emperor Napoleon III. This method is precisely that which we have followed in the excavations described in our Reports. It is by no means a method which is confined to ourselves and Colonel Stoffel, but it is less well understood than it ought to be, and the lucidity of Colonel Stoffel's explanation made it seem deserving of reproduction. We are indebted to Mr. Holmes for permission readily accorded to reproduce the extract, and to his publishers, Messrs. Macmillan, for a loan of the blocks with which it is illustrated.

"Vous désirez savoir par quelle méthode j'ai retrouvé les traces des camps que l'armée de César construisit dans la guerre des Gaules. Il est nécessaire de commencer à indiquer quelques notions préliminaires. Les terrains dans lesquels ces camps furent

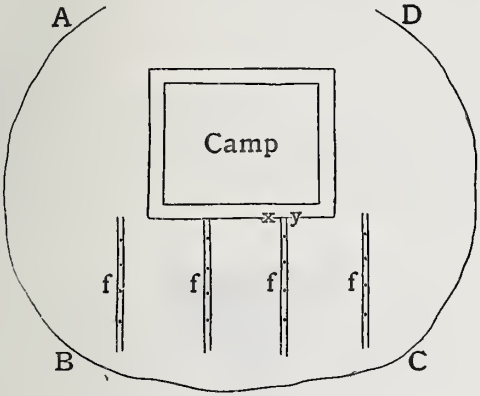
établis présentent, comme tous les terrains cultivés, une couche supérieure de terre végétale, appelée *humus*, laquelle varie d'épaisseur selon les différentes contrées, et peut avoir depuis un ou deux pieds jusqu'à quatre ou cinq pieds et plus.



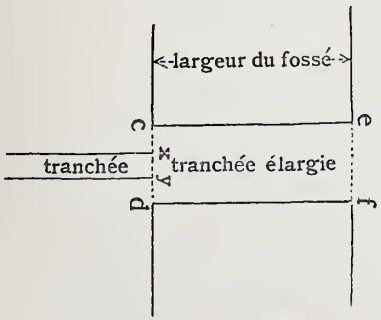
" Au dessous de cette couche de terre végétale se trouve le terrain vierge (ou le sous-sol), qui est, selon les contrées, ou marneux, ou siliceux, ou calcaire. A Alesia (dans la plaine des Laumes) c'est de la marne épaisse et ferme; à Berry-au-Bac c'est une marne plus légère; à la Roche-Blanche (en face de Gergovia) c'est un calcaire ferme et blanc. Lorsque, après une bataille, ou après un siége, l'armée romaine quittait son camp, les habitants du pays en détruisaient les retranchments afin de pouvoir de nouveau cultiver leurs champs. Ils rejetaient les terres du parapet dans le fossé. Ce fossé était, de la sorte, plein *d'une terre mélangée*, composée de terre végétale, de terre vierge, et souvent d'objets que les soldats romains avaient pu laisser sur le parapet, tels que débris d'armes, boulets en pierre, monnaies, ossements, etc. Pendant quelque temps la partie supérieure du fossé comblé présentait la forme AB (slightly convex), à cause du foisonnement des terres; mais avec le temps, et grâce à la culture de chaque année, elles se tassaient au niveau du sol avoisinant, ce qui fait que partout les traces des camps de César ont disparu. En tout cas, la terre de remplissage des fossés est une *terre meuble* et, fait important à remarquer, elle reste meuble, sans jamais reprendre la consistance du terrain vierge, si bien qu' aujourd'hui après 2000 ans écoulés, elle se détache aisément à la pioche. C'est là ce qui permet de retrouver les fossés lorsqu' on a su determiner l'emplacement d'un camp.

" Cela posé, voici comment j'ai toujours procédé pour retrouver les fossés d'un camp. Soit ABCD une étendue de terrain dans laquelle je supposais placé le camp qu'il s'agissait de découvrir; et admettons, pour fixer les idées, que la couche de terre végétale ait 70 centimètres d'épaisseur. Je plaçais les ouvriers, avec pelles et pioches, sur plusieurs files *fff*., dans une direction perpendiculaire à un des côtés supposés du camp, les ouvriers de chaque file à 20 ou 30 mètres les uns des autres. Chacun d'eux était chargé d'enlever

la couche de *humus* sur deux pieds de largeur. Si, après avoir enlevé cette couche sur 70 centimètres de profondeur, ils sentaient



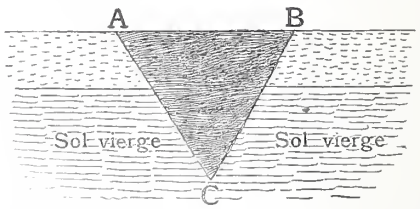
que leurs pioches frappaient un terrain resistant, c'est que celui-ci n'avait jamais été remué et qu'on n'était pas sur le fossé romain. Les ouvriers continuaient alors à avancer, et cela tant qu'il ne se produisait rien de nouveau. Mais lorsqu'ils arrivaient, sans s'en douter, sur le fossé en *xy*, c'était autre chose. Alors, après avoir enlevé la terre végétale jusqu' à la profondeur de 70 centimètres, ils ne trouvaient plus, comme précédemement, un sol vierge résistant ; au contraire, ils recontraient une terre meuble qui se détachait facilement, ce qui permettait de supposer qu'elle avait été autrefois remuée. Je faisais alors élargir la tranchée en lui donnant six



pieds de largeur (*cd*) au lieu de deux pieds (*xy*), afin que les ouvriers pussent travailler plus commodément ; et ils approfondissaient la

tranchée jusqu' à ce qu' ils recontrassent le sol naturel. D'ailleurs on reconnassait bientôt si on était, oui ou non, sur le fossé romain; car, si on y était réellement, on distinguait sans peine sur les deux bords *ec* et *fd* de la tranchée, à droite et à gauche des ouvriers, le profil du fossé qui se détachait par la couleur de terre vierge qui l'encadrait.

" Je n'ai rien vu de plus curieux que les profils des petits fossés du petit camp que j'ai mis à découvert sur la colline de la Roche-Blanche. Là, la couche de terre végétale, épaisse tout au plus de 50 à 60 centimètres (si j'ai bonne mémoire), repose sur un sol de calcaire dur et blanc comme de la craie: aussi les fossés du camp,



remplis d'une terre mélangée de humus et de craie, présentaient-ils des profils qui tranchaient sur la terre dont ils étaient entourés aussi nettement que le triangle ABC ci-contre tranche sur le papier blanc."

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL SLAB FROM OLD CARLISLE.

(TO FACE P. 93.)

ART. IV.—*Roman Sepulchral Slab from Old Carlisle.* By ARCHIBALD SPARKE, Curator, Tullie House.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to direct your attention to a recent acquisition to the Tullie House Museum of a Roman sepulchral slab, which comes from Conygarth, near the Roman station of Old Carlisle, near Wigton. It was turned up by the plough in a field on the estate of Mrs. Jefferson as far back as 1891.

It is of creamy sandstone, and measures 2 feet 5 inches high by 1 foot 11 inches broad. There are parts of two figures to be seen on it. One is evidently a seated woman ; the upper part is missing from the waist, and she holds in her left hand, which rests on her lap, a bird. To the woman's left stands what I take to be the figure of a boy, probably holding another bird. This figure is 1 foot 11 inches high, and is in a very fair state of preservation; the feet are missing, and the forehead and hands are somewhat worn.

The accompanying photograph will present the stone to your minds better than any description of mine. I may, however, mention that the sculpture of the woman is similar to those on the two stones numbered 54 and 70, already in the Museum, and described in the *Transactions*, vol. xv., pages 485 and 490.

ART. V.—*Gerard Lowther's House, Penrith (Two Lions Inn): Its purchase by him, Descent, and Social Life associated with its subsequent Owners.* By GEORGE WATSON.

Read at Carlisle, 20th June, 1900.

IN Vol. IV. of the *Transactions* of this Society there is a paper, the joint production of those two eminent and ever-to-be-lamented antiquaries, the late Mr. Wm. Jackson and Dr. M. Taylor, on the "Two Lions Inn," or Gerard Lowther's House in Penrith.

Without recapitulating the leading facts adduced in that valuable paper, I now offer some additional data as supplemental to it, which I have been enabled to do, having been favoured by the then owner of the house, Mr. Jas. Dixon, with the perusal of the ancient deeds of the house and the lands originally appurtenant thereto.

Mr. Jackson, after detailing much interesting historical data of Gerard Lowther's lineage and career, gives an extended pedigree of the persons whose arms are placed in the panels of the plaster rib-work.

The following is my description of the ceiling, explaining the accompanying drawing of the heraldry of the shields :—

The group begins with Henry Lord Clifford, the shepherd lord of Wordsworth's beautiful poem, "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle," and his wife Florence Pudsey, from whom, through their daughter Dorothy, married to Hugh Lowther of the second shield, descended the eight Lowthers, who with John Lowther (shield No. 3), the father of Hugh Lowther, make the nine represented on the ceiling, who, however, comprise only four generations. Christopher Lowther, son and heir of Richard of

the fourth shield, alone represents the fourth generation. This Christopher, who died 1617, married again, as Sir Christopher Lowther, the widow of Robert Burdett of Bramcote, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, D.D., Dean of Durham and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Burdett was mother of Sir Thomas Burdett, and brought with her to Lowther three daughters —Elizabeth, Lettice, and Bridget. Elizabeth, while at Lowther, was married February 9th, 1613, to Mr. Anthony Hutton of Hutton Hall, Penrith, when she became for 60 years a power in the parish of Penrith. On the death of Sir Christopher in 1617, Lady Mary, and her daughters Lettice and Bridget, came to reside with her daughter and son-in-law at Hutton Hall, Penrith, from where Lettice was married at St. Andrew's Parish Church, June 9th, 1623, to Richard Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite. Bridget was married to William Whelpdale, of Penrith; her six children were baptised at Penrith Church, where also she was buried November 28, 1636. Lady Mary Lowther died June 1, 1622, and was buried in St. Andrew's choir of Penrith Church, the burial place of the Penrith Huttons. All these events are recorded in the Penrith Registers.

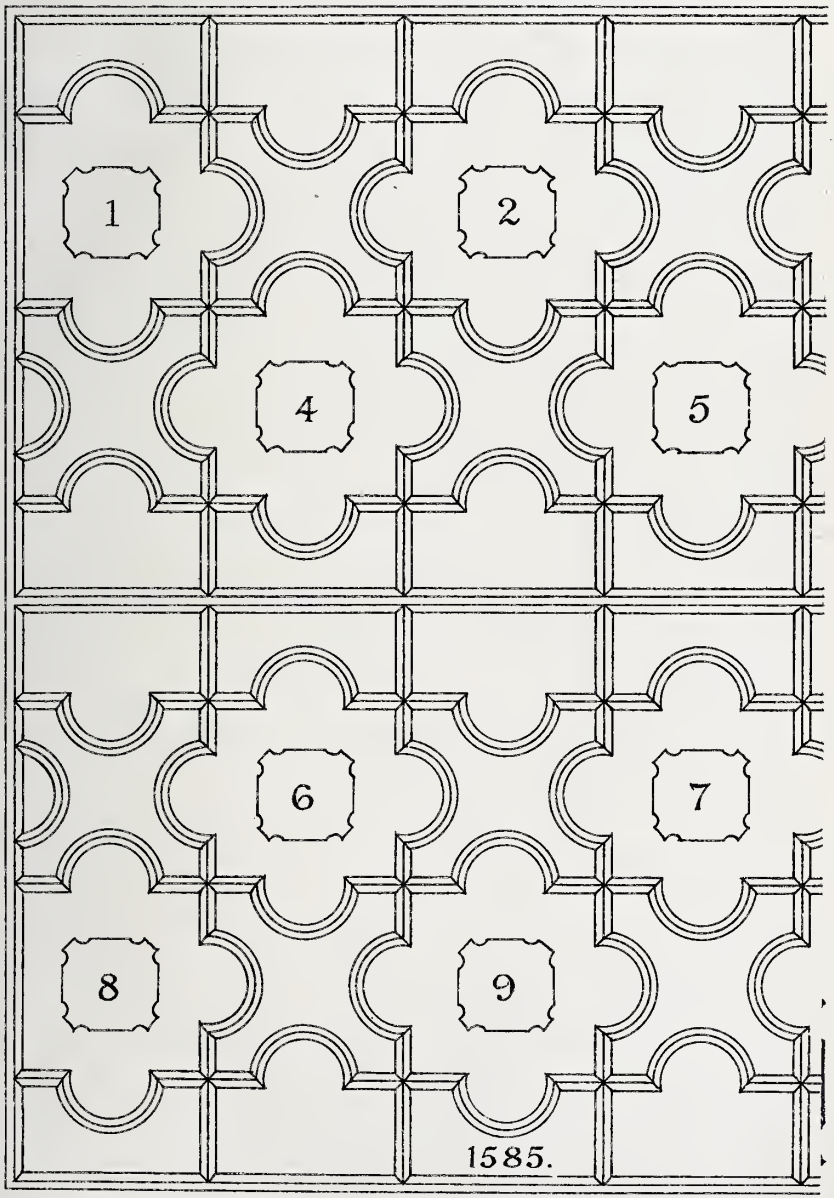
To return to the story of Gerard Lowther's house. A curious bungle has been made by the workman in modelling the shields, by which the heraldry is strangely falsified. Instead of reversing the design in the mould in which the shield was to be cast he modelled it direct, face upwards, with the result that when the shield came out of the mould the design was reversed, and the heraldry perverted, the wife's family arms "impaling" (*i.e.*, coming before) the husband's, instead of the husband's coming first; also, by reversing the "charges," changing their proper significance.

It will be observed in the accompanying drawing of Gerard Lowther's ceiling that in the tenth panel the arms of Lowther and Musgrave have the same charges—six

annulets (three, two, and one), but of different colours. This is accounted for by Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, in her famous journal, in which she gives a history of her ancestors, the Vetriponts and Cliffords. After stating that John Vetripont, in the time of King Henry III., sold off considerable portions of the land of his barony, thereby founding some of the now ancient families of Westmorland, she adds that "the seal of arms of the Vetriponts is still extant in wax, the impression being a man on horseback bearing a shield charged with annulets, these being the proper arms of the family of Vetriponts," adding that "the greatest of the gentry in Westmorland who obtained their lands from John Vetripont have their coat of arms charged with the like annulets, though differing in one colour from another." The Vetripont arms were the same as those of Lowther, except that the Vetripont annulets were red, those of Lowther being black.

On the ceiling of the parlour is the date "1585," which Mr. Jackson pronounced to be the date at which the house was built by Gerard Lowther, whom he described at the commencement of his paper as "the builder and original inhabitant of the dwelling." The ancient deeds, however, tell a different tale. I find by the earliest deed, dated August 21st, 1584, that Gerard Lowther then purchased the house called Newhall, situate in Dockray, from Mr. Thomas Brisbie, the ornamented ceiling of the parlour, bearing the date 1585, being put up the year following; and that of the bedroom over it, containing the arms of Gerard Lowther and his wife, with the letters "G. L. L.," for Gerard and Lucy Lowther, in the next year (1586). Thus the lawyer's deeds prove the futility of assuming that the date of a plaster ceiling, without historical evidence to confirm it, is the date of the erection of the house. It may be suggested that the house as it came into Gerard Lowther's hands was an insignificant one, and that he rebuilt it. The reasons against this are,

FIRE PLACE.



—PLASTER CEILING OF PARLOUR GERARD LOWTHER'S HOUSE TWO LI
CEILING 19 FT. BY 16 FT.

first, it does not appear possible that a house of that size and importance could have been erected and finished, to the elaborate ceilings, between August 21st and any part of the year following; and, secondly, that if Gerard erected the house, he would not have been likely to have adopted its former name of Newhall.

In the deed of conveyance from Thomas Brisbie to Gerard Lowther, the latter describes himself as of "Huttonione." That this is Hutton John is proved by the Greystoke Parish Registers of that time, when, in entries of the Hutton John family, the place-name is spelled "Huttonion" or "Huttonione." When, in 1584, Gerard Lowther describes himself as of Hutton John, that ancient house was in the possession of Thomas Hoton, the last in the male line of his race. He was childless, and his two sisters, Catherine and Mary, were his co-heirs. The former had married Edmond Dudley, of Yanwath, nephew of Gerard's wife, Lucy Dudley. The residence of Gerard and his wife at Hutton John may therefore be accounted for either as being guests of Thomas Hoton, or as temporary tenants of the house. Thomas Hoton's sister Mary, in 1564, had married Andrew Huddleston, whose son Joseph, in 1615, had Hutton John transferred to him.

By the deed of conveyance of Newhall, dated August 21st, 1584, Thomas Brisbie, of Penrith, gentleman, for the sum of two hundred and four score pounds sold to Gerard Lowther, Esquire, of Huttonione :—

A tenement and Garths called Newhall, together with land in Tyne Syke (Dog Beck), an acre of land at the south end of the town, five roods in Atkinson wife close, three roods at the Mylne Cross, half an acre upon Potter walke, and two tenements with five acres and three roods of land.

The apparently small price paid for the property is accounted for by the greater value of money at that time, it being six or seven times the value of money at the present day.

Mr. Thomas Brisbie, or Bresby, the original owner of Newhall, was of an armorial family. His pedigree and coat of arms are given in Foster's book of *Visitation Pedigrees*, and the early Penrith Registers abound with Brisby entries. Thomas Brisbie's daughter Mabel was mother of William Robinson, the wealthy grocer of London City, who so munificiently endowed the charities of Penrith in the seventeenth century.

Of Gerard Lowther, the purchaser of the ancient house of the Brisbies, there are only two entries in the Penrith Registers, but they are of special interest. They stand :—

1596, December 30, Mrs. Lucie, wife of Gerard Lowther, Esquire, buried.

1597, July 14, at night, Mr. Gerard Lowther, Esquire, was buried in the south church door.

This unique burial was no doubt in the south porch of the original church mentioned in Bishop Nicolson's visitation to Penrith, A.D. 1704, while as yet the original church had not been ruthlessly demolished. This record of burial at night is the only reference in the Penrith Registers to the picturesque and sensational custom of burial by torchlight, much favoured by the gentry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gerard Lowther died only two months before the outbreak of the terrible visitation of plague in Penrith, or, more correctly speaking, before it was declared in the Registers :—" Here began the plague, God's punishment in Penrith," for the death rates of the preceding year show that the mortality in Penrith was 200 per cent. over ordinary times, and when Gerard and his wife were buried the death-rate was as serious as it was for the next six months after the foregoing announcement of the beginning of the pestilence was made.

The next following deed shows that 29 years after the death of Gerard the elder, the house was sold by a Gerard Lowther to Mrs. Mary Grame or Graham. The deed is

dated 1626, and by it "Gerard Lowther of Dublin in the realm of Ireland Esquire, sells to Mary Grame his house called Newhall in Dockray, and a house and garden at Dockray Yeate (Gate) for the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds." According to the Lowther visitation pedigree, this Gerard Lowther was son of Sir Richard Lowther, elder brother of Gerard the elder, and styles him Sir Gerard Lowther, Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland. From Sir Richard Lowther's monument in Lowther Church (as given by Hutchinson), we learn that "Sir Richard kept plentiful hospitality for 57 years, died 27th January, 1607, aged 77." This puts his birth A.D. 1530, and makes him 67 years of age when his brother Gerard died.

The Lowther visitation pedigree gives him eight sons and seven daughters, and makes Gerard, the younger, his fourth son. Mr. William Jackson assumes that Gerard, the younger, inherited Newhall from his Uncle Gerard, the elder. This may have been the case, for it is recorded in the Calendar of State papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, edited by Robert Lemon, Esq., that in 1580 there was "a Petition from Richard Lowther, Gerard Lowther the elder, and Gerard Lowther the younger for the lease of certain lands in Westmorland promised to them by the Earl of Leicester for their services." Now, as Gerard, the younger, was legally entitled to join his father and uncle in petitioning the Queen, he must have reached man's estate, and have been at least 21 years old, putting his birth in 1559, and making him 38 years old when his Uncle Gerard (the elder) died, and 67 years old when he sold the house in 1626. It is certain, however, that the "Gerard Lowther, of Dublin, in the realm of Ireland," who sold Newhall to Mrs. Grame, and was afterwards Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, was another Gerard Lowther altogether.

This is proved by dates kindly obtained for me at the Public Record Office, Dublin, by Sir Edmund T. Bewley,

LL.D., late a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, which show that the Gerard Lowther who subsequently became Justice, first took legal office in Ireland in 1622, was appointed Chief Justice in 1634, died and was buried in Dublin in 1660. If, therefore, he was Gerard, the son of Richard, and nephew of Gerard the elder, as given in Lowther pedigrees, he would at death be 101 years old. This, I submit, makes it certain that the Lowther pedigrees are in error in tracing the descent from Richard Lowther to the Chief Justice of Ireland.

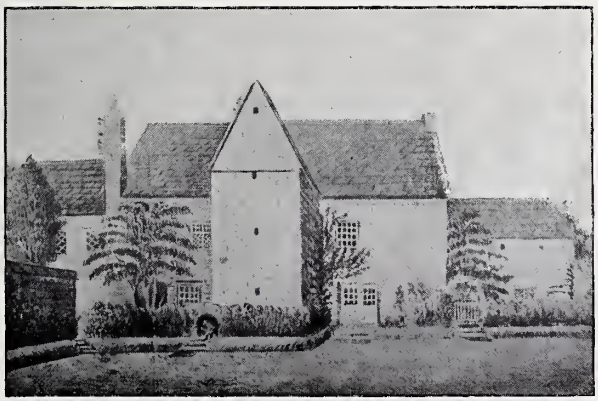
Gerard Lowther's house in Penrith having passed from a Gerard Lowther, of Dublin, in Ireland (whoever he was by parentage), to Mrs. Grame or Graham, was about 1656-1659 sold by her heirs to Mr. Thomas Langhorne, of Penrith, at which time the name had been changed to Dockray Hall.

In a deed of 1792, the property is described as "A capital mansion house or messuage and tenement called and known by the name of Newhall, in a street in Penrith called Dockray, and now commonly called Dockray Hall." It must have been at a much later time still when the house, having become known as the Two Lions Inn, the name of Dockray Hall was adopted by the owners of the ancient mansion of the Whelpdales, now the Gloucester Arms Inn, still called Dockray Hall.

The sign of the Two Lions, Mr. Jackson says, "owes its origin to two shields bearing the Dudley arms (a lion rampant), which once existed on the outside of the building." This is somewhat vague, since it does not appear likely that Gerard Lowther would put his wife's family arms in two places on the outside of the house. The Dudley arms are "a lion rampant, with a forked tail"—*i.e.*, the tail branches off at the middle of its length into two, but the modeller or carver of the Dudley lions in the house has forked the tail close up to the lion's back, making it appear as two distinct tails; and the popular eye, seeing two tails, has concluded there must

ENTRANCE FROM GREAT DOCKWRAY.

BACK OR GARDEN ELEVATION.



GERARD LOWTHER'S HOUSE, PENRITH.

(TO FACE P. 100.)

be two lions side by side. Hence, I suggest, originated the "Two Lions."

Mr. Thomas Langhorne, the purchaser of the house from Mrs. Graham's heirs, was at that time the representative of an ancient citizen family of Penrith. The marriage of his parents is recorded in the Penrith Parish Registers thus :—"1574, Oct. 17, Thomas Langhorne and Elizabeth Steinson (Stevenson) married." This Thomas Langhorne is unmistakably identified with the house at the north end of Little Dockray, belonging to Mr. Pears, by a sculptured stone tablet formerly on the front of the house, but now to be seen on the side of the house in the yard. The tablet is an interesting relic of Elizabethan Penrith.

In the centre of it is a device known as a "merchant's mark," showing that the owner was a member of a Merchants' Guild.

Merchants who were members of Guilds had their trade-marks, now known as ancient "merchants' marks," and these marks are to be met with not only in England and Scotland, but in France and Switzerland, all bearing a general resemblance, having as a central feature something like the Arabic numeral 4. Two such marks still exist in Penrith; one of these may be seen on the back wall of No. 2, King Street, in the yard, to which position it was doubtless transferred when the front portion of the premises was rebuilt.

The initials accompanying the mark are "R. B." in well-formed Elizabethan characters, and the date 1563. An entry in the Parish Registers, recording the burial in 1577 of "Robert Bartram Merchant," makes pretty clear the name of the owner of the mark. The same initials and date may be seen upon the quaint old bay window, originally part of the same premises, fronting to the churchyard.* The other merchant mark is that of

* See these *Transactions*, vol xii., p. 141.

Thomas Langhorne, before mentioned, and here illustrated :—

On the sides are the initials of Thomas and Elizabeth Langhorn and the date 1586, and below is sculptured a pair of clothier's shears, showing that Thomas Langhorn was a merchant clothier. He had four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, John, died young ; his second son, Thomas, born 1578, was the purchaser of Gerard Lowther's house from the heirs of Mrs. Graham. He bought the property in two parts—the first moiety in 1656 from William Winter, son of Mrs. Graham's daughter Cecile, and the second moiety in 1659 from Thomas and Mungo Bewley.

The second moiety (£160) was repayment of money lent to Mrs. Grame when she purchased the house by George Bewley, of Caldbeck, whose son William married Mrs. Grame's daughter Elizabeth. On Mrs. Grame's death the money was collectable by Thomas and Mungo Bewley, heirs of George Bewley who had lent the money. Mrs. Grame's daughter Elizabeth, being left a widow, married Mr. Thomas Langhorne, who, by discharging the debt, became sole owner of Newhall.

At this time Penrith was under the strict Puritan rule of Cromwell's Parliament, and in the churchwardens' book the name of Thomas Langhorn is introduced as enforcing these rules. The entry stands thus:—"Received of Thomas Langhorn Esq Justice of the peace for this County, as penalties inflicted upon several offenders to be distributed to the poor." The offences were:—Sabbath breaking, 10; swearing, 10; drunkenness, 3; tippling, 1. The fines vary from 1s. to 2s. 6d., and the offenders comprise all sorts and conditions of men. Some leading men of the town appear in the list, as William Whelpdale, 1s. for swearing; Mr. Roger Sleddel, for Sabbath breaking, 1s. Five swearers from neighbouring parishes were probably "dropped upon" on market days. Consequently, under Puritan rule, the market-day people had to mind their "P.'s and Q.'s" when they came into Penrith. The ladies did not escape. One offender, Ann, the wife of William Davidson, had to pay 1s. for swearing. Now a shilling was then no trifle, for a skilled mechanic's wages for a day was a shilling, and a labourer's eightpence. Therefore, if Ann's husband was a mechanic, she would begin to think when a whole day's wages went that swearing was likely to become an expensive luxury.

Another new duty would devolve upon Justice Langhorn. He would have to marry people. The Parliament had abolished marriages in churches and constituted them civil contracts, to be entered into before a Justice of the Peace. The effect of this change is seen in the Parish Registers, in which for the last seven years of Puritan rule not a single marriage entry is to be found. It is, therefore, pretty certain that during these years the hymeneal altar was transferred from St. Andrew's Church to Justice Langhorn's house in Little Dockray, and subsequently to Gerard Lowther's house, Newhall, where the nuptial knots would be tied under the heraldic ceiling displaying the great marriage alliances of the ancient Lowthers.

ART. VI.—*The Nelsons of Penrith.* By G. WATSON.

Read at Bowness-on-Windermere, 18th September, 1900.

PENRITH may claim to be the original home of the Nelsons of the north. From the commencement of the Penrith Parish Registers in 1556 to the middle of the 18th century, the entries in the name of Nelson far exceeded those of any other name. The four surnames of greatest numerical importance were Nelson, Stephenson (with its variants Steinson and Stevenson), Robinson, and Harrison. The entries in the registers from the commencement in 1556 to 1700 are :—Nelson, 720 ; Stephenson, 440 ; Robinson, 326 ; and Harrison, 304. After 1750, however, while the three last names became more numerous that of Nelson decreased, until in the early part of the present century it had almost disappeared from the Penrith registers. Previous to this century, trades or occupations were not mentioned in the registers except to distinguish between men having the same baptismal and surname ; hence it is that when Nelsons were most numerous their occupations were generally disclosed, and we find them employed in all departments of handicraft and labour. Then as time went on, and the Nelson entries in the registers decreased, the due proportion of marriages, baptisms, and burials was still maintained, showing that decrease of numbers was not due to increased mortality, but to dispersion to wider fields of enterprise than were to be found in Penrith. It is also noticeable that as the Nelsons increased in numbers a larger proportion of them occupied more responsible social positions.

A typical case of a Penrith Nelson's successful career in another part of England is recorded in the following extract from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* :—

THE LIONS AT THE LION HOTEL.

(May 31st, 1895.)

The inscription on a monument, formerly in St. Mary's Church, recorded that John Nelson, of this town, architect and sculptor, died 17th April, 1812, aged 86. He was a native of Penrith, but lived fifty years in this parish. The two lions were his work, and he is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as a statuary who will be long remembered in this and the neighbouring counties where specimens of his ingenuity may be seen in many of the churches and in the mansions of nobility. The last efforts of his art are the statue of Sir Rowland Hill on the top of the column in Hawkstone Park, and the two sphinxes on the west entrance to Hawkstone House. The Nag's Head Inn, on the Castle Gates, used to have a sign which was carved by Nelson.

This Nelson, guided by the data given, is readily identified in the Penrith registers in the entry :—

1726 April 9 John son of Richard and Ann Nelson, baptised.

Another Penrith "man of mark" notable for his enterprise and for the widespread results of his career, and that of his son and grandson, was a Nelson whose baptism stands in the parish registers thus :—

1678 March 7 Thomas son of Hugh Nelson and Sarah his wife baptised.

The marriage of Hugh and Sarah stands thus in the registers :—

1674 Feb 5 Hugh Nelson and Sarah Jackson both of Penrith married.

The bride was the youngest child of Mr. Thomas Jackson, styled "schoolmaster" in the registers. He would, of course, be master of the Grammar School—for at that time there could be none other.

Thomas, the son of Hugh and Sarah, after making some voyages of mercantile enterprise to Virginia—then the "El Dorado" of Englishmen—finally settled there. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, U.S., the author of

"In Ole Virginia," "The Old South," and other works connected with the early history of the colony of Virginia, is a descendant on his mother's side from the notable Penrith colonist, and from his books and correspondence I have been enabled to collect these notes on the career of Thomas Nelson and his immediate descendants. In "Old South," Mr. Nelson Page says :—

> The founder of Yorktown was Thomas Nelson, a young settler from Penrith on the border of Scotland, who was for that reason called "Scotch Tom." His father was a man of substance and position in Cumberland, and was warden of the church in Penrith. The warden's son, Thomas, looking to the New World to enlarge his fortune, after making one or two trips across, finally settled at the mouth of York River. Here he married Margaret Reid and soon became one of the wealthiest men in the colony. His dwelling known as the Nelson House still stands with its lofty chimneys and solid walls—towering among the surrounding buildings—an enduring pre-eminence which probably gratified the pride which tradition says moved him to have the corner stone passed through the hands of his infant heir. The massive door and small windows with the solid shutters look as if the house had been constructed more with a view to defence than to architectural grace.

How in time to come this was realised to the full will be seen hereafter. Reading this graphic description of "Scotch Tom's"—or, let us say, "Penrith Tom's"—mansion, one naturally wonders which of the 16th and 17th century manorial halls of Cumberland and Westmorland was the builder's model. One also wonders when this enterprising merchant from Penrith made his trips to Virginia before settling there, what commodities he took with him on his six weeks' voyage across the Atlantic. The most ready surmise is that they were principally of Penrith's then staple trade—the products of the tanner and the currier, and the handicraft of the numerous glovers, shoemakers, belters, sadlers, &c., these being the most likely goods to be wanted in the far south, and, it may be added, the productions of the numerous Nelsons of Penrith, who were extensively engaged in these

industries; and, no doubt, on his return voyage he would bring England an ever-welcome supply of Virginia's staple produce—tobacco. That Thomas Nelson should have been thought a Scotchman is likely enough, his Cumbrian dialect being sufficiently uncouth to the southern ear to be deemed Scotch.

To return to Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's interesting reminiscences of his maternal ancestor's house at Yorktown, he goes on to say :—

> Here in this home of the Nelsons have been held receptions at which have gathered Grymeses, Digges, Custises, Carys, Blands, Lees, Carters, Pages, and others of the gay gentry of the old dominion.

The Blands here mentioned were the descendants of Roger Bland, of Orton, in Westmorland, of the time of Henry VIII., whose son Adam, with what might be thought an unpromising trade in his hands (that of a skinner), went to London and founded a wide-world posterity. A pedigree of the descendants of Roger Bland was published by the Harleian Society in 1895, from which I compiled a pedigree in narrative form suitable for the columns of the *Penrith Observer*, in which it appeared. Adam Bland, the London skinner, was Serjeant Pelletier to Queen Elizabeth (1563). The ninth person in the third descent was Theodorick Bland, a merchant at St. Lucar in Spain, and afterwards in Virginia, where he lived at Westover, on James River; he died 1671, and was buried in Westover Church, which he had built. In the fourth descent is Giles Bland, son of Bertlet Bland, on James River, Virginia, who suffered death for his share in Bacon's rebellion in 1677, aged 29 years. The Harleian pedigree, which goes to the seventh descent, extending to 1827, includes numerous Blands, who were among the leading gentry of Virginia.

Thomas Nelson, the Penrith colonist, died in 1745; his tomb still remains, but has suffered much from war and

weather. A description of it, kindly sent to me by Mr. John Radcliffe, of Furlane Saddleworth, is from a MS. book belonging to the late Joseph R. Nelson, copied by Dr. Russell in the graveyard of Yorktown, Virginia, U.S. It stands thus:—"Generosi filius Hugonis et Sariae Nelson de Penrith in Comitatu Cumbriae, natus 20mo die Feb. A.D. 1677. He died in 1745. His tombstone is headed by his arms, bearing a bar and three lilies." Mr. Thomas Nelson Page describes the arms as "fleur-de-lis." In this there is no material conflict. The fleur-de-lis is defined in Boutell and Aveling's *Heraldry* as a "conventional lily," and a lily in heraldry is often depicted conventionally with a general resemblance to a fleur-de-lis, and by persons with only an elementary acquaintance with heraldry the two are often confounded with each other.

The parents of Thomas Nelson, whose memory was so piously commemorated on their son's tombstone in Virginia, had predeceased him—his mother by 12 and his father by 11 years—they being buried, the mother on September 30th, 1733, and the father the same month and day of the month of the year following, she being 80 and he 83 years of age.

Near the grave of Thomas Nelson is that of his son William, marked by a tombstone, on which is an epitaph in the wordy style peculiar to the period. It commemorates:—

The Hon. William Nelson Esq., late president of His Majestie's Council in this Dominion, in whom the love of God so restrained . . . and invigorated the mental power in general as not only to defend him from the vices and follies of his age and country but also to render it a matter of difficult decision in what part of laudable conduct he most excelled, whether in the tender and endearing accomplishments of domestic life, or in the more arduous duties of a wider circuit, whether as a neighbour, a gentleman, or a magistrate, whether in the graces of hospitality or piety . . . . . (remainder illegible).

He died 17th Nov An Dom 1772 aged 61 years.

The inscription on Thomas Nelson's tomb (as transcribed by Dr. Russell) " Generosi filius " is a vague term understood to mean gentleman born, and involves a claim to belong to an armorial family and the right to bear arms. That Thomas Nelson came of a citizen family engaged in trade in Penrith for five generations does not necessarily disprove such a claim, for in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was no uncommon thing for men of an armorial family to be so impoverished as to be under the necessity of engaging in trade. The extreme brevity of the Penrith registers and the very numerous Nelson entries makes it impossible to trace in them alone any particular family.

In the case of the Penrith colonist in Virginia, however, his ancestors for five generations are made clearly traceable by a monument formerly in Penrith Churchyard. This monument, with its genealogical inscription, is described by Bishop Nicolson in his visitation to Penrith Church in 1704, sixteen years before the original fabric and many of its ancient monuments (including the one so carefully described by the Bishop) were ruthlessly demolished, or, if brasses, stolen for sale as old metal during the rebuilding of the body of the church under the direction of the then Vicar, Dr. Todd, who, it might have been expected, would have taken special care to preserve them. It is however most fortunate that the painstaking Bishop Nicolson placed so many of the old monuments on record in his account of his visitation to Penrith Church in 1704.* The Bishop thus describes the Nelson monument :—

Over against St. Andrew's Quire-Door on a high built Tombstone:
Mors Sanctorum Domini in ejus conspectu est pretiosa,
Here lyes the body of *Hugh Nelson* of *Penrith*,
Grocer, who dyed upon the 13th of Novr. 1674.
Aged 83 years. Here lyeth also *Marian* his beloved wife, who died

Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Bishop Nicolson, published by this Society 1877, pp. 153, 154.

upon the 17th of Nov^{r}.
1657, aged 58 years. They had first Seven
Sons, and after four Daughters. Here lyeth also the body of
William Nelson, third Son
who died upon the 28th of October 1670
aged 49 years: And also *Bridget* his wife
who died upon the 18th of Decr. 1670,
aged 50 years. They had onely two Sons. Here
lyeth also the body of *Hugh Nelson*, their Fourth Son, who dyed
upon the 30th of
Decr 1648 aged 21 years.

The data here given, in conjunction with the Parish Registers, in which can be found all the entries of Hugh's descendants, make it clear that the subject of the monument was the Virginia colonist's great-grandfather. The ancient grocer's birth goes back to 1591, but although the registers are so complete and continuous that they record the baptism of two, three, or four Nelsons every year from 1556 for 150 years, they never record the name of a Hugh Nelson until 1619, when the ancient grocer of the monument himself was married; and no Hugh Nelson was ever baptised until 1627, when Hugh, son of Hugh of the monument, was brought to the font. It is therefore certain that the great-grandfather of the Virginia colonist was not a native of Penrith. Now if Hugh Nelson, grocer, was entitled to bear three fleurs-de-lis as his arms, it is probable he came from York, such being the heraldic insignia of the Nelsons of York, which may possibly have been derived from the Nelson who was one of the glass painters of York Minster in the 15th century, as stated in Dean Purey Cust's great work on the Heraldry of York Minster. In a book of *Yorkshire Visitation Pedigrees*, I find Christopher Nelson of Grimston having for his arms "a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis," and a work on Crests giving 4000 illustrations, has "a cubit arm, in the hand a fleur-de-lis," as a crest for Nelson of York.

We must now return to the Nelsons of Virginia and be made acquainted with the story of William Nelson the

President's son, Thomas, who when a lad of fourteen, was sent to England to be educated, first at Eton, where he and another young Virginian Nelson had for a school-fellow Charles James Fox. Young Thomas afterwards went to Cambridge, where he graduated with honours.

After leaving Cambridge at the close of the year 1760, he sailed for Virginia, and it is either a curious coincidence or the result of an arrangement, that in the month of October of that year, Mr. Joseph Tickell, curate at Penrith Church, disappeared, taking with him the day-book of baptisms and burials, thereby creating the only gap to be found in the Penrith Registers. The occurrence is thus noted in the register book:—"There are no entries of baptisms or burials from January 17th to October 5th 1760, occasioned by Mr. Joseph Tickell leaving the curacy and going into Virginia." Had Thomas Nelson visited the home of his ancestors, made the acquaintance of Mr. Joseph Tickell and tempted him away to Virginia? This is not unlikely, for clergymen were then in request in the colony. It appears from Mr. Nelson Page that the Nelsons, and their kinsmen the Pages, were Episcopalians, and the pillars of the establishment in the colony; and that when a bishop was wanted there, Mr. John Page, a great churchman, was urged to take orders and be the bishop, but this he positively declined, and on being further pressed, he reiterated his refusal in very forcible terms; I may not record his words on the occasion. Suffice it to say, they were superabundantly emphatic and not at all polite, so much so, that his friends at once and for ever dropped the subject. Perhaps the runaway curate from Penrith might fill the gap; who knows?

Young Thomas Nelson reached his Virginia home early in 1761, and a year later married Lucy, daughter of Col. Philip Grymes of Brandon in Middlesex.

In later years, when the great struggle for American independence came, he, as General Thomas Nelson, not only co-operated with George Washington and other

military leaders, but spent his immense fortune in the cause; and when the great end was gained and independence secured for the state, he was left in comparative poverty.

"Penrith Tom's" House at Yorktown, known as Nelson House, became famous in history at the close of the war of independence. Cornwallis the commander of the British forces had seized it, and entrenching himself within its massive walls stood a—to him—disastrous siege; for in it he surrendered to the Colonials, when all that was left of his army laid down their arms, thus ending the great war which made the American States a free nation, and causing King George's Prime Minister, Lord North, when he heard of it, to throw up his arms exclaiming, "my God, it is all over." Mr. Nelson Page says:—

The Nelson House still remains in the family, but to the Nelsons, peace came with poverty. Nelson's vast estate went for his public debts. He gave the whole of it. When a question arose in the Virginia Convention as to the confiscation of British claims, he stopped the agitation by rising in his seat and declaiming:—Others may do as they please, but as for me, I am an honest man, and so help me God I will pay my debts.

Nelson had the honour of being elected Governor of Virginia after the death of Jefferson, and Mr. Nelson Page adds:—

Years afterwards Virginia did tardy and partial justice to the memory of his great services by placing his statue among the group of her great ones in her beautiful Capital Square, and in company with Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Henry, Mason, and Lewis, he stands in bronze tendering the bonds with his outstretched hands; but no recompense was ever made to his family for the vast sums he had expended.

When young Thomas Nelson and Charles Fox were fraternising at Eton, they little thought that in the future, the one was to devote himself and fortune in actual warfare on his native soil to resist the tyrannical

policy of King George, while at the same time Charles Fox in the House of Commons would be denouncing the royal obstinacy and emphasising his devotion to the cause of the American States by clothing his servants in liveries of blue and buff in imitation of the uniforms of his quondam schoolfellow, General Thomas Nelson, and his fellow soldiers serving under George Washington; and as some historians say, earning the reputation of having originated in the House of Commons that—at times—formidable organization known as Her Majesty's Opposition.

ART. VII.—*On a Brass found in Arthuret Church.* By the Rev. CANON BOWER, M.A., Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

SHORTLY after the publication of my paper on "Brasses in the Diocese of Carlisle" *my attention was called by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., to a rubbing which he possessed of a brass in Arthuret church. As I had visited the church and diligently searched for brasses and found none, I was at a loss to know what had become of this brass. However, Mr. Stephenson referred me to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 2nd series, vol. iv., p. 316 (April 29th, 1869), where it was stated that the brass had been exhibited by Sir Frederick Graham, of Netherby. This gave the clue to its discovery. The present rector of Arthuret, the Rev. Ivor C. Graham, nephew of Sir Frederick, searched until he found it under a glass case with other curiosities in the hall. It is his intention to place it again in the parish church.

Sir A. W. Franks in the article in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries says :—

The brass exhibited by Sir Frederick Graham is a new variety to me in such monuments. It represents two hands holding a heart which rests on a cross fleury. A heart was not an unusual device in the Middle Ages and is considered to refer to the soul. Mr. Haines has collected in his manual (p. cvij.) all that is to be found on the subject, as far as monumental brasses are concerned, and Miss Hartshorne has published a monograph of the whole subject, under the title "Enshrined Hearts." Mr. Haines states that the hearts held by hands issuing from clouds are to be found at Loddon, Norfolk, 1462; Elmstead, Essex, c. 1530; Caversfield, Bucks, 1533;

* These *Transactions*, vol. xiii., art. xii.

BRASS FOUND IN ARTHURET CHURCH.

(TO FACE P. 114.)

and Southacre, Norfolk, c. 1430, where the heart, now multilated, bore the text from Ps. xxi. 5, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum, quia redemisti me, Domine deus veritatis." Such memorials have been stated to indicate that the deceased had been able to perform a vow which he had made; but they have more probably different meanings according to inscriptions that accompany them, and are intended to indicate a trust in the presence of God (Haines, p. cviij.) Occasionally the heart seems to have been placed over the tomb in which the heart only was buried, as at Wiggenhall St. Mary, Norfolk, and at Saltwood, Kent; but in these cases it is not held up in the hands of the deceased.

The probable date of this memorial is the fifteenth century. It was found in the church at Arthuret, under a heap of bones, and has probably been torn off some ancient tomb in Puritan times.

The brass was discovered at the restoration of the church in 1868 above the Netherby vault in the north aisle of the chancel, where the organ now stands. The Rev. A. G. Loftie, rector of Great Salkeld, and then curate of Arthuret, obtained it from the workmen, and retained it in his possession until Sir Frederick Graham saw it and sent it to the Society of Antiquaries.

In no other brass in the diocese do hands hold hearts. But several instances occur among the effigies; viz.:— At Cartmel both Sir John Harrington and his lady hold them; at Crosthwaite, Sir John de Derwentwater and his lady; at Workington, Sir Christopher Curwen and his wife, Elizabeth de Hudelston; and the unknown figure at Kirkland.

This brass is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $6\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

ART. VIII. — *On some Surviving Fairies.* By Mrs. HODGSON, Newby Grange.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

THE shyness of the British fairy in modern times has given rise to a widespread belief that the whole genus must be regarded as extinct. No doubt the great increase of the three R's, which are the natural enemies of fairies, has driven them to take refuge in the least accessible neighbourhoods; but occasional specimens are still to be obtained. The injudicious collector who hunts, so to say, with horn and hounds, will draw every cover blank; and even the aids to scouting formulated in folk-lore tracts may not always insure success. We have, however, found two or three living examples which I now exhibit, only withholding the precise *habitat*, as in the case of some rare ferns, which botanists are quite justified in protecting from the dangers of too fierce a light of publicity. Fairies, it is well known, thrive only in moonshine.

Of a certain place I had heard, many years back, that it was haunted, but without further details.

Lately we got the following information from a trustworthy source:—

"There used to be fairies at the spot, before the wood was cut down . . ."

Where was the wood?

"It was on the top of the Bank,"—where now no trace of it remains.

"Well; they went away when it was cut down; but once they set some Fairy Butter ready for a ploughman, when he was going to have his dinner. One of his horses ate it; the other did not. The one that did not eat it died. They used to be in the cottage yonder, that is now a cow-shed. It's lucky," added the old man, "if you eat fairy butter."

The exact nature of the article is described in the late Canon Atkinson's *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*, and it used to be a well-known commodity in the North of England.

The next story is told in the same neighbourhood :—

"There was a fairy that looked like a hare. *It was a real fairy*, but a man caught it for a hare, and put it in a bag, and thought he would have a nice Sunday dinner. While it was in the bag it saw its father outside, and he called to it 'Pork, pork!' and it cried out 'Let me go to daddy!' And then the man was angry, and said 'Thoo ga to thy daddy!' and it went away to its daddy; and he was very much disappointed at not getting his Sunday dinner."

The same authority told another tale of a house just beyond the eastern border of Cumberland, mentioned as a haunt of the common Brownie or Hobthrush :—

"Once there was a little fairy and it lived at a farmhouse in ———— that used to do all the work before they were down in the morning; and so they found out about it, and they got up one morning to see it, and they saw a little fairy running across the yard. It had a green jacket and a little hood and a red skirt, and they thought it looked very ragged, and they got it a new suit of clothes and put them in the kitchen where it would be most likely to come to. And so it saw them in the morning, and it said :—

'A new coat, a new hood!
Now little Hobberst will do no more good!'

And it never came back any more, and they *were* sorry when they lost the little fairy; and they called it Little Hobberst. It would sup porridge if they were set out for it, though it would not have the clothes."

A few other gleanings that come under the head of fairy-lore may be added. The following are from Caldbeck :—

When soot or hail comes down the chimney they say "There's the (*or* an) auld man coming down the chimney."

If you throw a beetle over your shoulder it will be a fine day to-morrow.

To turn back after starting from home is unlucky. The speaker added—"Father wouldn't turn back, whatever. If he missed anything, he'd stand in the road and shout on us, and tell us to bring him what he wanted."

To cure a sore-throat tie a *left*-leg stocking round it at bed-time.

The rhyme said by children on finishing their stint of knitting or crochet is :—

"Bulls at bay,
Kings at fay,
Over the hills and far away!"

Our Caldbeck informant had heard of sticks being rubbed together to kindle fire, and another from Scaleby knew of cattle being driven through the fire in West Cumberland during the cattle plague in 1865 or 1866. Mr. Hodgson heard a rumour of the "need-fire" being brought into Cumberland at that time. It was said to have been kindled in Northumberland.

The same girl said that her grandmother would never let them throw anything outside the door before sunrise, nor any water out of the house on New Year's Day; every one who went out on that day must bring in a piece of wood or coal. When the old folk were out of doors and saw the sun rise, or the new moon, the men used to turn their coats and shake them, and the women their aprons. If a coal flew out of the fire they "rattled for money,"* or said, "It shapes like a cradle, or "like a coffin." Moths were thought a sign of death or of letters, and it was unlucky to kill them. Shivers meant a dog walking over your grave.

A saying at Candlemas is reported from Dalston :—"If it is dull and snowy, the shepherds are dancing and singing; if it is fine, the shepherds are mending their mittens."

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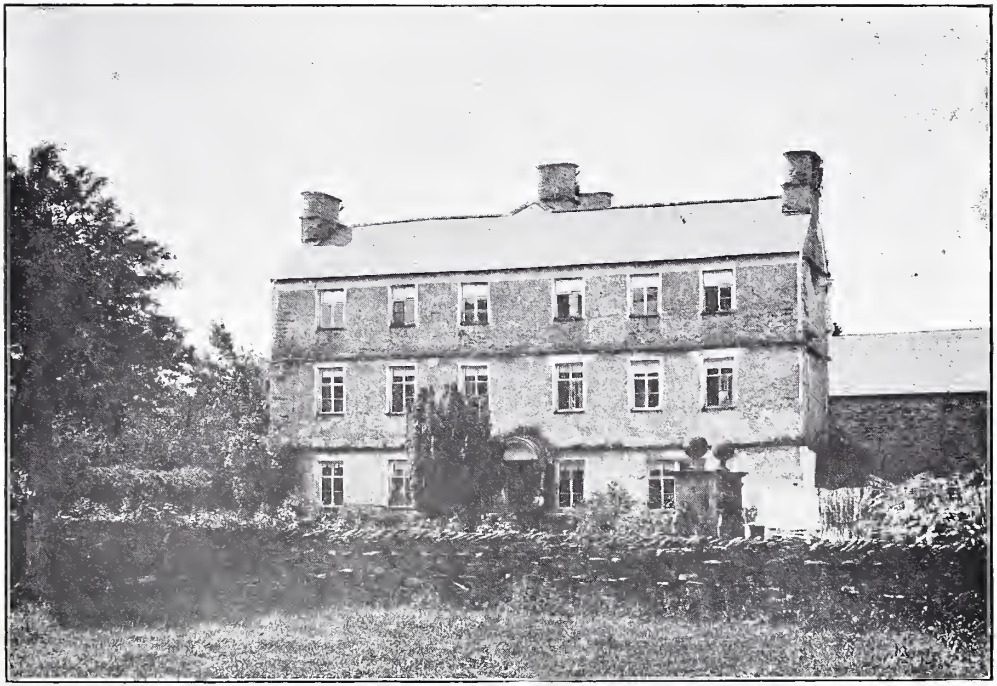
* I took this to mean turning or jingling the money that happened to be in their pockets, as on hearing the cuckoo; but I omitted to ask for an explanation.



CAWMIRE HALL.
(The 17th Century front.)

PLATE I. (TO FACE P. 119.)

ART. IX.—*Cawmire or Comer Hall.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Read at Cawmire, Sept. 19th, 1900.

WHEN in May last I paid a first visit to Cawmire Hall I saw at once that I had stumbled across a late example of a Westmorland Pele. Accordingly, when I turned to our late vice-president's work on the *Manorial Halls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, I felt some surprise at finding no mention of it.

A detailed search in local literature materially increased my surprise, by producing no earlier mention of the place than the commencement of the seventeenth century. A careful examination of the building, however, and the scanty scraps of history I have obtained, are, I think, sufficient to explain the absence of early records. Cawmire is probably the latest of the Westmorland Peles so far noticed, and does not occupy the site of an older fortalice. Its situation on the very verge of the county in a remote valley must afford the only reason for its total neglect by recent writers.

The history of the house may be disposed of in a few words. It was owned by a family called Briggs, who seem to have lived there at the end of the sixteenth century, and probably built the tower. They entered a pedigree of two generations in the 1615 Visitation of Westmorland, but as the family ended in daughters, Briggs of Cawmire is heard of no more. The evidences I have been able to find of them are relegated to an Appendix, but where they sprang from and who they were, I am not able to say.

After Briggs of Cawmire, there is a gap which I have not been able to fill. Possibly it was sold at once by the

heiresses; possibly it was occupied by relatives or let to tenants. Anyhow in 1675 we find that a family of Newby or Nuby, (a name, by the bye, of old standing in Carke and Cartmel Fell), was located at Cawmire.*

From the Newbys it passed to the Rydal Flemings. Richard, the seventh son of the notable Sir Daniel, Knight, married Isabel, the only daughter of William Newby of Cawmire, "a Westmorland gentlewoman and a considerable heiress," as West informs us. This Richard, however, had only one son (who died childless) and four daughters; and Cawmire seems to have passed to the issue of his younger brother, Roger Fleming, vicar of Brigham, from whom it descended to Sir Daniel Fleming of Hill Top, Crosthwaite, and its present proprietor, Mr. John Burrow of the same place.

Before describing the building, a word or two as to the name. The general spelling now is Cowmire, but the pronunciation is Co'mer, the sound of the first syllable being identical with the local sounding of the first syllable of Calgarth—"Co'garth." Moreover, the earliest spelling I can quote is Calmire (1615), so that I think we may take it that it comes from an old form like Kalvmyre (or reduced to proper Scandinavian *Kálfa-myrr*) from which the *v* has dropped.† Whether it was simply *myrr*, a wet pasture, or a real "mere" is questionable, for north of the hall lie some level meadows which may well have contained a tarn.

These are the only old spellings I can quote :—

1615	Heralds Visitation, Pedigree of Briggs ...	Calmire.
,,	,, ,, ,, Hutton ...	Canmyre.
1665	,, ,, ,, Stanley ...	Cawmire.
1618	Answer of Tenants in Tenant right Dispute	Cawmire.
1675	Rental of Kendal Barony	Cowmire.

* At Barber Green and elsewhere. Probably a Newby had some hand in building Newby Bridge; compare Penny Bridge named from the builder.

† It would be pronounced of course Cawfmer, very close in sound to Co'mer. Our editor calls my attention to the fact that Calgarth was Calvgarth, temp. Ed. III.: and Calder (Thurso) Kálfadalr in the Orkneyinga Saga, though by the thirteenth century the f had dropped out.

CAWMIRE HALL.

(North side of Pele Tower.)

PLATE II. (TO FACE P. 121.)

Cawmire Hall is a very simple building to understand. It is a composite structure of two periods, a pele tower which has lost its castellated top, and has been turned into the back premises of a later house erected at the end of the seventeenth century. (Plate II.*)

The dimensions of the pele are 31 feet by 24 feet 9 inches. The basement consists of two vaulted cellars of the usual type, the southern one being one foot wider than the other. The windows are rude openings without any dressed stone, and appear to be in their original state. They are not mere slits, but throughout the house all the windows were fitted with iron grilles or gratings, and probably when this tower was built, these were considered to form sufficient protection. The walls vary slightly in the different sides, the thickest being about 4 feet 7 inches on the south. There is no plinth, and the walls are of coarse rubble. Access to the upper floors is now by the seventeenth century stair leading from the additions, and since no newel or other stair can be traced, it seems probable that before the additions the ascent was at the same corner by means of a newel. It will be noticed that the big window on the first floor on the north side, is not in the centre of the wall, a feature which rather suggests that a passage leading from a newel may have occupied a position here.

The first floor is now occupied by two rooms, but the partition is a modern one, and originally there was but one big chamber, the principal living-room doubtless, of the tower. In the north and south walls we find large four-light windows, with stone mullions and plain round heads. These windows have a width of seven feet, and their openings are protected by strong gratings of one upright crossed by five transverse stanchions in each light. Over these windows project rough slabs of the local upper Silurian rock, to act as dripstones: and it has

*I am indebted to Mr. Herbert Bell of Ambleside for the photographs.

already been noticed that while the south window is central in its wall that in the north wall is not. There are also in the second floor, two three-light windows of similar character to, and placed over, those of the first floor.

The only other point in the plan is the projection (of hardly sufficient depth to call a turret) in the west wall. This contains the shoots from two garderobes, now blocked, on the first floor, and possibly from others above. It apparently never rose higher than the second story.

In spite of the simple and early plan of this tower, it is difficult, looking at the poor character of the masonry, and the style of the windows, which have no appearance of being insertions, to assign to it a date earlier than the latter half of the sixteenth century. It was no doubt the tenement of Thomas Briggs mentioned in a 1582 rental, and was probably built by him.

To this tower late in the seventeenth century was added practically all the rest of the present house; and there seems little doubt that these additions were the work of Richard Fleming, who although a younger son, had secured his "considerable heiress," and would hardly content himself with this meagre tower as a residence.

The new house has a formal frontage of 56 feet, with the entrance in the centre. The windows are uniform in character and of two lights each, with slender oaken mullions and transoms, except the northernmost on the ground floor, which is of three lights. In the upper floors these windows are placed symmetrically over those below, and all have or have had iron gratings. Above each row of windows is a continuous weather label of rough Silurian stones. The front of this block is characteristic of the time of Charles II., and may be compared with the much more elaborate example of Ribton Hall, (built 1670), in Dr. Taylor's work.§ (See Plate I.)

§ Pp. 334-5. It may be noticed that the uniformity of style of this period is carried so far, that if we were to place side by side architectural elevations of such a modest structure as Cawmire, and a princely chateau like Croxteth, *without a scale* it would not be easy to tell which was the larger.

At present the new block is divided into three rooms by two partitions, but that in the right-hand of the entrance is modern, and the situation of an original one is indicated on the plan by a dotted line. Thus the new block was divided into three symmetrical rooms, which would have been of equal dimensions, if that on the north had not been diminished by a seven-foot wall at its north end to contain the kitchen chimney and ovens. The central room was the parlour or hall greatly curtailed from the proportions assigned to it in earlier times; and the southern room was the withdrawing-room. (Plate III.)

There is little further to notice in these apartments. It is, however, interesting to note that at this date the servants were relegated to the kitchen, and no longer dined with the squire. The big window, which in older days always lit the hall, is here found in the kitchen to light the long table where the servants dined, and of which the bench still remains under the window. The small room at the back of the kitchen seems of contemporary date, but it is covered by a lean-to. It was probably the pantry. It will be noticed that in the craze for symmetry another projection was carried out behind the withdrawing-room, though from the position of the tower windows it was necessarily of less dimensions.

In the central parlour the small size and the stairway leading directly out of it shew that the sense of privacy in home life was now duly appreciated. The fireplace which balances the stair entrance to the left is interesting. It has a stone mantel with a square opening of five feet, round which is a border of running foliage of bunches of grapes and leaves. In the centre is a circular panel with scroll-work, in which is a shield with the Fleming arms differenced by an annulet. This is the mark of Richard, the fifth surviving son.*

* At Thorpensty Hall in Cartmel Fell, the old Hutton seat, is a fireplace of exactly the same work without the arms; no doubt by the same workmen.

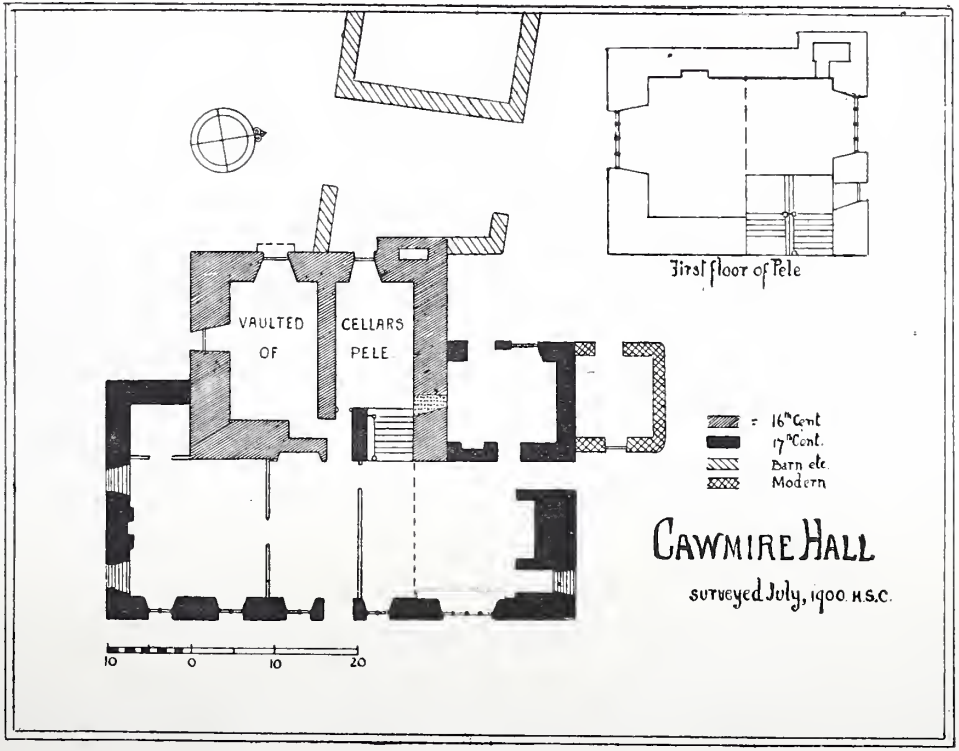

First floor of Pele
VAULTED
CELLARS
OF
PELE
= 16th Cent
17th Cent.
Barn etc.
Modern
CAWMIRE HALL
surveyed July, 1900. H.S.C.
10
0
10
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PLATE III.

The staircase is carried up from the parlour in the north-east angle of the tower, which, as stated, may have contained a newel turret which was destroyed at the time of the alterations. The present staircase is no doubt of the date of the additions. It is of short straight flights, with turned oaken balusters and corner posts, terminating in big knobs, above each of which is a large pendant knob from the flight above. The fourth flight terminated at a small oaken door opening into the attic which now occupies the position of the lower roof.

There are a few points we may notice from outside. First, that the chimneys throughout are of the conjoined cylindrical "Lake district" type, and are late examples of a structural form, which, in varying proportions, was long in fashion. There are handsome old gate-posts shewing where the entrance to the garden formerly was, and the big knobs on the pillars are reproductions in stone of those on the staircase. At the southern gable we see that the garden was formerly at a much lower level, for the two blocked windows are now half underground; and Mrs. Carruthers confirms this by telling me that the front door was formerly approached by a short flight of steps. In the rear of the house there is an ancient barn with a covered passage-way under it, past the side of the tower; but from the fact that it is built unsymmetrically with the residence, we may probably regard it as of anterior date to the Fleming additions. The rubble masonry throughout the entire building is rough dashed with lime.

I cannot help thinking that Cawmire, viewed as a whole, gives us quite an insight into the character of its builders and proprietors. First, we have the pele built at a date when fortification was no longer necessary. The Briggs family, whoever they were, were no feudal seigneurs; but they were well-to-do, and they built their house towerwise in emulation of their aristocratic neighbours at Sizergh or Burneside. The estate dropped into the hands of a younger son of the territorial Flemings,

who in his additions ignored entirely the ancient fashions which he must have known at Coniston and Rydal, the ancient seats of his family. In a word he, a man of ancient lineage, exactly reversed the operations of the new man Briggs of a century before; and erected a house of modest dimensions indeed, but following the latest and most fashionable designs. There are plenty of large farm-houses of the same period in which the old big hall plan of a century earlier was retained. But Fleming's ambitions lay in the direction of modern fashions; while Mr. Briggs had hankerings after feudalism.

APPENDIX.

BRIGGS OF CAWMIRE.

The entry in St. George's (1615) "Visitation of Westmorland" is as follows:—

* THOMAS BRIGGS of Calmire = ISABELL BRATHWAYTE of Ambleside

THOMAS, JOHN } ob.s.p.	AGNES = SIR RIC. HUTTON, Judge.	ANNE = EDMOND (or EDWARD) STANLEY. s. of Thomas of Dalegarth.	FRANCIS = 1 JOHN SAWREY. of Plumpton 2 ARTHUR BENSON. of Skelwith.	AMY = JOHN SKELTON.

The following entries, kindly sent me by Mr. William Farrer of Marton House, Skipton, are from an old rental of Kendal Barony:—

FRAGMENT OF A CROSTHWAITE RENTAL OF 1582.

"Thomas Brigges holdes of the lord their bie ten^{a}ndrighte accordinge to the custome off ye manno^{r} there, ... a tenemt with

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* In the above the sisters, Frances and Amy, are not in the Visitation, but are inserted on the authority of Burn and Nicolson II., p. 401, and L. R. A. in *North Lonsdale Magazine* (vol. 3, No. 4, p. 92, December, 1898), and a paragraph by I. T. B. in the *Westmorland Gazette* (1887, January 8th). These last assert that West in his account of the Sawrey family, is in error when he says that John Sawrey married Justice Halton's sister; and that it should read "Justice Hutton's sister-in-law."

an orch^rd . . . ground, and payeth therefore y'lie Pentecost and St Martyn equally as in the foot and all other [duties suites and services accustomed] according to the same custome and is to pay for his harriott as fine y'for as appears in the head and a goddes Peny and y'upon is to be admytted ten^and.

(in the margin) Modo James Briggs

xvjd besides his rent of Imp'mt hereafter sett doune Salvo Jure dni et aleoq cūiūslibt.

(Elsewhere) James Brigges holdes of ye Lord ther att will onely a p'cell of ground being a leek garth conteyning one fall of ground and is to pay y'for yearely to the Lord . . . . . ōb."

Arms of Briggs of Cawmire—*Barruly Or and Sa. a canton of the first.* This was a Brathwaite impalement formerly at Burneside Hall. [These *Transactions*, vi., 104.] Also as a Stanley quartering at Ponsonby Church. [Whellan's *Cumberland*, 424.]

But a little earlier there was a family of Briggs at Helsfell Hall near Kendal probably closely connected.

* ROBERT BRIGGS, Esq., of Helsfell Hall = apparently the same as Robert B., 1st Recorder of Kendal. (See Charter 18 Eliz., 1575, *Boke of Record*, p. 283.)

ELIZABETH = CHRISTOPHER PHILIPSON. of Calgarth (d. 1566). Visit Westm. 1615.

ELLEN = WM. PORTER of Allwardby. d. of Robt. Briggs. Visit Cumb. 1615.

Helsfell Hall passed to the Philipsons, who quartered the arms of Briggs of that place. [Barry of ten Or and Sa., a canton of the second.—Burn and Nicolson.] And we find it also mentioned in the Inquisition P.M. of Christopher Philipson, great-grandson of the Christopher who married Elizabeth Briggs. Now Burn and Nicolson conjecture that Colonel [Edward] Briggs, Justice of the Peace, and the well-known Parliamentary leader, was directly descended from Robert of Helsfell; but this appears most doubtful, as the latter seems to have had only two daughters. It was Colonel Briggs who beseiged Robert Philipson on Long Holme, Windermere, and it was the latter (called Robin the Devil) who performed

* Robert Briggs is probably identical with Robert, who with his wife Elizabeth, sold certain lands in Kendal to Archbishop Sandys for the endowment of Hawkshead Grammar School. His name appears also as a signatory to the original statutes. See *Hawkshead, its History*, &c., 1899, pp. 486, 562-3.

The following from a Rental of Kendal Barony 16 Eliz. also probably refers to him :—"Robert Briggs gent. holds certain lands in Strickland Kettle as of the Castle by a free annual rent." *Westmorland Note Book*, p. 299.

the noted escapade in Kendal Church. Robert Philipson was also himself a great-great-grandson of the Elizabeth Briggs above mentioned.

I am therefore at present unable to connect Colonel Briggs with either the families of Cawmire or Helsfell.

Newbys and Flemings.

I can get no further information than the following:—

* Lord's rental, 1675, marquess fee crosthw'.

				s.	d.
Henry Newby for Cowmyre	...	...	...	13	4
Richmond Fee Henry Nuby	...	...	...	7	5
,, ,,	rent not fineable	...	...	0	4
,, Sunpool Moss	,,	...	...	0	3

Sir Daniel Fleming, d. 1701 = Barbara Fletcher, marr'd. 1655, d. 1675.

Richard Fleming, 7th son. = Isabel, only dau. of Wm. Newby, of Cawmire, gent. ("a considerable heiress," West.)

Roger Fleming, 8th son, Vicar of Brigham. =

Daniel Fleming ob. s.p. Four daus.

Daniel Fleming a quo Sir Daniel of Hill Top, Crosthwaite and Cawmire, and the present owner.

* Communicated by our member, Mr. George Browne, Troutbeck.

BUILDING AT BLEA MOSS, LANGDALE.

PLATE I. (TO FACE P. 129.)

ART. X.—*A Contrast in Architecture.* Part I., Primitive Quadrangular Structures. Part II., The Sod Hut: An Archaic Survival. By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Communicated at Bowness-on-Windermere, Sept. 18th, 1900.

PART I.—ON PRIMITIVE QUADRANGULAR BUILDINGS OF UNCERTAIN DATE.

6-inch Ord. surv. Westmorland Sheets 19 (S.E.) and 25 (S.E.)

ALTHOUGH there exists a large series of primitive dwellings and enclosures scattered over the Lake district fells, there is one type apparently very rare, which, I believe, has so far been unnoticed. The examples about to be described are the only ones I know.*

I shall take first two small groups, in Little Langdale, which although close together differ much in character.†

The site of these ruins is a singularly romantic one, placed in the hollow of the rugged mountain pass which connects the head of Little Langdale with that of the sister valley of Great Langdale. They lie, however, on the side of the first named, and are under half a mile from the River Brathay at Fell Foot. Group No. 1 is on a natural level formed, I believe, by the flood-wash from the fell streams ;‡ and it is to be noticed that after heavy rains a layer of shingle is deposited over its surface. The same little plateau extends across a small beck in front of group No. 2. (See sketch plan overleaf.)

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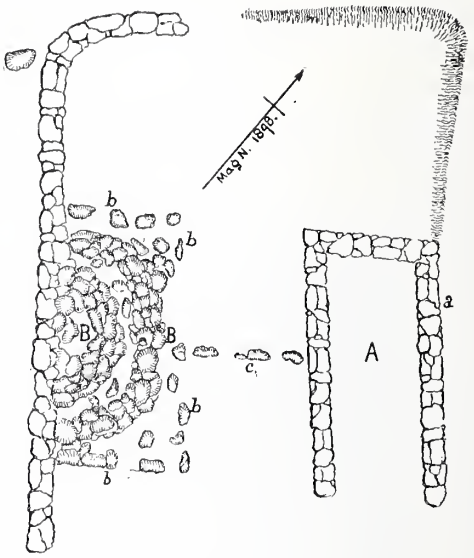
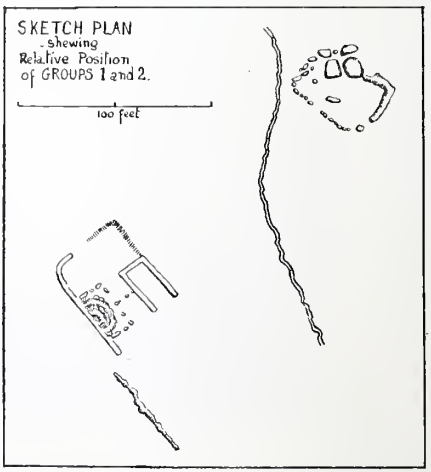
* The similar buildings on Armboth Fell have been noticed by Mr. W. Wilson in *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Association, vol. ix, (1883-4) p. 62. (Ed.)

† I have long been acquainted with these. My first visit was 26th October, 1894. In 1898, 18th May, I had three men digging there, and began a rough plan. On 19th May, 1900, despairing of any elucidation, I revisited them, and completed the measurements.

‡ Blea Moss beck runs about 25 yards west of the north-west angle of group No. 1.

BLEA MOSS,
LANGDALE
N°1.





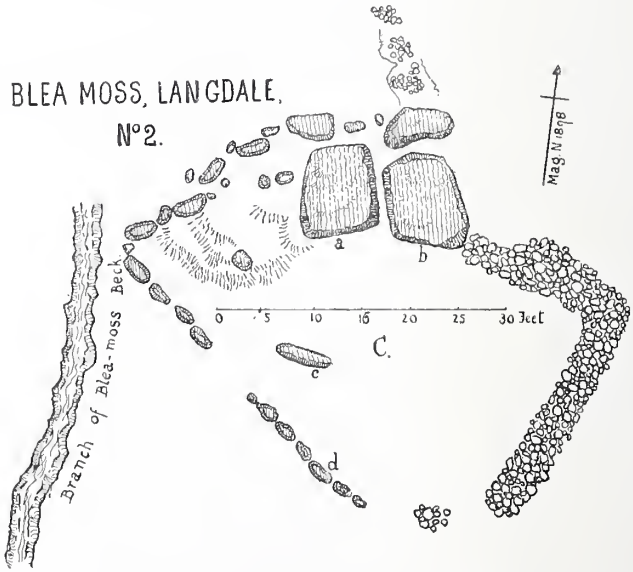
On referring to the plan (Blea Moss No. 1) it will be noticed that this group is in a ruinous condition. The principal feature is the small building (*A*) lying north-west and south-east, rhomboidal in plan, though there are no traces of the south-east wall; but since the side walls appear at this end to terminate with jambs, I think they did not extend further. The internal dimensions of this structure are 9½ by 25 feet, and the walls average about 2 feet 4 inches in width. At present, however, little remains but the foundations, except at *a* where two or three courses exist, shewing that the masonry was of a very rude order without any lime. It is plain, however, that it was a constructed wall, and not a bank of stones, and that although the stones were not laid in courses, there was a distinct attempt to fit them in a manner akin to the so-called polygonal cyclopean walling. Plate I. is a photograph looking over the east or most acute-angled corner.

This building occupies a portion of the north-east side of a roughly rectangular garth or enclosure, the longer axis of which is north-west and south-east. At the north corner where the ground rises, there is evidence of excavation to level the enclosure, but it is not evident if there was also a wall. On the south-west side opposite the building *A*, the wall is quite traceable.

On the last-mentioned side also is a heap of *débris* (*B B*). This in its present condition, is a mass of loose stones, roughly thrown together, probably in modern times. But at *b b b b*, there can, I think, be traced the foundations of another quadrangular building, from the ruins of which the heap *B B* has probably been chiefly formed. Obscure traces of a cross wall also seem to be indicated at *c*; and *d d* is a straight bank of stones 52 feet in length, concerning which it is not now easy to decide whether it was originally a properly constructed wall or not. In a line with this, and 20 yards south-east there is also a group of natural boulders, where partly by

clearing, and partly by rude walling, one or two chambers of square or oblong form have been constructed. The plan of this part of the site is, however, very obscure.

Blea Moss No. 2. (see plan) lies about 50 yards to the north-east on the other side of a small tributary of Blea Moss beck. Although it is roughly quadrangular in plan, it is very different in character to No. 1. On the north side stand two immense boulders side by side, with a narrow opening between them. They rest apparently in



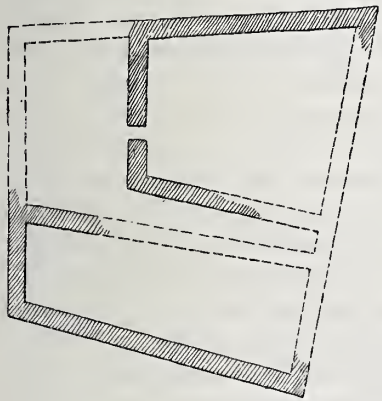
their natural position where they stopped when they rolled from the fell side. The boulder marked *a* is 10 feet by 8 feet and 9 feet high, while its fellow *b* is of similar dimensions, but not so high, and leveller on the summit. Plate II, shows their appearance directly on the south side.

In front of them there has been formed a small enclosure, each side of which contains an acute angle, and their limbs converge to an obtuse angle opposite the

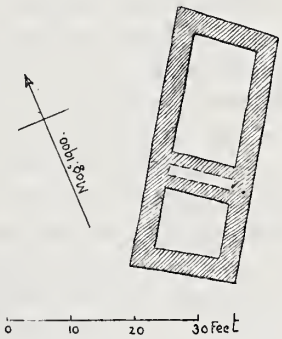
THE TWO BOULDERS, BLEA MOSS.

PLATE II. (TO FACE P. 132.)

boulders. These two sides, however, differ in construction, that on the west, being of single stones set up on edge, of which the largest (*d*) is 2 feet 3 inches high. The eastern side on the contrary is a bank of loose stones (mostly small) varying from four to seven feet wide. Within the enclosure is an isolated stone (*c*) set on edge and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. There are obscure traces of a bank of small stones leading north from the rear of the big boulders, where the ground begins to rise rapidly.



No. 3.



No. 4.

The evidence of neighbouring ancient structures and Roman roads will be best discussed after describing the other examples.

Nos. 3 and 4‡ are examples from the north end of Troutbeck (near Windermere). The actual situation is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Troutbeck Park Farm and beyond the oblong fell called the Tongue; where a wild and desolate

‡ The plans three and four are quite hasty, and the result of only a few measurements with the tape. But they suffice to shew the general shape of the foundations. The measurements quoted are external if not stated otherwise. I made a note in 1894 that 20 yards north of No. 3 is a curious oval enclosure 9 yards long, with two or three small standing stones east of it, and nearly touching the wall.

valley (900 feet above sea level) runs up between Froswick and Hart Crag. The situation is equally as romantic as Blea Moss, but more remote.

In order to find these sites, the antiquary on leaving Park Farm must traverse the west slope of the Tongue, and on reaching its northern end, he will find the valley crossed by a modern stone wall. On both the north and south side of this wall there exist foundations of buildings akin in character to Blea Moss, No. 1.

The largest I have seen, marked No. 3, lies north of the wall and is just on the edge of Sad Gill, a tributary streamlet of the Troutbeck, running down from Hart Fell. It is in an ill-preserved condition, and its plan is not altogether clear; but we can trace an oblong quadrilateral chamber on the south, which measures 47 feet in length, and about 16 feet across the west end, which is narrower than the east end. North of this lie two courts or enclosures, and one of these seems to have been divided from the oblong chamber by an intervening passage.

Building No. 4 lies also on the north side of the wall, but about one hundred yards south of No. 3. It is a simple irregular quadrangular building measuring 16½ by 39 by 16 by 41 feet, with its longer axis north-east and south-west. The walls appear to have been three feet wide, and a cross wall, perhaps double, can be traced dividing it into two chambers. There are obscure foundations of an enclosure traceable to the east.

The building itself is better preserved than the last, and lies snugly between two natural hillocks, probably glacial, at its north and south ends. South of the wall and just west of the Troutbeck is another small building of the same character. It measures 14 by 29 feet, and lies with its longer axis north and south.*

* I find that in the revised O.S. 6-inch sheet No. 3 is marked as "Ancient Settlement, Remains of," but curiously not in the Gothic type adopted for antiquities. There is another place also so marked a short distance north, of which I did not know, and did not visit.

Evidence of other Vestiges of Population.

Though it is necessary to allude briefly to such other remains as exist in the vicinity of these structures, their very variety deprives them of much value as evidence, and we shall be driven back to study the structural type of the buildings themselves. Both in the vicinity of Langdale and Troutbeck there are groups of early remains, and there have been some finds of relics of pre-historic types. At the north end of the Blea Tarn pass, for instance, only about 1¼ miles from the Blea Moss ruins, are groups of cairns and walled enclosures; and at the same distance east in Little Langdale I found a rude ovate enclosure above Dale End Farm. There is also an ancient enclosure of uncertain date near the Wrynose and Hardknott road; but none of these are marked on the 1862 6-inch Ordnance Survey, nor even in the Archæological Survey of Cumberland.*

In the vicinity of Troutbeck we find similar vestiges. On the Tongue itself are numerous piles of stone which appear to be sepulchral cairns, though locally it is asserted that some are destroyed buildings of the oblong type we are discussing; and along the west side of the same hill runs a broad dyke or bank of stones, which is believed by some to be an ancient trackway. To this idea I cannot subscribe, for it looks to me like a big dyke similar to others in Furness associated with sepulchral cairns.† Besides these, there is a ruined stone circle in Herd Wood a little west of Park Farm, and there is the site of a big sepulchral cairn called Woundale or Woundel Raise 1½ miles south-west.‡

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* *Archæologia*, vol. liii.

† I cannot, however, claim to have examined the Troutbeck one very carefully.

‡ A stone adze was found one mile north-west of the Sad Gill group. A celt at or near the Herd Wood circle; a bronze spear-head at Woundale Raise; and a quern 1½ miles south-west of the same place. Other implements, &c., also further south in Troutbeck valley.

Both the Langdale and Troutbeck groups are remarkably similarly situated as regards Roman roads. The main road from Ambleside to Ravenglass ran only about half a mile south of the first mentioned, and it is believed a minor road traversed the Blea Tarn pass itself and led to Derwentwater. In the same way the Troutbeck group lies just below the Roman road skirting over Froswick and High Street to Penrith. It is, therefore, important to ascertain if these little quadrangular houses exist only in proximity to main Roman roads; or if, like the rude irregular settlements, they occur on fell sides isolated from Roman sites or roads.

Lastly, close to the Blea Moss group, there is at Fell Foot the terraced mound, which, as long back as 1889, I pointed out was in type but a slight variant of the Norse Thingmount or Law Hill in Man.*

The Structural Type.

Since no one has, as yet, attempted any critical examination of the early sites and settlements of the Lake district, it is manifestly impossible to forecast in what association other examples of these quadrangular buildings may be found; but I have personally made a somewhat careful study of such early remains as are known in Furness, and I can testify that nothing identical has so far been observed there. The fell side settlements of Furness are of a rude type, and were apparently the dwellings of communities who lived in rude "wigwam" huts, folded their flocks in enclosures which still exist, and buried their dead beneath heaps of stones in the immediate vicinity. Isolated quadrangular dwellings are in fact unknown in these groups; and their type is primitive and pre-historic, though it is impossible at

* See these *Transactions*, vol. xi., p. 1, with plan; also *Hawkshead, its History*, &c. (1899), pp. 139-40. Papers by our Editor in *Viking Club Saga* book, 1896, with illustration, and *Barrow Naturalists' Field Club Reports*, 1896, &c. So far my suggested theory as to its origin has only received support.

present to assign a limit either backwards or forwards to their era of occupation.*

The Troutbeck and Langdale dwellings on the other hand, do not appear to have been placed in communal groups, nor do they seem to have any intimate connection with groups of cairns, or large enclosure walls. They look like small self-contained family habitations, and their plan and construction lead us to assign them with little hesitation to a post-Roman era.

Turning, however, to Scotland and Ireland, we find a group of primitive structures, which at first sight seem to exhibit a most tempting homology. I allude to the early Irish and Scottish cells and churches so lucidly described by Dr. J. Anderson in his *Scotland in Early Christian Times* † (First Series.) Yet although it is true that both in plan and dimensions the two groups have a great resemblance, there is at present little or no reason to connect our local examples with a primitive Christian church.

I say "little or no reason" because a word remains to be said concerning the object of the mysterious enclosure (No. 2) at Blea Moss. Two things must at once strike any careful observer who visits this and the neighbouring group. The first is that the two exhibit such different structural types, that they may well be assigned to

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* See *The Ancient Settlements, Cemeteries and Earthworks of Furness by* H. S. Cowper. *Archæologia*, vol. liii., p. 389-426.

The only instances in the series where anything analogous occurs, are (1) at Seathwaite Stone Walls (p. 400, Fig. 6), where quadrilateral courts or chambers are associated with large walled enclosures. Possibly this Seathwaite group may be a late post-Roman modification of the rude type to which it really belongs. There is also at Seathwaite a small rude enclosure, 8 by 4 feet with a sort of walled forecourt 15 feet long (p. 412); but the whole is much more primitive in type than those at Langdale and Troutbeck.

† The reader should refer to the following examples in this work:—Pp. 81-84, Skellig Mhichel, co. Kerry, Beehive huts and rectangular churches; pp. 87-89, Innismurry, Cashel with three churches (dimensions 25½ feet by 12 feet and 17 feet by 11¼ feet); p. 91, Oilen Tsenach, Cashel, circular huts and a church, 28 by 22 feet; p. 94, Skye, Cashel and churches, 30 feet by 10 feet and 21 feet by 12 feet; p. 96, Mull, a church, 21½ feet; p. 102, Deerness, oblong cells and church, 24¼ feet by 17⅓ feet; pp. 107-8, Kilmalkedar, Kerry, churches, 24 by 16½ feet and 23 by 18 feet. On p. 126 he quotes a note by Petrie that the simplest Irish type averages 15 by 10 feet interior measurement.

different races and periods, or at any rate to races in different degrees of culture. The second, that in group No. 2 the constructors were planning for a totally different use than for that of group No. 1. I do not think that anyone can enter this strange little enclosure and look upon those massive boulders with the cleft between them, without experiencing a feeling that he is in some primitive shrine or "Bethel." He may combat the idea as unscientific and illogical; but while he remains there he cannot throw it aside.

Then when the imaginative antiquary has ransacked his library, and is confronted by the Scottish and Irish churches, he will say—"Have we not here on the one hand some primitive shrine of heathendom, and on the other the tiny Christian church which superseded it?" Certainly the notion is a fascinating one, but for many reasons, which need no discussion here, it will, I think, carry no conviction.

Excavations.

On May 18th, 1898, I entirely cleared the interior of building *A*, No. 1 down to the footing of the stones, and I dug deep in front of the big boulders in No. 2. The result was absolutely *nil*. There was not even a vestige of charcoal in either place.

Conclusions.

We may nevertheless, I think, draw certain conclusions as to these quadrilateral buildings.

1. They are not modern shealings or hoghouses.

2. Their structural type assigns them to post-Roman date.

3. Their propinquity to Roman roads would tend, if it were necessary, to confirm this. It should be remembered that the High Street road has long since ceased to be a line of communication. The presumption, therefore, is

that though the top end of Troutbeck is now the "end of the world," these buildings were erected when the road was still in use.

4. That the type is that of the squatter's farm, not of the communal village hut.

If these postulates be admitted, we have, I think, only two explanations to choose between. These dwellings must be either the houses of (1) Britons who after the Roman evacuation retained some feeble vestiges of Roman culture, or (2) of the bold Norse settlers who took up the land 1,000 years ago. Between these two suggestions I shall leave the reader to judge, limiting myself to one or two remarks. Firstly, if we attribute them to Romanized Britons, their rude construction, and their actual situation tend to confirm the belief I have ventured to express elsewhere,* that after the evacuation, such British who escaped the Pictish massacres, reverted to almost their primitive savagedom, and fell back into the fells before the Teutonic invaders. On the other hand, to assign them to the Vikings, especially looking at the juxtaposition of the Thingmount, seems plausible but for one objection. In making their settlements the Norse had no predilection for the Roman roads. They squatted right and left on the hill sides throughout the Lake district; and farms with Norse names are as numerous in the remote valleys as in those traversed by Roman ways; yet we have seen that the only examples noticed of these oblong houses are suggestively associated with Roman roads.

Lastly, we need not, I think, imagine, that because these houses are quadrangular, they were built with stone walls of any considerable height. They may very likely have been earthen or wooden houses placed on a stone foundation. Or the walls may never have exceeded a few feet, and had a thatched roof descending almost to the

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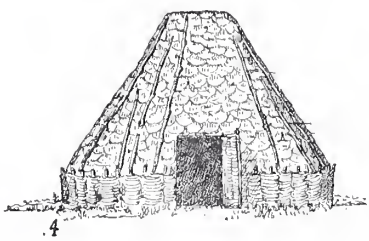
* "On the Influence of the Roman occupation on the population of Cumberland and Westmorland," *Archæological Journal*, March, 1899.



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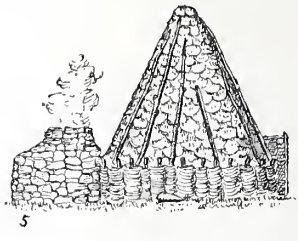

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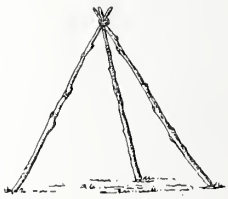

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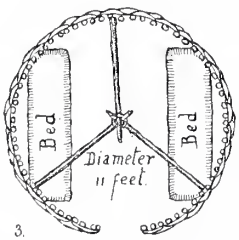

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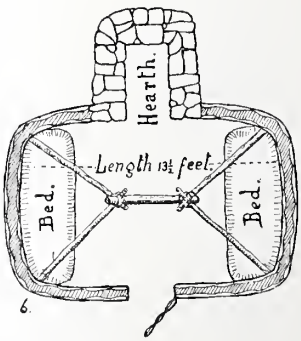

6.

SOD HUTS:

1, 2, 3, Charcoal-burner's.

4, 5, 6, Bark-peeler's.

ground level. Both types are used in constructing quadrilateral buildings by modern and recent savage races.*

PART II.—THE SOD HUT: AN ARCHAIC SURVIVAL.

We have thus seen that probably at least about a thousand years ago, there was dwelling in the fells a people who built and lived in rectangular walled houses. It is, therefore, very curious to find that in the adjacent district of High Furness, there remains in actual use, what is the most aboriginal type of circular wigwam. This is the sod hut of the collier or charcoal burner, whose occupation has existed here from time immemorial.†

In Fig. 1 (opposite) one of these huts is represented. The method of construction is as follows. First, three poles or young trees about 9½ or 10½ feet long and about 4 inches thick at the thick end are set up as a tripod (Fig. 2) the tops being fastened together by a withy. Then the intervening space is filled in with lighter poles, of which the ends, resting on the ground, form a circle just outside the ends of the three larger poles. The light poles overlap each other to some degree at the apex, but have slight intervals between them where they rest on the ground. There is also a gap left in one side for an entrance, and this is filled in above with smaller poles. Finally, large flat sods are cut from the common, and commencing at the bottom these are laid on the poles overlapping each other like tiles until the top of the hut is reached; and in order to keep these from being loosened by wind and rain, poles and other articles such as ladders or tools are laid against the sloping sides of the hut.

These huts are provided neither with windows nor fireplace, the door forming the only aperture. In the one

* I ought to have said that Mr. Thomas Browne, of High Green, Troutbeck, who is well acquainted with the Troutbeck sites, most kindly helped me in my search for these buildings.

† See the writer's *Hawkshead*, p. 289-290, for the work of the "Collier" and making "Charrecoales." The industry is mentioned in the Commissioners' certificate of Furness Abbey Revenues, 1537,

shewn (drawn from one in Graythwaite woods) the internal dimensions are 7 feet 9 inches high, 11 feet wide, and its external height is close on 10 feet. The door is 3 feet 8 inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the bottom and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top.

Now it is a very reasonable surmise that in these structures we see the direct representatives of the woodland wigwams of the Britons of ancient Cumbria—a survival due no doubt to the simplicity of the type and its suitability for the temporary purposes of the coal burner. Similar huts are still in use in many parts of the world among savages, or as Ratzel more aptly calls them "natural races." For instance, there are the huts of the Kaffirs and Wanyoros, similar though more spherical. The Hottentot's hut is like the Kaffir's, but he covers it with mats or skins. The Red Indian's wigwam preserves the same type, only here it has become a tent. Returning to Africa we see in the Ovambo and Bechuana huts a rather more advanced form, constructed with low side walls. Even in the far north the Esquimaux built their ice houses in a beehive shape, which may have been learned in more temperate climates.*

The charcoal burners' huts are inhabited for a month or two, and the work engages the attention of the colliers both day and night. As a rule and to save trouble, food ready prepared is brought from neighbouring farms; and the hut is, therefore, unprovided with hearth or chimney. This, however, is different with the bark peelers' huts, for this occupation gives more leisure, and the dwellings being intended to stand longer, are of a more advanced type. In Plate III., and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 (p. 140), one of these is shewn. The construction is as follows. Instead

* For illustrations of these types the reader may refer to Wood's *Natural History of Man*, vol i., pp. 54, 252, 331, 351, 365, 474, &c. Also to V. le Duc's *Habitations of Man in all Ages*, where he will find an imaginary picture of the first hut (p. 6), and also a design for the house of the early Pelasgian peasant very like our sod huts, but with low stone walls, and a smoke hole in the apex of of the roof.

BARK-PEELER'S HUT.

PLATE III. (TO FACE P. 142.)

of three, four strong poles are selected, and the tops being lashed to a short ridge-pole 4 feet long, the four feet are planted on the ground at the four angles of a parallelogram of about 13 by 8 feet. Side walls with rounded corners, and constructed of two faces of wattle packed between with earth, are then raised to a height of two feet. On the top of this wall lighter poles of elder, birch, and ash are then placed close together, with their top ends supported against the ridge-pole. The sodding is then proceeded with as in the colliers' huts, but it only extends down to the top of the wattle wall. On one side a door is left $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 3 feet 10 inches high, with a closing door of wattle; and opposite this is a stone-built hearth projecting externally from the hut about 5 feet, and about 5 feet in height.

This hut measures internally $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet and is 10 feet high. It is for four persons, and is much roomier and more comfortable than the collier's hut. Moreover, it has the great addition of the hearth for cooking, from which, unlike many savages' huts, the smoke escapes from a specially-constructed chimney, and not from a mere hole in the roof.

[The illustrations are from photographs and drawings by the Author.]

ART. XI.—*The Forgotten Dedication of Great Orton Church, Cumberland.* By F. H. M. PARKER, of Fremington.

Communicated at Bowness-on-Windermere, Sept. 18th, 1900.

IN the diocese of Carlisle there are seven churches of which the dedications are lost or forgotten, and though it is possible that information about them might be gathered from private title deeds, or more probably from documents preserved at the Record Office in London, yet the vastness of the mass of history existing there, almost entirely in the form of unindexed manuscript, renders it almost unlikely that otherwise than by accident even the most laborious searcher should discover it.

The churches of which the dedications are now unknown are given by Mr. George Watson in his work *Orientation and Dedication of Ancient Churches.* One of these is that of Great Orton, lying some five miles west of the outskirts of Carlisle on the edge of the remote stretch of land reaching away from the Wigton road to the banks of the Solway. None of the county histories give information on the matter, and tradition is silent. The church has been rededicated to St. Mungo, but this, however appropriate, is of recent date. In the course of a search in the Record Office the present writer had the good fortune to light on a document* which mentions the original dedication. It dates from the year 1452. The following is a rendering of the material part:—

The King to his escheator in the county of Cumberland Greeting. Whereas by an inquisition held before Thomas Crakenthorp late escheator in the county aforesaid it was found that Joan late wife

* Fine Rolls, Cumberland, Hen. VI., No. 259. The entry quoted here occurs on the third membrane.

of John Middleton, Knight, deceased, held on the day of her death in her demesne as of fee the third part of the manor of Great Staynton near Penreth with its appurtenances, and that the said Joan died seised in her demesne as of fee of the third part of the manor of Orton with its appurtenances and of the third part of the advowson of the church of St. Giles of Orton appendant to the said manor and of the third part of a parcell of waste land under the city of Carlisle and of three messuages in the hamlets of Weganby also of the moiety of one tenement in Selywra and of the third part of one tenement in Burgh and of the third part of one tenement called Patriklees, also of one tenement in Thornby and of the third part of one cottage in Grindesdale . . . .
Dated the 24th of October. The deceased lady's son and heir is John Blenerhasset.

The dedication apart from the mere fact possesses some features of interest. St. Giles was a French saint, and his commemoration here may have been due to Norman influence, as is supposed to have been the case with the church of St. Leonard at Warwick. The church at Orton dates from about the time of Henry I., so that this result may have followed the Norman influx consequent on the reduction of Carlisle by William Rufus.

St. Giles was the patron of the lame. In towns his churches used to be erected in the outskirts, where the cripples could congregate; thus in London we find St. Giles' church in "Cripple-gate." We learn, moreover, from Mr. Watson that there is no other dedication to St. Giles in this diocese.

There is another reference to Orton in the same roll which also bears on the history of the manor. On the eighth membrane there is an entry similar to the one cited above; here Alice, late wife of John Bellasis, is found to have died possessed of practically the same estate; the third part of the manors of Staynton and Orton and of the advowson, a share of the tenement at Patriklees in "Banton," and in addition a rent of ten shillings and sixpence from Wigganby, and something at Warton and Gamlysby.

Her son and heir is Nicholas Redle.

Now we are told by the histories, the authority apparently being Denton,* that Orton originally belonged to a family called de Orton; that Sir Giles, the last of them, had a daughter who brought the estate to one of the Skeltons, Sir Clement; and that they had four daughters, of whom Agnes married Leigh of Isell, and the others whose names are not given married Blenerhasset, Ridley and Bellasis. The last-named received a rent-charge, while the other three divided the estates. It seems that Alicia and Joan were two of these daughters, but the extracts from the fine roll suggest a query as to the identity of Bellasis, and whether he was only the second husband of Alice de Skelton, or whether there were two members of the Bellasis family involved.

The connection of the four families with Orton has long ceased. Bellasis sold his interest to the Coldhall family, from which it descended to the Briscos. The Leigh share, on the extinction of that family, came to the Lawsons; while the portions inherited by Ridley and Blenerhasset were sold by them nearly three hundred years ago.

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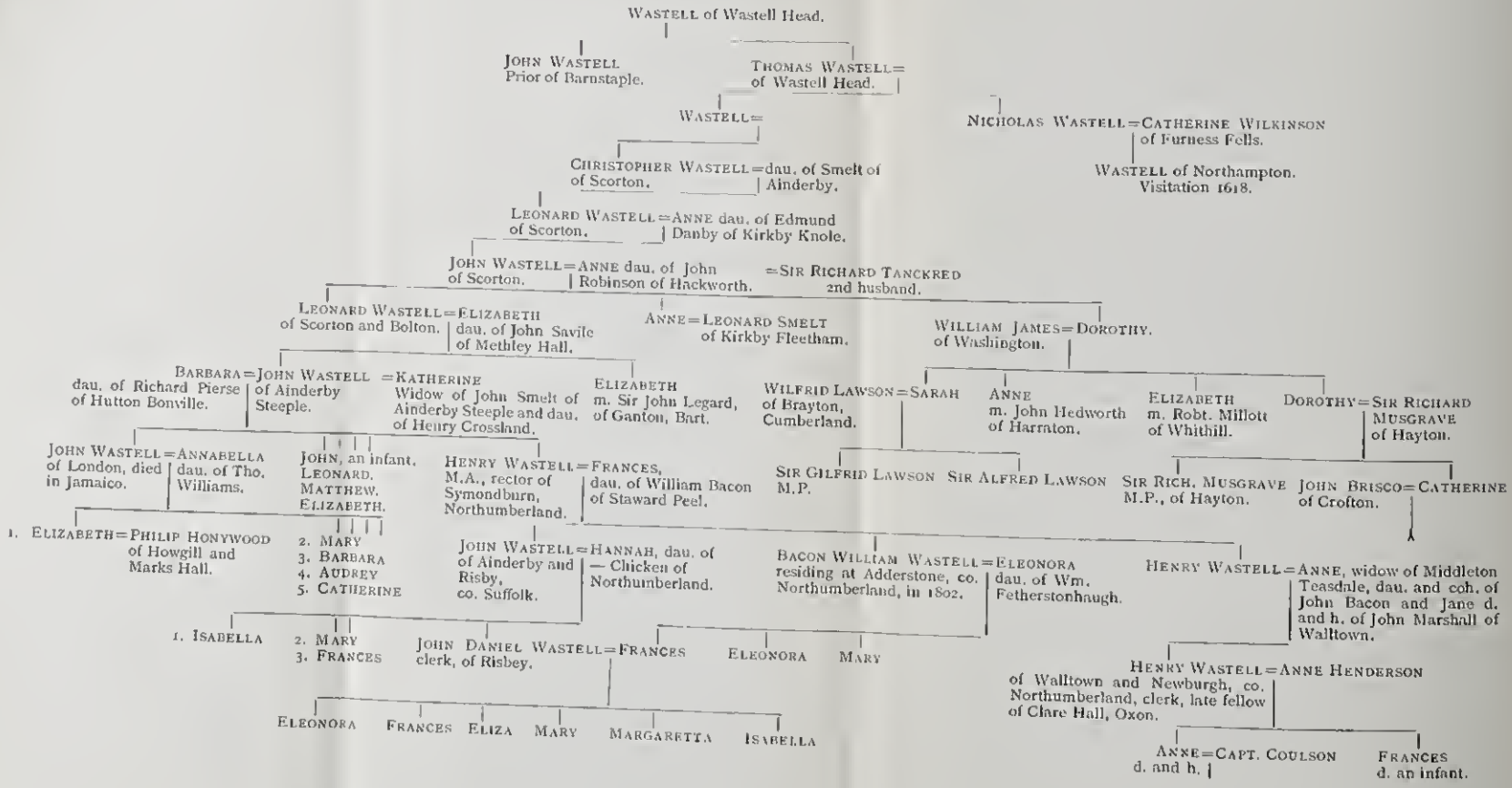
* See *An Accompt*, &c., by John Denton (Tract series No. 2, Ed. Chancellor Ferguson, p. 82).

Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head.



ART. XII.—*The Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head; with a memoir of General Honywood of Howgill Castle.* By F. H. M. PARKER of Fremington.

Read at Bowness-on-Windermere, Sept. 18th, 1900.

THE family of Wastell derived its name from the wild tract of moorland south of Shap, through which runs the main road to Kendal. They appear to have been seated here about the time of Queen Elizabeth, but later than this there is little or no mention of the name. Before the accession of the Stuarts they had sought their fortunes in other parts of the country; but though they settled elsewhere there is much that is interesting to be found in following out the history of the old Westmorland stock, and their career again and again brings us in touch with these counties.

The family is now extinct. The last heir of the family left daughters only, and with the youngest of them, in 1892, the name of Wastell passed away. Among her papers was found an old pedigree purporting to be drawn up by Dugdale, which carries the family two generations beyond the Visitations, and adds considerably to its interest from the point of view of a local antiquary.

The head of the pedigree had two sons, John and Thomas; the former is described as Prior of Barnstaple, the latter as of Wastell Head. Thomas also had two sons. One, Nicholas, married Catherine Wilkinson of Furness Fells, and was ancestor of a family of visitation rank in Northampton. This branch does not concern this paper; but it may be noted that about this time there was a distinguished divine in the town of Northampton, Simon Wastell, who was master of the school

there. A full account of him appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; herein he is described as of a Cumberland family. However, all other authorities make him a Westmorland man, Camden (edition of 1762) expressly stating that he came from the Shap district; and the Cumbrian origin appears to be an error, though only of importance locally. Thomas Wastell of Wastell Head had another son who was father of Christopher Wastell of Scorton, with whom starts the pedigree in the *Yorkshire Visitation of* 1665. He married one of the family of Smelt of Ainderby, and had a son Leonard and he a son John. The last-named was a Master in Chancery, and married Anne, daughter of John Robinson of Hackworth; this lady as a widow married Sir Richard Tanckred of Whixley, Knight. By her he had a large family, among them Leonard, his heir; Anne, who married Leonard Smelt of Kirkby Fleetham, one of whose sons is stated to have held a commission in the Parliamentary army, and Dorothy, who married William James of Washington, in Durham. He represented a family which possessed several distinguished members. His grandfather, William James, was Bishop of Durham, having been previously master of University College, Oxford, and had a son who was Public Orator at Oxford; while his brother Francis was a Fellow of All Soul's, Doctor of Civil Law, Master in Chancery, and chancellor of the dioceses of Bath and Wells and of London.

The only surviving son of William and Dorothy James died within a year of his father, leaving his sisters co-heirs. One of them married Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton, and her daughter Catherine married John Brisco of Crofton; both of these families have at one time adopted as a baptismal name that of the old family whose career we are tracing. Another married Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton, second son of the then reigning Lawson, who lived at Isell; her sons Gilfrid and Alfred

succeeded in turn to the baronetcy, and Gilfrid, the elder, was for many years under Anne, and the first two Georges, member for Cumberland, as was his cousin, Sir Richard Musgrave. The other daughters married Hedworth of Harraton, and Millott of Whithill, in Durham, well-known families, but not within the scope of this paper.

Leonard Wastell succeeded, and married a daughter of John Savile of Methley Hall, which property had devolved upon him on the death of his half-brother, Sir Henry, first and last baronet. He was son of Sir John Savile, a baron of the Exchequer under the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and nephew of Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton, a most eminent scholar and mathematician. Leonard Wastell had two children, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Legard of Ganton, Bart., and was ancestress of the present holder of the title, and John, who succeeded. His first wife, Barbara Pierse, was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Shepherd Lord—"the good Lord Clifford." He married secondly the widow of John Smelt of Ainderby, through which marriage it appears that the Wastells acquired the splendid Ainderby estate.

By the first marriage John Wastell had several children: of these John was a merchant in London, and died in middle life, leaving five daughters; the eldest of whom married Colonel Honywood, a gallant officer, descended through his mother from many Westmorland families, who deserves a separate notice. Another son, Henry, was rector of Symondburn in Northumberland, and married Frances Bacon, a niece of Thomas Forster of Bamborough Castle, one of the leaders in the rising of 1715. His son John eventually succeeded to the great Wastell property, and also to the Forsters' estate at Adderstone in Northumberland.

At this period the family must have been at the zenith of their fortunes, and it is impossible for the family

chronicler to avoid a feeling of regret that there is more to tell. They could claim descent from a celebrated family which left its mark not only on local but on national history. Their heir male was connected by marriage with many noted families in Northumberland. Their heir general was the wife of General Honywood, a man distinguished by ancestry, wealth, and military eminence. Their possessions included two fine country seats, one at Scorton—since pulled down—and Ainderby Hall, and a landed estate of which it was said that from Ainderby Steeple (a place noted for its wide prospect) John Wastell could look far and wide and see nothing that was not his own. Such were the fortunes of the Wastells a hundred and fifty years ago.

John Wastell succeeded. He was a great light on the Turf, and his son is said to have been broken-hearted when he first learned how the estates had been mortgaged. He was one of the founders of the Jockey Club, figured largely in Bunbury's sketches, and won the Oaks; but though not much of a better, seems to have lost heavily over his racing establishment. The town house and the great Yorkshire estates were realised, and the family retired to Risby House in Suffolk, a seat which had been purchased on account of its proximity to Newmarket. He had two brothers, Bacon William, and Henry. The former's eldest daughter married her cousin, Rev. John Daniel Wastell, only son of the unfortunate John Wastell. Mr. John Daniel Wastell did a great deal to restore the fortunes of the family, but left no son to take his place. He had six daughters, with the youngest of whom the name became extinct.

Henry Wastell of Newburgh acquired by marriage the estate of Walltown in Northumberland, which descended to his son Henry, a clergyman, the last male of the family, and thence to his only surviving daughter, who brought it by marriage to the Coulsons.

Thus died out the family of Wastell. Its career had

run through many counties between its rise on the fells of Shap and its ending in Suffolk, and this is undoubtedly the reason why, though many county histories give notices of them, no continuous genealogy of the whole family has yet been published. Possibly then a sketch of their entire career from the point of view of a family rather than a local historian may most fitly be appropriated to the county of the ancestors from which they drew both their lineage and their name.

The Wastells possessed two curious relics of the Stuarts, which deserve a passing reference. One was a silver heart, which opened. On the outside were the words—"Prepared be to follow me. C.R." On the inside, a portrait of Charles I. Opposite, "Jan. 30, 1648," and below, the skull and crossbones. On the outside the words—"I live and dy in loyalty," and below a pierced heart.

It is said that only one other of these hearts still exists. There was also a copper medal, on one side bearing a portrait of Charles; on the reverse, hands from heaven holding a martyr's crown, and a device "Sheep without a shepherd." The origin of these is unknown; but it is certain that they had been in the family for many generations. A connection has been suggested between them and a certain William Wastell, who in some Scotch works is stated to have gallantly defended Hume Castle, in Berwickshire, against Cromwell. His identity, however, is uncertain. The interests of the Yorkshire Wastells were mainly Roundhead, in fact there was a "Col. Wastall" among the Puritan officers; while there were other families called Wastell, as the name is found in Northampton as early as Edward III.'s reign, and in London in that of Edward I.

General Philip Honywood of Howgill Castle and Marks Hall in Essex.

General Honywood, a distinguished and gallant officer,

figured with some consequence a hundred and fifty years ago in the history of Westmorland, with which he was connected through his mother, the heiress of Howgill Castle, "the fair building which stands high on the skirts of the mountains in the eye of the country." His father, Robert Honywood, inherited the paternal estate of Charing in Kent, and also through a cousin, John Lamotte Honywood, that of Marks Hall in Essex. Philip Honywood, who was the fourth and youngest son, succeeded to the estates on the death of his nephew, Richard, in 1758. The Honywood family was an old and important one, prominent especially during the Civil War and Commonwealth, Sir Robert of Charing being an influential supporter of the Roundhead party; while his kinsman, Sir Thomas of Marks, afterwards D.C.L., seems to have been even more strenuous in making his seat a gathering place for Puritan leaders. A full account of the family is to be found in Morant's *Essex*, wherein we learn that Philip Honywood's wife was "a very agreeable and accomplished lady." She was the daughter of John Wastell of London.

Philip Honywood served at Dettingen in the regiment of his uncle. The latter, with whom he is sometimes confused, was a namesake, also attained the rank of general, was made a Knight of the Bath after the battle, became Governor of Portsmouth, and died unmarried* in 1752. The subject of this account distinguished himself greatly by his personal valour, and was desperately wounded, receiving twenty-three broad-sword cuts, and and two musket balls, which were never extracted. He had not recovered when he took part in the famous skirmish at Clifton Moor in the "Forty-five," where he appears as "the lang man in the muckle boots" of the Highlander's story. Here he was overpowered, received

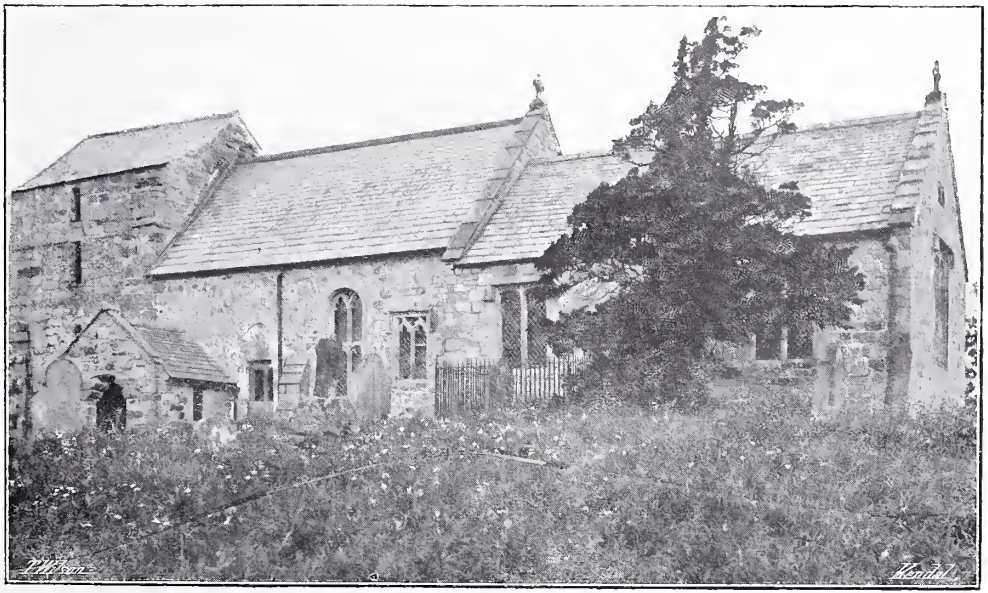
* So Morant says. A relative of the family, however, comments: "I saw some papers or book at Risby, in which Miss Sarah Wight was mentioned as wife of General Sir Philip Honywood."

some more slashes about the head, and was taken up for dead. However, with true Westmorland vitality he recovered, and lived nearly forty years more. It is curious that one of his family mottoes was "moriendo vivo." He was appointed Governor of Kingston-upon-Hull in 1766. He married Miss Elizabeth Wastell at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, December 6th, 1748. A tradition states that he left his wife shortly after the marriage, if not at the church door, and did not see her till, several years after, he encountered her at a ball, failed to recognise her, and asked to be introduced to the charming lady; then discovering that like the famous Lord March he was admiring his own wife. This must be taken for what it is worth, as the legend may have grown round the fact that their only child was born more than ten years after the marriage; and a strong expression of regard for his memory in some papers opened after her death is inconsistent with any recollection of neglect. The son, Philip, died February 3rd, 1779, at the age of nineteen; a youth of considerable promise.

General Honywood sat as a member for Appleby for many years, being first returned in 1754; that election being the scene of the celebrated contest between the Lowther and Tufton factions, with the latter of which he allied himself. Chancellor Ferguson in his *Biographies of Cumberland and Westmoreland M.P.'s* tells us that he was regular in attendance in all important divisions, though almost always in the minority; but that he seems never to have addressed the House. He died at his residence in Charles Street on the 20th February, 1785, and two lengthy notices of his life appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

By his will he left his large estates to his wife for life. We believe we are correct in stating that she did not survive beyond the year's end. The property then passed to Mr. Filmer Honywood, M.P., son of the

general's distant kinsman, Sir John Honywood of Evington, Bart., and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Filmer, Bart., his second wife. The property so bequeathed did not, however, include the Westmorland estate at Howgill, as some years previously to his death General Honywood had sold it to the Tuftons.



ORMSHED CHURCH.

(TO FACE P. 155.)

ART. XIII.—*Ormshed and its Church.* By the REV. J. BRUNSKILL, Rector of Ormshed.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

ORMSHEVED or Ormshed is a peculiar place-name, meaning the head or home of Orm. "Ormside" is an error, which diverts letters, railway passengers, &c., to the larger town of Arnside. The earliest written history of this country was dated the century before Christ, and the book tells that our forefathers "for the most grew no corn but lived on milk and flesh and clothed themselves with skins of their flocks and herds." Until recent times each writer appears to have copied his predecessor; but in modern history the spade is superseding the pen. As we observe and excavate, the old buildings and towns of Britain prove to be a vast museum out of which more certain history is gathered; but the small area of a country parish has been less studied for chronicles of historic interest. Yet from our ancient roads, rivers, and language we may learn something of the migrations and struggles in rural life. Cæsar wrote that the natives he found in Britain did not grow corn; but when I find a Celtic quern or millstone near the mounds remaining of a British village now partly effaced by the Rectory garden, I prefer our spades to the Roman General's pen. And why did the Romans during their occupation of Plumpton import from Andernach on the Rhine lava millstones rather than corn? The ruined Roman town of Voreda in Plumpton, rushed by a Northern raid and buried by Nature's greenery in the then desolate Inglewood Forest, remains an historic mine still awaiting reverent excavation. Near it we have found several lava mills, Roman money and

altars, round stones for the balista, and many of the chequered stones which adorned their luxurious villas. Also at Plumpton, in the short road leading to the church, there remains a perfect example of their solid maiden way. With reference to Cæsar's report that the people of Britain clothed themselves with skins, Canon Greenwell has found some evidence in the round barrows that the corpses had been wrapped in a woollen shroud woven by a kind of plaiting process. These grave-memorials he assigns to tribes who inhabited Yorkshire previous to the Roman Invasion.

Then as to language, modern scholars have found in our place-names and talk evidence of Norse settlers hereabouts. There was dug up from the Ormshed Churchyard in 1823 a cup of singularly fine Anglo-Saxon workmanship. This precious relic of an interment made a thousand years since was fortunately put for safe keeping in York Museum. In 1899 the grave of a Danish warrior was unintentionally disturbed. He had probably been buried with his armour on where he fell, at the scarp guarding the wath. Our sadly missed leader, the late Chancellor Ferguson, kindly took the sword and remains of the shield to the Tower of London, where experts pronounced the armour to be of Danish workmanship. It is now preserved in the Carlisle Museum, and the "find" is described by the Chancellor in our *Transactions*, vol. xv., part 2. We all know that outside the south-east window of the nave there is a "kist vaen" or stone box containing several doubled up skeletons. Thus from the earliest times we have evidence that this sacred mound has been a sleeping place or cemetery for our dead when the living assembled for worship at the Cross long before the first sheltering building of wattle and daub.

The Saxons and Normans built in stone, and their work remains in the venerable Parish Church, for centuries the only witness to social and national changes.

Such an antiquity has been called "an historical document written in stone," and was probably better read by our forefathers on their way to or from wading the ford through the river Eden than it is now by the travellers who rush past on the Midland Railway. Ormshed was then situated on a British highway which was a main road two thousand years ago. This road is not straight, as the streets afterwards made by the Romans between their camps; but takes a wandering line generally between townships, and by the sides of the valleys.

Approaching from the south and fording Cold-wath, we enter this narrow and now deep lane. We have the grand old trees of Little Ormshed Lodge on the left, including beautiful specimens of native and silver fir, elm, birch, and lime, with a flowering Amelanchier Canadensis in the front garden. Also a large cedar, said to have been brought from Lebanon by a General Whitehead, growing in his hat, and on the long voyage sharing his daily allowance of one pint of water. From this Lodge on the 20th February, 1812, rode out Miss Jane Whitehead to be married at the Parish Church to Edward Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain.

On the other side of this decayed village there survives an unspoiled example of a Roman-English house on a plan almost universal in domestic architecture fifty years ago. Was the evolution from the earlier huts taught by the veteran soldiers discharged from the Roman Legions? The raised carving on the lintel IWO68MO6 is a singular mixture of figures and letters; these last probably being for "William and Mary Outhwaite."

Towards the east we have an extensive view of the Pennine Mountains, covered with trees six hundred years ago, with Roughman Fell and Brackenber Moor opposite. On this common there is a large circle or British village. The muster for the Pilgrimage of Grace was hereabouts, and many other honourable "risings." For our freeholding forefathers showed themselves readier than the

Southerns to maintain their "estates of inheritance" and struggle for their conscious religion and the monumental treasures of their churches.

It was hereabouts that what were often the losing causes found their staunchest defenders, whether Saxon, Lancastrian, or Jacobite. Before the Pilgrimage of Grace there had been the unfortunate rising in the North against the plundering agents of Papal and Royal greed. After a peaceful protest against state robbery of village chantries, poor men's clubs, and shelters such as were at Coupland Beck, Sandford, and Stainmore, seventy of the best men in Westmorland were hanged, generally before their own door. And the two out of the three Commissioners who condemned these martyrs to the gallows were Bishops! Who will find some local record of this? One unfortunate clergyman at Windsor was put to death as a traitor because when he heard of the plunder of the monasteries he had remarked that the King had brought his hogs to a bad market. John Hilton, an ex-Mayor of Appleby (possibly a relative of the family at Ormshed Hall), was in 1634 held to bond in £1000 by the Archbishop of York to appear in London before the Lords of the notorious Star Chamber. Mr. Hilton was accused of high treason as having spoken against the King to John Thwaites, then Mayor of Appleby, and John Atkinson, the Coroner, when they argued that he might not again stand for Mayor because his wife and children were recusants; and Mr. Hilton had answered, "Are there not many magistrates and lords of the council whose wives are recusants?" Mr. Hilton denied having referred to the Queen, and in the end "these presumptuous speeches of Hilton were remitted by his Majesty the King." Thus this good citizen escaped being hung, drawn, and quartered alive on our blood-stained gallows hill, like the last victim to that barbarous fate, the brave Captain Atkinson of Mallerstang. I can remember seeing the rude "gallows"

with ropes still dangling, and in this my ministerial jubilee I may mention that I have talked with one who saw Prince Charlie's men in the rebellion of 1745.

Our Moot Cross shows the iconoclastic wrecking by dissenting axes and hammers, of which the great Countess of Pembroke complains when she had to lodge the rebels quartered in Appleby Castle, and Cromwell's troopers lay about Ormshed. Many of the steps had been pulled away by the late tenant at the Hall, who also carried off the socket of the Churchyard Cross. His son, who remembered the vandalism, survived to help in 1897 at the restoration of both. That farmer was also permitted to convey the village green surrounding the Calvary, and, for the fencing of this enclosure, the stones from the tithebarn of the non-resident Rector. A brave old parishioner was wont to tell the writer how Cyprian Hilton about 1690 had planted the beautiful sycamore now growing from the Calvary, and probably the fruit trees formerly enjoyed in common. The new stable and other encroachments obstruct the view and access to the church.

In repairing these steps no carved stones were found, as by the Rev. W. S. Calverley at Bromfield. He considered that the stone in which the sundial had been set in the churchyard was the gable of this village cross. Has the red sandstone deeply sunk on the south side of the steps carried an earlier cross? It has been reckoned that before the Great Rebellion five thousand of these wayside crosses serving as market place and sanctuary adorned our towns and villages. Even of the twelve Queen Eleanor crosses only three remain. And of these Christian monuments where were their natural guardians? Seven thousand clergymen, by furious fanatics, were "rabbled" from their parishes, murdered, or died of hunger, in prison, and foreign slavery, so that at the King's Restoration only six hundred survived to resume their livings.

The Parish Registers date from 1560, and the list of Rectors includes :—

1231, John de Morland, collated by Bishop Halton.
1290, William de Gosford, collated by Bishop Halton.
1564, Sir Christopher Parker.
1854, Christopher Parker, collated by Bishop Percy.
1893, Joseph Brunskill, collated by Bishop Bardsley.

In 1578 there appears to be buried "John Edgdell, wedman." I gather by aid of Mr. Rennison that a wedman was the man set apart to see fair play in games and combats, and to take care of the clothes of the combatants; these garments being laid in heaps were called "weds," especially noted in the game called "Scotch and English."

1781. Entry in Parish Register :—"General Chapter, Appleby, 20 July, Richd. Burn, LL.D., Chanc."

1787 . . . "6 June by Revd. Wm. Paley, M.A., when in his excellent charge he recommended afternoon Lectures to the Clergy."

1783 . . . "July 3. Visitation at Appleby by Bp. of Clonfert" (native of Kendal).

1783 . . . "Oct. 26. Christenings. Ann, daughter of William Sedgwick of Helm, and Ann, his wife. N.B.—This is the first christening taxed 3d."

Among the church plate, without claiming the famous "Ormside Cup" now in York Museum, we have one large pewter flagon; one silver chalice and one silver paten, inscribed "Ex dono M. H. in memoriam of His Son Cypriani Hilton nat. 7 Augt. 1700, Obijt 16 Augt. 1712. To ye church of Ormside. Also gave the Interest of Ten Pounds to the Poor of Ormside for ever."

The wall enclosing the "church hill" is headed up in dotes or short lengths, each identified with certain lands in the parish. But most of these estates have been sold, and are now laid to Appleby Castle estate.

Now that we approach St. James' Church a word may be said about the benefice. In 1156 the Church of

INTERIOR OF ORMSHED CHURCH.

(TO FACE P. 161.)

Ormsheved was granted to the Abbot of St. Mary, York; but in 1248 the advowson came to the Bishop of Carlisle, who has ever since been patron. The tithes were commuted in 1846 for a rent charge of £78 16s. 4d. In 1900 this has fallen to £53. The rent of the glebe is £95, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay £5 5s. It is believed that endowment for religion has come down since the "keeping of hills," ages before the conquering cross was planted on this "esker." These mounds of sand and gravel have been the burial places of men who knew not the use of metal, living hereabouts thousands of years before not only the Norsemen, but also what some call the Ancient Britons. These eskers, whether wholly or in part artificial, resemble irregular barrows, and occur in nearly all countries that have been much glaciated.

Bishop Nicolson records that the Visitation in 1703 :—

The altar in the quire here stands east and west. There are no rails, but the Rector has provided them at his own charge, and wants an injunction to the churchwardens to see them set up at the expense of the parish.

From the Hill MSS. we copy a "Note to Lady Pembroke's will by the Rev. Jas. Raine, Principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle" :—

Found Sunday, 2nd of Nov., 1689, behind Ormside Church, in ye river Eden on ye side next ye church.

(A) Thuribulum or censor. This censor has 3 holes at the sides, evidently to put ye cords through. It was 3 inches high, in diameter above 5. It was of brass guilded.
(B) An Ewer of brass 7 inches high, 3 inches wide at ye mouth, 13 inches in circumference at ye widest part.
(C) A brazen morter.
(D) A pewter bason 3 inches deep, 8 in diameter.
(E) A pewter flower pot 6 inches high, circum. at belly 10 inch.
(F) A cullender of pewter.

A case of brazen weights and two brazen candlesticks of different sizes, 2 pewter candlesticks, a less and a greater, two pewter flaggons, a less and greater, several plates of pewter and a small

lead for boiling meat, which weighed 2 stone 10 pounds, on the great flaggon handle F.D., *i.e.*, Frances Dudley.*

It is probable that the hoard was buried during the Civil Wars. Churchyards were privileged by the canons, and persons in turbulent times carried their property to them for safety. This treasure trove was carried off to Appleby Castle by the great Countess, and is now unknown. A jetton or counter was found in Ormside Churchyard, February, 1850.

At the restoration of the church in 1885-6, upon which £743 was expended, the learned architects, in submitting plans, referred to its history, the several stages it had passed through, with the antiquity and interest of the fragments that remain. Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, F.S.A., said:—

Pavement exists on the mound to the north of the church, and there may yet be found traces of buildings earlier than we now see. The Saxons probably erected a church here.† But of the present fabric there are remains of a church built about fifty years after the Norman Conquest, and its plan can be traced. It consisted of a nave about twice as long as its breadth, with chancel of slight projection, and a transept or chapel to the north. Parts of this early church are still visible in the massive portion of the north wall of the chancel, and the round-headed archway therein, which has a slightly recessed order on the face to the chancel and a chamfered abacus moulding at the impost. In later Norman times the nave was nearly doubled by a north aisle parallel to it, and connected with the nave by two massive arches which still remain. The chancel also was lengthened (as was done about the same time at Torpenhow), and in the north wall of the lengthened portion a hagioscope was constructed, so that the high altar should still be visible from the side chapel.

It was, however, in the 17th century that one of the greatest changes took place, for then the chancel was enlarged—I may almost say rebuilt, for all the walls seem to have been taken down except the north, that to the south being put up some 4 feet further southwards, so as to widen the chancel, which has the curious effect of making the chancel not coincide centrally with the nave—

* She married 1st John Dudley of Dufton, 2nd Cyprian Hilton, who died 1693.
† And the west wall may be remains of their solid work.—Note by J. B.

EARLY MASONRY OF ORMSHED CHURCH.

(TO FACE P. 163.)

(compare, for an instance of this, Carlisle Cathedral);—and the chancel is further remarkable for the introduction of a piscina, aumbreys, and a priest's doorway.

The roof is of oak, with moulded tie beams and curved braces springing from stone corbels. Since this careful addition and repair of the 17th century, much mischief has been done. The chancel arch has been removed; the original aisle and transept have been cleared away; the roof and parapet to the tower have been taken down, and replaced by unsightly slates. The roof of the nave has been taken down, and a modern one of low pitch substituted. The church has been ceiled and coated over and over again with whitewash. The seats have gradually been replaced by incongruous pews and benches facing in different directions.

In 1875, and previous to Mr. Ferguson's inspection, there was published

A LAMENT OF ORMSIDE CHURCH.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old church,
Whose walls have stood for many a century past.
* * * * * * *

But now, alas! a change has o'er me come,
And "Non sum qualis eram" is my wail,
For all who venture now within my doors
My ruined state observe with faces pale.

With sheer old age my walls are crumbling fast,
My ceiling falls in fragments to the floor,
Which, damp and cold, presents a woful sight;
The tottering pulpit stands—minus the door.

My pews are all worm-eaten through and through,
The crazy seats bend down beneath the weight
Of those who venture in to worship there,
Who dread meanwhile a worse impending fate.

For, hanging ominously overhead,
Long strips of lath and plaster creak and bend,
My walls, too, bending inwards threaten oft
Upon the trembling people to descend.

Two bells I have, but one, alas! is cracked!
The other's voice I very seldom hear.
And why? because I now can no one find
To come and ring, for each one quakes with fear.

This scandal continued for ten years longer, till that zealous ecclesiologist, Bishop Harvey Goodwin. interfered, arranged for a skilled architect, and led the way to raise money for the restoration. Happily, the tower escaped "restoration." I think its lower portion was an original peel tower for sheltering the legionary soldiers, and its walling is singular. No level "footing," "binding," or "courses" are shown, and it well corresponds with the Roman walling uncovered at Hardknott Camp. In 1893 there were few slates on the roof, and no glass in its windows. Local subscriptions could not be had, and even the Diocesan Church Extension Society refused help. However, the tower is now weather-tight, and long may the fortress brave the Helm.

Outside the new wall of the vestry is a small coped gravestone with the ritualistic shears of an archdeacon; also a broken cross of white sandstone, which Mr. Calverley thought might have been a gable. (About such white stones he writes much in our *Transactions*). The present east window has replaced a higher one.

Notice the old yew tree, and the worn step at the priest's door, probably caused by the clogs of scholars who for immemorial generations had to cross to the school kept in the north aisle. And this education continued somewhere in the parish until 1852, when, twenty years before School Boardism, churchfolk voluntarily built the present sufficient schoolroom. In 1897, as a Jubilee Memorial, a new cross was reverently lowered into the original socket. The figures "1643" show the date when the Calvinistic Boers last resolved upon the destruction of crosses. What was the purpose of the square window in the vestry above the door? A similar opening has lately been uncovered in Bradford Parish Church.

Bells were neglected after the Reformation, and many like the two fifteenth century bells at Ormshed were cracked by careless ringing or boyish vandalism. King

Henry VIII. sold away one hundred thousand pounds of bells for the sum of £900. One of our broken bells is an "Ave Maria," and the other still hanging in the tower has lettering, probably "Robertus Harding," of which the Rev. H. Whitehead within his last week was asking for a better rubbing. Mr. Whitehead advised that these cracked bells should be preserved as historic. The little bell now rung was lately given by John Brunskill, Holliwell, Asby.

As a lintel to the new south-east window, the restorers have desecrated a knightly tomb, and there is another in the transept, into which three mean brasses have been intruded, with the following inscriptions :—

Loe here interr'd lyes underneath this stone
True Wisdome, Virtue, Justice, all in one,

Sir Christopher Pickering, Knt., who after he had been 5 times High Sheriffe of Cumberlande dyed ye 14th. of Jan: An Dni 1620 Ætatis suæ 76.

Interred within this could urne heare lyes
This country's loss: but heaven's æternall prise
Cyprian Hilton of Ormeside; for renowned fame
He may be justly stiled the glorie of his name.
He was pious, prudent, charitable, and just.
And trewly valiant to: now hear he's clad in dust,

Deceased the 22nd of December
In the year of our Lord God, 1652.

Here lies interr'd the body of Cyprian Hilton, Esq., of an ancient family; whose Loyalty to his Prince, zeal for the Established Church, Love to his wife and children, and kindness to the Tenants, are a lasting Monument to his Memory. He left behinde him his dear Consort Mrs. Abigail Hilton, and by her a numerous offspring viz.: four sons and five daughters; all now living, and he in them. He dyed the 27th. day of December, An: Dom: 1693 in the year of his age xxxiiii and is here entomed in hopes of a blessed Resurrection.

The Hatchment above in the north wall bears the date 1723 and the Hilton arms.

I have already mentioned the finding of the famous Ormshed Cup and the pieces of Danish armour. In 1900 a small mortar was recovered. The stone was probably used to powder incense for the Thuribulum, and for safe keeping is now offered to the society. (For note and illustration of a Bronze Palstave found by J. B. exhibited 1882, see these *Transactions*, vol. vi., page 510).

ART. XIV.—*A Letter of* 1745. By the Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A., Incumbent of Helsington.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

THE letter printed below relates no incident of conspicuous importance, but it is one which our late President thought worthy to be preserved in the *Transactions*. It came to my notice through Mr. Charles E. Lamb, son of the Vicar of Clapham, Yorks., and the original is in the possession of his relative, Mrs. English, of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough.

To John Honeywood Esqre
Woodstock Street, New Bond Street, London.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you that the whole rebell army marched out of Kendall for Penrith on Tuesday morning, and all gott their, but about 500 who stayed at Shapp with part of the Baggage: a great part of the Kings forces came within sight of them before they gott Shapp but night coming on they were obliged to march back to Orten, a small markett town about 2 miles west of Little Asby. The Rebells had no time to go above a mile out of the road which was a great help to the country for they plundered all before them, and took all the horses Hay Corn or anything else they could meet with. Their is a farm of my Lord Barkshire's at a place called Forrest Hall that pays above £100 ayear rent who has neither Hay nor Corn left. And all the Towns in the Road is in the same condetion. They took severall prisoners at Kendall and tyed their hands behind their backs and some of 'em two and two together, and Brot 'em allong with them. The poor people at Shapp Thrimby Little Strickland &c has not so much as a little bread left & they have drawn bills upon my Lord Lonsdale to pay his farmers for the damage they have done them. Six of us stood under a wall about 300 yards of 'em all Day long on Tuesday to see their march. About two a'clock they happened to see us and some of 'em fired at us, and away we ran, and they after us. We all gott into a pidgon coat of Mr Websters and they came within 40 yards of the place but never suspected we were their;

and so we escaped. I had sent a man to Kendall on Sunday and ordered him to bring us certain news where the Kings forces lay; just as I got home he came in and told me he had been their guide all over the fell to within a mile of Shapp, but he believed they wou[d] either stay on y[e] fell all night or march to Orten. I writt to Appleby to acquaint the General their, but before the messenger came back I received a warrant from Mr Hazell to give notice to all the petty constables to summon the country to provide Horses Hay Carts Straw & all the victualls they cou[d] possibly make ready against the Duke's Army came down to Shapp; this put us all into great spirrits and everyone strove who should gett their first to throw in their mite; between 12 & 1 we had the pleasure of seeing the Duke and his fine Army, and their was a very good return for bread and cheese & small beer—the officers smiled at the cheese & said it was a little smooky but that it wou[d] do very well—they had not time to stay but took it in their hands and eat on the Road and the corn being in sheaves they took it before 'em and fed their horses. As they ridd allong the road was lined with the Country People who haza'ed them as they march which made the soldiers very merry. Tho' it was the finest sight I ever saw I was so weary that I left the Dukes army before they gott to Penrith so can give you no certain acc[t] how the rebells behaved but by Report they used them the worst in all the road. The Kings forces could not falle of taking part of their Bagidg about Penrith and I hope they will come up with the rest before they reach Carlisle. The soldiers is in great spirrits and their Horses in good order. In my next I will give you an acc[t] what is become of them, from Sir, your most obedient humble servant

HENRY HOLME

19th December 1745

Barnskew.

The Holmes are an old Westmorland family, whose representative, Henry Holme, now resides at Harberwain, near Crosby Ravensworth. For many generations they lived at Barnsceugh, which is about two miles away in the direction of Maulds Meaburn. The writer was steward to Mr. John Honeywood, whose family seat was at Marks Hall, Essex. The Honeywoods were possessed of much property in Westmorland, and Colonel (afterwards General) Philip Honeywood was M.P. for Appleby. His portrait hangs in the hall at the Castle. He is the

general referred to in the letter, and he married a Wastell descended from the family of Wasdale Head in Shap parish.

His will bears date June 10th, 1777. He is described therein as Colonel of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Horse, and Governor of Hull. He settles all his manors, messuages, &c., in the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, &c., on his son Philip, in tail after the death of his widow Elizabeth, and in default to Filmer Honeywood of Esington, Kent, Esq., M.P., second son of Sir John Honeywood, Bart., for life, and to his issue in tail and in default to testator's own right heirs. He left his household goods at Marks Hall and Howgill Castle in Westmorland to his son Philip, or if he died under twenty-one to the owner for the time being of the estates.

Young Philip died aged nineteen and unmarried.

It is probable that Sir John is the John Honeywood of the letter.

Mr. Webster's house was in the neighbourhood of Thrimby, within a quarter of a mile off the main road. It was not the Grange or the Hall. The Websters were a family of local importance. In 1825 John Webster was curate and schoolmaster. I am told the house was on Thrimby Brow and there is now no trace of it.

It may be here noted that the house where the Prince Charles Edward stayed in Shap is the West Farm, now occupied by Mr. William Hudson, and owned by Mr. Edward de Vere Irving, of Shap Abbey. It was then a hostelry, and the Prince on the night of December 17th occupied the room upstairs which is on the left of the front door. He complained on leaving of the heavy bill he had to pay. See a note in his Household Book :— "17th Dec. at Shap, Tuesday. To ale, wine and other provisions, £4 17s. 0d.; the landlady, for the use of the house £2 2s. 0d. N.B.—The landlady a sad wife for imposing." But only in straitened circumstances

could a Prince have complained of such charges for himself and retinue.

When the Duke of Cumberland passed through, tradition relates that a woman held up her small son to see him. "Whya," exclaimed the disappointed lad, "he's nobbut a man." The Duke, overhearing the comment, turned round on his horse and said "You're right, my boy, and a very bad man too."

1745 is not so very long ago when a yeoman, Mr. Thomas Topping, now living in Rosgill, can remember his grandfather, who collected fodder and carried baggage for the King's troops, describing the marching of the forces through Shap. At his house, "The Croft," they had a 20 quart peck used in Shap by the Scotch for measuring corn, but some one sat on it and broke it not long ago.

The people of Orton, which is referred to in the letter, are said to have been so afraid of the rebels (so called) that they collected and drove the bulk of their cattle into a place called Blackett Bottom, near Langdale, where they remained until the Highlanders had passed. This on the authority of the late James Dover, of Woodfoot, whose wife was a Holme of Barnsceugh.

This alarm was universal. People hid their valuables in holes or in wells. Mrs. Shepherd of Great Strickland possesses pewter which was hidden in this way on Lowther Low Moor by the Walkers, and near Oddendale by the Riggs.

From under the parlour floor at Thrimby Hall were taken up thirty-five skulls, said to have been of horses that fell in 1745. I possess one of these. They are supposed to have been placed there for acoustic reasons by the Nicholsons, who were a musical family.

ART. XV.—*Little Strickland Chapel.* By the Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A., Vicar of Helsington.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

IN the ecclesiastical district of Thrimby, which is an offshoot of the ancient parish of Morland, are the two churches of Great and Little Strickland. The latter is a small hamlet about three miles north of Shap. Its chapel is a very plain and unattractive structure, whose exterior is devoid of any features of architectural interest. It has within the last few years undergone the process of "restoration."

Fixed in the wall of the new porch is a large slab with a Latin inscription, which is gradually becoming difficult to decipher through the perishing of the surface. It would be well if the decay were at once arrested.

The inscription is as follows :—

Exprimit unde Dei laudes locus hicce beatus?
Quis dedit huic formam, qui modo pulvis erat?
Armiger effecit Fletchar, Stricklandicus olim,
Praesidium patriae, legibus altus honos
Qui fuit, (heu) obiit: fatis concedimus omnes;
Fata at nulla premant hoc pietatis opus.
TD. LD. 1695. LS.

Contained in these lines is a valuable morsel of local church history, which ought to be secured in the *Transactions* before it crumbles away through the action of the atmosphere, or is defaced by mischievous boys, for whom such tablets are often a convenient target.

I give a plain translation :—

"How comes this House of Prayer to declare the praise of God?
Who has restored the dilapidated fabric?
It was the work of Fletcher, Squire of Strickland recently:
But he, who was a bulwark of his fatherland, a distinguished ornament of the legal profession,
Alas! is dead. We all submit to the Fates,
But may no Fates efface this labour of love."

The reference is to the pious munificence of Thomas Fletcher, whose son was Recorder of Appleby in 1692. In the time of Charles II. he resided at Little Strickland at the Hall. Sir Daniel Fleming, 1671, says, "Tho. Fletcher Esq hath a good house and estate." I believe there is a Fletcher Hall near Maulds Meaburn.

The ancient chapel, whose reconstruction is commemorated, stood in a field now known as Chapel Garth. In the latter half of the seventeenth century it was almost in ruins, a sad commentary on the churchmanship of the day, but it was restored by the squire's zeal in 1681. This may be the allusion of *olim*, unless we translate "who recently lived at Strickland."

After the benefactor's death the lines may have been composed in his honour by the curate-schoolmaster. An inspection of the parochial register would probably reveal the full names of the persons whose initials appear below the lines.

The touching prayer of the last line has not been answered if the *pietatis opus* was the old chapel itself, for it was demolished a century later, and the present fabric was built in the year 1814 at the expense of Lord Lonsdale and the curate, the farmers carting the materials. Let us, therefore, apply the prayer henceforth to the inscribed stone, and trust that the virtues of Squire Fletcher may never be unrecorded nor uncopied.

In 1684 he had bequeathed to the school, which he assisted to found, a yearly rent-charge of £10 to be paid out of High and Low Sandriggs and Bryam tene-

ment at Little Strickland, for the benefit of the curate-schoolmaster, who was to be an unmarried man so long as he officiated, unless the majority of the trustees dispensed him.

There is nothing else of interest in the chapel except the oak backs and ends of the seats, which have been taken from the old chapel. On some of them are cut these initials :—

(1)

B
E M
William
Beatham
1721

and (2) on the back of the panel

B
E M
1721

The Bethams are a very ancient family, who until 1897 were owners of the Towcet estate.

(3)

F
T M

These I take to be Thomas and Mary Fletcher. A Mary left £100 to the poor of the township. Or the F may represent Fallowfield.

(4)

H
T E
I H
1696

(5)

R H
1700

(6)

T T
96

(7)

B
R I
1721

In the village are some interesting old houses, especially Strickland Hall and High Hall. Not far away are Thrimby Grange and Thrimby Hall.

The Greyhound Inn was once a place of some pretensions. Over the byre door is cut :—

D

17 11

A I

E B 1676 is over the stable door at Towcet House. These initials correspond with one of the chapel panels.

John Watson, of Thrimby, was a Quaker who suffered for his belief in 1664. His goods were taken by distress because he and his wife did not receive the sacrament in the chapel. His wife was dead at the time, but informers not seldom were guilty of such mistakes. He was also fined for attending religious meetings, and committed either to the common gaol or the House of Correction.

ART. XVI.—*An Ancient British Village in Kentmere.* By J. A. MARTINDALE.

Read at the Site, September 19th, 1900.

MY attention was first drawn to this old-world settlement, which lies on the south-west slope of Rasp How and a few hundred yards within the southern limits of Kentmere, at the beginning of 1897 by Mr. Addison, who was born at the old Millrigg farmhouse, less than a quarter of a mile from its ruins, and who had often wondered when and why the mounds and circles had been made. The remains have not, so far as I am aware, ever been described or noticed, nor were they marked on the first issue of the Ordnance maps. Last year I pointed them out to the sappers, and I understand that they have been inserted on the revised maps of the 6-inch scale. The site has been ruthlessly pillaged at different times for stones to build the fences of the modern fields, and the village seems to owe its escape from complete destruction to the fact that, after its desertion, its ruins were overgrown with wood. The ruins themselves have received no name, or, perhaps, it may be more correct to say that none is now remembered by the present inhabitants of Kentmere; but the wood which covered their site bears an awkward compound name. The wife of some former Airey, or, may be, Cowperthwaite or Gilpin, possessed a close of ground abutting upon it, which was, therefore, known as Willy Wife Close, and the wood was called Willy Wife Close Wood.

Mr. Wilson, your indefatigable secretary, has paid two visits to the village with me, and on the last occasion we had the pleasure of Mr. Dymond's company.

They urged me to prepare a paper descriptive of it to be read before you, and I consented very reluctantly, for several members of your society have a much greater acquaintance with relics of the past such as these than I have had the opportunity of acquiring, and would have much more efficiently explained them than I can hope to do.

Before I begin, however, to describe these ruins—the word is hardly strong enough to express the worn and wasted condition in which we find them—may I crave your patience for a short time, while I point out a few topographical details of the valley where they lie, which may help to explain the reasons that determined the selection of the site. The river Kent, rising on the southern front of High Street some five miles north of us, flows in a winding course down a deep and narrow valley as far as Staveley, where it enters on more open country. This higher valley, bounded on the west by the hills of Troutbeck, Applethwaite and Hugill, and on the east by the range which separates it from Long Sleddale, is divided into three portions or basins by projecting masses of rock and fell. The upper of these projections is that fine range of crags which juts out from Garburn and crosses the valley behind the church. Moraine matter, collecting between its eastern end and the opposing hill, dammed up the waters of the stream, and a small lake was formed immediately behind. The middle of the three basins was in turn shut off from the lowest by the mass of Millrigg Knot just south of us, together with a ledge of rock and moraine higher than the ground behind, which crossed the valley and gave rise to a second and lower lakelet. The lowest of the three portions is extremely narrow, and better deserves the name of gorge than of basin, there being scant room anywhere between the hills for two small fields, and in most places for even one.

Now what, may we suppose, was the physical condition of the valley at the time when the ancient Goidels penetrated into this part of Britain, say six or seven hundred years before the commencement of our era? The upper lake had then, no doubt, been drained away by the lowering of the moraine-formed dam under the wearing action of the river; but the flat on which it once lay would be a bog. The hills on each side were steep and rocky, and the climate would be severe, as the bottom of the valley occupied by the bog is 700 feet above the sea,—more severe than it is at the present day from the great extent of swampy, waterlogged ground. The lowest of the three portions,—the narrow gorge from Ulthwaite southwards,—would be filled with a dense growth of oak, alder and hazel, and the hill sides were, as they still are, brant, stony and bare of soil. Between these portions lay a pleasant oval basin, with a fair-sized tarn in its bosom, shallow no doubt and fringed with reeds and water-weeds, probably bordered by timber trees, but stocked with fish, with trout and salmon, not then intercepted by dam or weir. The hill-sides, especially those on the east which faced the afternoon and evening sun, sloped more gently upwards, the soil was deeper, and good pasturage for cattle was at hand. Here, then, was the most suitable place in all the valley for a settled home,—almost ideal, no doubt, in the opinion of the semi-savage comers. Here they would be shut off and hidden by hill and wooded gorge from other clans and families who might be disposed to hostilities; here was promise of abundant supplies for their simple desires, and here, at the south-eastern end of the lake and some 150 feet above its margin, they found a small terrace flanked on the east by a cliff, varying from 15 to 30 feet in height, and here the patriarch of the clan drew his lines and fixed his dwelling place.

The terrace selected has a fairly level platform at its

southern end, measuring about 300 feet from north to south and 250 from east to west. The eastern cliff rises steeply to a higher terrace which completely dominates the platform, making it evident that the founders of the settlement had not chosen the position with any view of erecting a fortification. So close to the cliff is the village placed, that a portion of the lower slope is within its area. Had the Celtic Romulus drawn his lines but a few feet further west, he would have secured a much more level site; but probably he feared the east wind more than human enemies, and got as near as he conveniently could under the shelter of the bluff.

The space enclosed by the walls contains nearly two-thirds of an acre, and is oval in shape, the longer axis lying north-west and south-east, and measuring 240 feet to the outside of the rampart. The broader end of the oval lies towards the north where it is 160 feet across, the narrow end on the south being 20 feet shorter, but here the oval shape is distorted and the breadth decreased through the wall turning its convexity inwards. The walls themselves, where remains which can be measured are left, have been originally from 7 to 10 feet in thickness. On the south for 110 feet, they have been removed to the base, but, fortunately, the outer and inner foundation stones are for the most part left in position; and here they are, measured from outside to outside, 7 feet apart on the east, gradually widening to 10 feet on the west. All along the remainder of the circuit exact measurements are difficult to get; in one place through the original wall having been overlaid by a later one, in other places by a covering of débris, and again through one, or both, rows of outer stones having been removed. Still the evidence is sufficiently satisfactory that in their original state they were in great part 9 or 10 feet thick. Romulus was evidently indisposed to give Remus a chance of slighting his infant town by leaping over them.

As to their construction, I think that they were not solidly built of stone, at least below, but only faced with that material, the middle being filled up with earth and small stones. Mr. Dymond, in writing of the ancient settlement in Hugill,* suggests that the walls of such villages were not built up the whole height as wide as the foundations, but "in three contiguous but independent thicknesses, each 3 or 4 feet through: the outer one perhaps 9 feet high, its upper part forming a parapet, the middle one about 5 feet high, its levelled top forming a *banquette* or narrow *chemin de ronde*; the inner one 3 feet high, furnishing a step for easily mounting the rampart." Except as to the independence of the three parts, it is so probable that this may have been the case, that full belief will readily be accorded to it. It reduces the material necessary by one-third, the labour involved by one-half, and renders the wall an efficient defence, whereas, had it been carried up of uniform width, it would have been more a trap than a protection. One other question connected with the walls of small villages like this is still considered obscure. Why should these people erect elaborate ramparts in situations so dominated by neighbouring heights that they could not be successfully held against serious attack, and which they had not men enough adequately to defend? Is it not probable that this is only an instance of a custom being retained long after its necessity or convenience has ceased? Elaborate defensive walls were a traditional necessity, and so they were constructed.

There are at present four openings or gaps in the ruins of the walls, and at first I supposed that a gate or entrance had been at each of the places where these occur, but whether this was so with regard to one of them I am now doubtful. One of the gaps is at the south-east corner, and on the left-hand side of it as one

* These *Transactions*, xiv, p. 466.

passes in, there is a mound, round part of which the footing stones bend. This may cover what has been a small guard-room. Near the middle of the western side, about 20 feet of the wall has been entirely removed in very recent times. From a decided bending in of what remains of the wall at this spot and from the ruins of a hut circle hard by, it may safely be concluded that a second gate stood here. The very modern wall of the present field, which has been built along the south-western rampart, here runs across the north-western corner of the village and greatly interferes with a proper view. A third opening is at the north extremity. There has not been any circular hut here, but there are foundations of a projecting wall, perhaps part of some defensive structure, and here also there may have been a gate. The fourth opening is on the north-east. I at first supposed that a large mound on the right of this gap covered the remains of a guard chamber, and, as there seemed to be indications of an outwork covering the gap, and running parallel with the wall on the outside for about 50 feet, I felt certain that a fourth gate had been here. Renewed examination, however, leads me to the conclusion that the mound is natural, probably formed of glacial detritus over which the wall had been carried, and I am now doubtful whether there had been a gate at this point. On the north-west side, the wall had been carried over another similar mound. It may be mentioned here that at the end of the supposed outwork there is a fair-sized stone standing erect.

In proceeding to describe the interior arrangement of the settlement, I fear that I shall not be able to give an account at once clear and succinct. If we imagine the area within the ramparts to be divided into quarters by two lines crossing each other in the middle, we shall find a well-defined enclosure occupying the interior angle of the south-eastern quarter. This is, indeed, the only well-marked enclosure within the village, and was doubt-

PLAN OF AN ANCIENT VILLAGE, MILLRIGG, KENTMERE.

By J. A. Martindale

(TO FACE P. 180).

less used as a cattle-pen in which to confine the herd when brought home at night for protection against wolves and bears, both probably too plentiful during the earlier years of the settlement. The pen is irregularly pentagonal in shape, with the base turned to the west. The entrance was at its north-western corner where a short spur jutted outwards, the object of which is not very clear unless we may suppose it formed one side of a shelter, the others being the enclosure wall and that of a neighbouring hut. The apex of the pentagon was at the junction of two walls crowning a low bank some five feet high. These walls are now completely gone, some of the footing stones alone remaining to indicate where once they stood. The other walls, with one notable exception, are now mere heaps of stone and earth. The exception alluded to is near one end of the north wall, where for about 15 feet two courses of stone remain on the inner side of the fence, backed with earth and small stones, showing plainly how the inhabitants built their walls. The outer face is covered with débris. A spur, now a mound of rubbish, juts out from this northern wall and runs for 20 feet in a north-westerly direction.

This central court is, as has been said, the only well-defined enclosure within the precincts, but, as the village would be quite an exception among settlements of this age, if it contained only one garth, I shall point out the signs of walls, faint indeed in themselves, which apparently bounded two other enclosures, one to the north and the other on the east of the main one. From the end of the spur last spoken of, a broken line of stones runs north-eastwards towards a small stony mound, and if prolonged would strike the ramparts at the corner of the doubtful north-eastern gateway, while from the north-eastern corner of the central garth, plainer indications of a wall run also to the ramparts about the middle of their eastern course. These two walls would form the

northern and part of the southern bounds of an enclosure, the other limits being the ramparts themselves and the northern fence of the central enclosure. Bounded on the north by the garth so limited, and lying between the central enclosure and the ramparts, there may have been a third court occupying the most elevated portion of the village, and whose southern boundary seems marked by an interrupted line of small stones running from the corner of the south-eastern gateway to the nearest corner of the central pen.

There may have been a fourth enclosed space at the north-western corner of the village, for the footings of a straight wall run southwards from the gate on the north for 40 feet, and at the inner termination there are traces of the junction with it of a wall from the west. It must be confessed, however, that the line is much straighter than is found in remains of this character. All the rest of the space within the circumvallation is without any sign of former division.

Counting the circle at the western gateway, which may have served as a guard-room, there are within the precincts six nearly perfect hut circles, with faint indications of a seventh. They are all rounded mounds of earth in which stones are imbedded, and have a flat or slightly hollowed top, below which, if dug down to, we should probably find the original floor. The floors seem to have been raised a foot or more above the surface of the ground outside, for though, when the huts collapsed, part of their material would fall inwards, it is hardly likely that such débris would raise the mounds to their present height. The circles vary in size, and the huts would appear to have been from 15 to 25 feet in internal diameter; but it is impossible, unless digging should reveal the foundation of the walls, to get any exact measurements, as few stones of the inside face are visible, and it is almost certain that none of these are in their original position.

The doorways, in every case but one, have evidently been on the north-west side, as if the inhabitants wished to keep out the cold east wind and to avoid as much as possible the moisture-laden south-west gales. What perhaps has been the largest hut stands close to the north gate, on the left-hand side as one enters, but as it has been used in recent times by charcoal burners, one can hardly be certain of its true dimensions. A roadway has apparently passed between it and the rampart leading from the north gate into the northern enclosure. Close to it on the south-west was a smaller hut, 20 feet across, opposite to which on the west is a mound crossed by the modern wall of the field. The mound is now quite covered with grass, but a circular arrangement of stones can be felt beneath the sod, as if a hut had also stood here. A large hut, 24 feet across, was placed at the south-west corner of the central pen, and there are two other circles whose walls must almost have touched each other close to the south-east gateway ; the larger of these is 20 feet and the smaller 15 in diameter.

I must now mention the remains of a structure of a character altogether different from all else in the village, the original purpose of which I cannot explain, being unable to determine whether it is of ancient or recent date. Thirty-five feet or so from the south gateway and close to the eastern ramparts in the southern of the two doubtful garths, there are the foundation stones of one end and part of the two sides of what has evidently been meant for a rectangular building, though the corners are not true right angles. The building, whatever it has been intended for, was 11 feet broad on the inside, but its length cannot be stated, as only a part of the foundations of the side walls is left. In the end which remains there has been a tiny porch or cell.

The Bishop of Barrow, in an account of a British village near Kirkby Lonsdale (*Transactions* vii., 112-113) speaks of a rectangular enclosure in it, which, he doubt-

fully suggests, may have been a chapel similar to some in raths of early Christian times described by Dr. Anderson. I trust it may be possible for some one conversant with ancient remains to inspect these foundations and state his opinion.

If it could be proved that they are the base of an oratory or chapel, we should know certainly that this site was inhabited subsequent to the days of Ninian or Kentigern, the latter of whom passed through Cumberland and Westmorland on his way from Scotland to Wales, preaching the gospel to his heathen countrymen at various stages of his journey. I greatly fear, however, that the small size of the stones forming these foundations militates strongly against any such possibility, for large blocks seem always to have been used in such buildings, and stones of proper size lay in abundance all around. The whole site of the village is littered over with stones; some, large and earth-fast, most likely stood where they now stand in the days of its occupation, others were more probably thrown about when the huts and walls were pulled to pieces for the sake of their materials. I have shown upon the plan which accompanies this paper the position of the chief of these blocks and groups of stone, but it would have consumed much time to little useful purpose to have laid down the position of every fragment. All the larger and most likely blocks, within and without the walls, have been carefully examined for cup or other artificial markings, but not the slightest trace of anything of the sort has been found.

Having now described to the best of my ability what remains visible at the present day of this ancient home of some Celtic clan, I have but few further observations to make. It seems to me that what we see here has rather to be explained by remains of villages elsewhere, than that this relic of the past throws any new light upon the people of ancient days and their dwelling places. In its general outlines, it closely corresponds to the villages

at Kirkby Lonsdale, Hugill, Woodhouse, Barnscar, and elsewhere, described in your *Transactions*; and the conclusion is obvious that that they were all the work of people of the same race, and in all probability contemporaneous. And as at Barnscar there are numerous burial mounds, the contents of which prove that the folk who raised them cremated their dead—a mark of the people of the bronze period—we may certainly conclude that this settlement was made during that period. The people of that age have been identified with the Goidelic Celts, and the only point these remains definitely settle is the fact that at one time Goidels inhabited the valley of Kentmere. But of these people we seem to have here no further remains: their plots of ground, where they grew their crops of spelt or some similar grain, have been ploughed over and their extent so increased by addition from the waste they left uncultivated, that now we cannot point to their site; none of their burial mounds are left, all have been obliterated by modern cultivation, and two, probably the last that remained, Mr. Addison can remember having been destroyed by the plough some years ago. The exact date when the settlement was founded, how long it was inhabited, and when and under what circumstances it was finally deserted, we have no means of discovering. Very probably the place was inhabited for some time after our Anglian forefathers took possession of this western portion of England, for the Angles, though they enslaved the Celts, did not exterminate them; and as several names of hills bordering on Kentmere, as Ling Mell, Gavel Crag, Ill Bell, Yoke, Garburn, Capple How, and Pengennett, either contain Celtic elements or can be best explained from Celtic sources, it is plain that Celt and Angle must have dwelt side by side for some considerable time.

ART. XVII.—*Witherslack Church and Manor.* By the Rev. F. R. C. HUTTON, M.A., Vicar of Witherslack.

Read at the Church, September 19th, 1900.

I.—THE CHURCH.

THE present church of St. Paul's, Witherslack, dates from 1664, though it was not consecrated until 1671, but there was a chapel of some kind in the township before that period, though probably not on this site.

There is a farm called Kirket Nook in the east valley, but there is no trace or tradition of anything ecclesiastical attaching to it except the name. There is also in this west valley a hill on the road to the hamlet of Town End called Priest Hill, and near to it was an enclosed meadow —now done away—called Priest Field ; but we have here again nothing but the name.

Nicolson and Burn (I. 231) state that the old chapel stood 20 yards south of the hall, and that the minister was paid a sum of 20 nobles yearly by the inhabitants. Part of this was paid by some of the parishioners of the adjoining parish of Heversham for their convenience. But they ceased to do so on the building of the present chapel, presumably because it was now no more convenient to them than their own church, which would point to the old chapel being at any rate in the east valley. Against this it is argued that Peter Barwick in his life of Dean Barwick states that he "restored" the chapel, but on the other hand the tablet over the door simply says he "built this chapel," and also if he only rebuilt it on its present site, the burial ground must have already existed, which it certainly did not, the primary object in Dean Barwick's will being to provide a burial ground.

We conclude, therefore, that probably the ancient chapel was somewhere in the east valley, and was also probably the chapel of the hall.

The first and indeed only mention of this chapel is in the Stanley papers of the Chetham Society, vol. ii., lxxxvi. note. A Mrs. Mabel Preston, a widow, was married by desire of the Earl of Derby to a Thomas Harrington, steward of his manor of Beetham, on August 3rd, 1581, at Beetham, but from ecclesiastical court proceedings instituted it appeared that she had already a husband in Geoffrey Osbaldiston of Osbaldiston, "the words of matrimony were proved to have been spoken before credible witnesses in the chapel of Witherslack, in the parish of Beetham, in June, 1580."

A piscina, now in Lord Derby's possession, belonged to the chapel by the hall—it was dug out of the wall at the back of the fireplace of the hall a few years back, when some repairs were being made. There is also at a farmhouse at Beckhead an octagonal stoup about 15 inches deep and 12 inches in diameter, which some have believed to have been the font. This old chapel was standing until a few years back. Its site is now occupied by farm buildings. Nothing of interest was found when it was pulled down.

In 1662, John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's and native of the place, left the bulk of his money by will to Witherslack, and so the present church was built and schools endowed (cf. Nicolson and Burn and Life of John Barwick by Peter Barwick).

The registers date back to 1671, the chapel being consecrated by the Bishop of Chester (in whose diocese this portion of Westmorland then was) on June 22nd, 1671. But on the first leaf are a number of baptisms, four burials and two marriages quite distinct. Most of the baptisms are previous to 1671, and three of them are 1629, 31, 32. From the registers we note that ;—

John Brockbank was minister from 1671 to 1712; previously he had been incumbent of Ingleton from 1667.
Richard Jon signs from 1713—1742, when his burial is recorded.
John Hunter, 1743—1778, when his burial is recorded.
John Dawson, 1778—1843.
F. S. Woodcock, 1844-45.
Thomas Marshall Postlethwaite, 1846—1888.
George Rubie, 1888-9.
John Compton Butterworth, 1884-95.

There is one centenarian, Robert Strickland, died 1762, in his 103rd year.

Note on p. 65, by Rev. John Dawson.

Let me here note that in the year 1783 an Act was passed for levying a tax of threepence upon all weddings, baptisms, and burials, which took place the 1st October the same year. Paupers excepted.

This Act, being unpopular, was repealed 1814.

The Coats of Arms of Lord Derby and Dean Barwick, with cherubs, now in the north and south windows, were originally in the east window.

The hatchments are those of Dean Barwick, and his brother, Dr. Peter Barwick; the right to add the Red Rose of Lancaster to his arms being the only reward he had from Charles II., besides that of appointment as court physician, for his loyalty and sufferings on behalf of the Stuarts.

II.—The Manor.

The Manor of Witherslack is mentioned in 1340 as belonging to John de Harrington, who obtained charter of free warren.

On attainder of the Harringtons the manor was granted by Henry VI. to Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton Tower. He was mixed up in the attempt made by the pretender, Lambert Simnel, to seize the

Crown. Simnel landed at Pile of Fouldrey on June 4th, 1487, with Martin Swartz, Lord Lovel, the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, and about 7,000 German and Irish troops. At Ulverston Sir T. Broughton and his retainers joined them. They marched as far as Stoke-on-Trent, when they were hopelessly defeated, and many were slain. Sir T. Broughton, however, Camden tells us, escaped to his Manor of Witherslack, where he lived a long time hidden by his tenants. There he died, and was buried in the thick woods adjoining; his grave being known in 1599. Sir Daniel Fleming also states that his grave was to be seen in his day, 1700. About 1825 two relatives of James Stockdale's rode over to Witherslack Hall to investigate the matter. The farmer's wife took them some distance from the house and pointed out as near as she could the place in the woods where the grave was; but so thick was the undergrowth and thorns that they could not see the exact place. So Stockdale in *Annales Caermoelenses* (p. 21). Mr. Michael Hodgson, aged 70, tells me that he remembers hearing of a place near the hall when he was a lad, called "The Sepulchre," but he never saw it, and the present tenant of the hall farm, who had been there 30 years, says he had often searched for it. About two years back there was some little excitement about a kind of vault that was found, but it turned out to be only a natural hole in the rocks.

On attainder of Sir Thomas Broughton, Witherslack was amongst the manors granted to Lord Stanley on Bosworth Field. It remained in the possession of his family until the great rebellion, when it was seized by Cromwell and conveyed to John Leybourn of Cunswick, for £130. (Burn and Nicolson).

With regard to the Leybourn family we have various notes in Sir D. Fleming's MSS.

January 25th, 1663.—Given in the house at Levens, being at my cousin John Leyburne's funeral, 4/.

August 17th, 1672.—Spent this day in Crosthwaite, as I came from my cousin Thomas Leyburne's funeral, who dyed yesterday, and was buried at Betham.

January 5th, 1679-80.—This day John Leyburne, of Witherslack, Esq., was carried from thence to Beetham Church and there buried, who died on the 3rd inst. unmarried, and whose heires are his sisters and heire male his uncle James Leyburne, now dwelling in France.

A curious question here arises. John Leyburne was buried at Beetham. The family were certainly subsequently Papist; was he one? At any rate, on October 9th, 1678, his house at Witherslack was searched on the accusation. What was his father? Would Cromwell have sold an estate to one not a strong Puritan? The family suffered considerably from their religious beliefs towards the end of the century:—1692, all Geo. Leyburne's houses above value £5 to be seized: 1696, Ap. 10, he writes to Sir Daniel Fleming:—

I earnestly request that I and my family may not be sent to gaol. We have had sad experiences of it already. I am infirm and cannot travel. No one can give any information about any of us. If it must be, at least let us be sent to a gaol in our own country.

Another question; what was the relation of these Leyburnes in the holding of the property to the Earls of Derby? Originally, we find that from a paper put in by Lord Derby's steward, amongst the law-suit papers between Lord Derby and the tenants of Witherslack, 1735-45, John Leyburne was bailiff and steward, 1628-1638. Then the next paper is the accounts of John Leyburne, of Witherslack, 1638-41, as though he then had possession here. But what was that possession? In 1662 we have in the Fleming MSS. a complaint from Lord Derby's tenants at Witherslack with reference to the Beethwaite Green Causeway. In 1671 the land for the churchyard and school was allowed by Lord Derby upon the common land. From the same MSS.:—

I. (D. F.) prevailed this day August 12th, 1684, with the Earl of Derby and my 3 cousins, Layburnes of Witherslack, to refer their differences unto my Lord Chief Justice's arbitration (Jefferies).

Also from the law-suit papers with the tenants we find that in 1672 and 1703 they willingly paid their customary fines to the Earls of Derby, their law suit arising from the break in the Stanley succession, and their belief that Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe had no legal rights as Lord of the Manor. The Earls of Derby then remained Lords of the Manor. But what was the exact position of the Leyburnes? In 1743, the Leyburne family having failed in coparceners, one of whom had died without issue, the other married to a Dr. Witham of Yorkshire, having a son John, the Earl of Derby claimed the estate in virtue of a settlement of Act of Parliament, first, upon the Stanleys of Eynsham, and then upon the Stanleys of Lancashire. The first branch being extinct, Lord Derby claimed as next-of-kin, and at the Assizes at Appleby a special verdict was found on this point—whether a recovery suffered by one of the Leyburnes was properly executed or not. On appeal to the House of Lords the question was decided in favour of his lordship. In 1755, an ejectment was brought by the heir-at-law on the Layburne side against his lordship. A jury was summoned from Westmorland to hear the cause tried at the bar of King's Bench in 1759, and whilst in pursuance thereof the original settlement was found whereby it appeared that the estate was limited and settled as aforesaid to the Withams and not to the Layburnes, and case on that issue was at an end.* (Nicolson and Burn, I. 230).

I should be glad of any suggestions that would throw light on the legal relationships of the two families. Did, *e.g.*, the Stanleys simply mortgage the property for £130 to the Layburnes so long as there were direct male heirs showing manorial rights? Or, how was it that they resumed the manorial rights but not the property of Witherslack after the Restoration ?

* I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Slinger for several of these notes.

The old pack-horse track from Ulverston to Kendal ran right past the church—you may track it from Towtop —to Whitbarrow. On the route, just on the far side of Yewbarrow stood a house or inn called the Coppick. Here, tradition says, a man came with the plague and died; the inmates also sickened and died. The neighbours were too terrified to come and nurse or even bury them, and the house was left until eventually it formed and still forms—with great trees growing out of its ruins —their natural sepulchre. The chapel rate is still paid on that house.

Subsequently to the pack-horse time came the mail coaches, which also came past the church and up Towtop, the farmer at Kay Moss making quite a living by keeping horses to drag the coaches up the hill. The house just below, with its large stables, was a halting place. It was called the "Spa" Inn, for not a mile away was a "Holywell," which, as far back as 1656, was noted chiefly for its laxative qualities. The steps to the well may still be seen, but the spring has long since been spoilt.

On the other side of Yewbarrow is an old house called Nether Hall, probably one of our oldest houses. The walls are 5 feet thick, and the principal rafters of the roof start not from the top of the wall, but from the ground—"crocheted principals" a joiner here has told me they are called. Atkinson in his *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish* has a photograph of one such. He says "it is plain that the side walls were an afterthought, and entirely foreign to the idea and construction of the original dwelling."* As to the date of the 5 feet side walls, with their mullioned windows, I should think 1500-1600 would be the latest possible, so these old rafters carry us back to a very different state of affairs.

Just across the Blaycrag Bridge you get into Lancashire, and there is a little knoll called "The Gallows Hill."

* See Mr. H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, pp. 146-149 (Ed.)

ART. XVIII.—*The Chambers Family of Raby Cote.* By FRANCIS GRAINGER.

Read at Raby Cote, June 21st, 1900.

DISTANT just one mile in a straight line from the ancient Abbey of Holme Cultram stands Raby Cote, now a farmhouse, but for at least 200 years the residence of the Chambers family. One of the early Cotes or Granges selected by the Cistercians as centres of farming in their manor of Holme, it holds a pleasant and commanding position bounded on the west and north by the tidal waters of the Waver, and only separated therefrom by a narrow slip of salt marsh. Raby Cote, with its adjoining grange and the strong clay soil composing Raby Rigg, constituted at once a desirable tract of arable ground, and at the same time occupied a post of observation and of considerable danger, for the Scots, using boats, could come up with the tide to within a stone-throw of the building. That they did so is evident so early as 1235, when we read that "The King having heard that the Abbot and Monks of Holme Coltram suffer great damage from malefactors in the places where their granges are, grants them leave to have outside of the forest their servants armed with bows and arrows to guard them and their goods."

From the Visitation of Cumberland in 1615 by St. George Norroy King at Arms, we gather that the Chamber family sprang from Holderness, William Chambers being settled there in Edward I.'s reign, his grandson being described as "of Wolstie Casteil com. Cumb."* In fifth year Henry IV. a William Chamber

* Harleian MSS. 5391 and 1536, Fo. 4b and 6b.

is given as the representative of the family. His son Richard of "Mill Wood and Wolstie Castell" appears to have had two sons; the elder, Thomas, was resident at Wolstie tenth of Henry VII., while the younger son is described as of "Royston in com. Hereford." Thomas is said by Norreys to have had four sons, Richard of Wolstie Casteil; Robert, Abbot of Holm Cultrayne; Thomas, Abbot of Furness; and Lancelot, Abbot of Peterbro'. Richard Chamber is in the Visitation of 1615 given as having four sons and four daughters, although this statement is in conflict with the Chambers MSS. found in the parish chest of Holme Cultram. It is possible that Thomas Chamber, who died in 1523, was son to Richard and nephew of Abbot Robert; if so, he must have died very young, for his elder brother Robert is described as dying in 1563, eight years after his nephew Robert of Raby Cote. I am unable to reconcile these varying statements, and I give preference to John Chamber's account of his family, written about 1625, printing the Visitation account of the Wolsty Castle branch.

Robert became abbot about the end of Henry VIII.'s reign. When he succeeded to the abbacy seems a little doubtful. The late Chancellor Ferguson gives the reading of the inscription running round the base of the house at Raby Cote as—"Gilbert Lamotte, John de Bothill, Vicar of Burg. The year was the VIth Robert, Abbot of Holm, and of our Lord MDXIII. VIII: Henry Kyng." This would give Robert's accession to the abbacy as 1507, and the building of the present porch would celebrate the event. On the other hand, from an old family paper dated 1591, I gather that "Lord Robert Chamber rygned the Abbot of Holm Lordshep, 30 yeares and after him rygned John Nechalson 5 yeares, and after him rygned John Irebie fower yeares and moor, and after him rygned Gawen Borradal tow yeares and moor wch was the last of all the Lord Abbots, he died thre skoor

year and twelf yeares sen." This would give Robert's tenure of office 1489—1519.

From the same source I gather that Thomas Chamber was "the Lord Abott first brother and fourth at Rabi Cot that did In herret." From this it would seem that Robert was a younger brother, and that the cote had been leased from the Abbey, since the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. Beside Thomas, was another brother, whose family settled at the Gayle. There were also either one or two sisters. A sister of Abbot Robert married Christopher Askew of Sevill Cote, one of the Abbey granges. The family continued at Sevill Cote, and were largely interested in parish matters until the middle of the eigthteenth century.*

Abbot Robert seems to have been a man of considerable energy, and besides the porch and the ornamentation of the west end, numerous stones bearing his rebus of the "chain-bear" testify to his zeal in beautifying the Abbey. His family raised the sandstone base covered with blue slate and ornamented with a brass to his memory. Thomas, the Abbot's brother, who succeeded to Raby Cote, had three sons, viz.:—Robert, who farmed the Abbey demesne-land, Will, and Anthony, and a daughter Jaen. Thomas was buried 9th December, 1523. I cannot find anything further relating to Will, but an Anthony Chamber of Ffoulsyke died in 1575 leaving a will, and I think it very probable it is the same man or his son. If so, his family lived at Foulsyke, and in the adjoining hamlet of Pellathoe, or Pelutho, for many generations; Mr. T. W. Chambers of Pelutho being the present holder

* Another brother's daughter married a Hugh Paipe of Tarns. From this union came two daughters. One married John Lanak [? Langcake] of Pelutho, and the descendant from this marriage was John Longcake, the donor of the Longcake Charity; the tenement still being in possession of the family. From another daughter, who married James Hunter, were also two daughters, one married to Anthony Austin of Brownrigg, another to John Haton of Mawbray Harig. Adam Leithes also married a niece of the Abbot. All these names occur in the parish jury lists, and are often honoured with large type in the Parish Registers.

of the family tenement. Robert married the first time a daughter of Jack Musgrave, alias "Jack Captene of Bewcastle." She seems to have died without issue, and he married the second time Ann, the daughter of John Skelton of Armathwaite, who was sheriff of Cumberland third Henry VIII., the family having settled there for generations. Robert Chamber probably met his wife at the Leighs of Isell, her brother William having married Anne Leigh, and the Leighs having been connected with Holme Cultram and the barony of Burgh throughout the early part of the sixteenth century, while the Skeltons also held the manor of Threapland in 1544. The two families continued on friendly terms, for the Parish Register contains this entry:—"July 6. 1591. Jo. of Robt. Berwis of Souterfield ba. whereof godfather and godmother were Wm. Skelton of Armawhait, Mr. Dalston of Dalston, and myself being vicar, Ed. Mandevill."

Will, I conjecture, settled at Mosside, and was the ancestor of Rowland Chamber, who was schoolmaster and parish clerk 1582—1630.*

* Roland Chamber died 30th April, 1630. "The Inventory of Rowland Chamber goods at the day of his death, prized by Tho. Langcake, Tho. Austin, Tho. Briscoe, John Cogton.

	Price. £ s. d.
Thre unkelt kye wth. two calfes On kow with calfe One geel kow	11 13 4
One nage—price	40s.
Two meare—price	£3
One fille of one yeare age price One fillye of two yeare age, price	26s. 8d.
Therten ewes Twelve lambes } price	£3
Fower tips, price 4 weathers, price	40s.
Sixteen hoggs, price	£3 4 0
Geese two, one stegg & 6 youngers	4s.
ffive hens and one kocke, price Two ducs & one drake, price	3s.
One flesh fat, 1 mash fat, 1 quil fat One kit with a lid, 1 pecke, 4 stands 2 kirns, 1 Drinke pt	26s. 8d.
Dishes weights milke bowls riddles seaves loakers wood dibblers kanns skembles chares 1 paire skailes	13s. 6d.

A not of Bookes in Roland Chambers cubbert at the day of his death.

A Book of sundry Instruments.
Natura Brev.
Johannes de Sacra Beste.
Celestial Globb.
Two Statute Books
Narrad (?) Dictionary.
Familiar State.
The ground of Arts.
Primer.
4 Globbs.
A Bible.

Robert and Ann Chambers had a family of four sons and one daughter. His will dated August 12th, 1548, is given at the end of this paper, together with that of Thomas Fysher, the father-in-law of Thomas (Robert's eldest son),—the two earliest wills extant relating to Holme Cultram, and containing formulæ and sentiments of the pre-Reformation era. Both documents are written by John Alanbye, who describes himself as "Curat de holm." This man first comes into notice in 1536, when he, as a monk, signed the petition to Cromwell to elect another abbot in place of Thomas Irebye who was poisoned. He again appears in 1538 as pensioned with the sum of £5 yearly. He was evidently a friend of Gawen Boradell, the last abbot, and by him placed in the position of curate.

Thomas, as we have seen, married Ellen Fysher. Robert married Ann Keye of Raby or Knowhill, and had two children, Jaen and Arthur. The tenement continued in the family for a considerable time, the last owner in the direct line being George Chambers, who dying in 1765, left Knowhill to John Reed, his grandson, from whom it passed into the hands of the Reeds of Botcherby, and was by them sold a few years ago. Robert, although he made his will in 1548, lived some time longer, as is evident from the following document:—

To all pepell to whom this psent wrything shall com knoow yo^{u} that I Robt. Chamber of Raby Cote wythin the Lordshipp of Holme hayth authrysed Thomas Chamber my sonne my lefell attor'ey to serve all suche . . . anye the Kynges or Queenes hygnesse court and as duth deny payment of any of her Graces farmers or arrearages for the salt farme of Holme at p^{sent}.
In witnesse thereof I have subscrybed my bell (bill) in myd owne hande at Holme the XII daye of August in ye fyrist and seconde yeare of oure soveraigne Lord Kyng Philippe and Marye our Kynge and Quene.

Robt. Chamber.

The "saltpannes" or cotes were twenty-one in number, and extended along the coast from Angerton to

Border. With each "panne" was hired a share of peat moss,—I conjecture to be used in heating the pans, and so assisting evaporation. From "Rentals, Henry VIII." (1561) we learn that "There are within the said Lor^{pp} certaigne saltpannes, the moste parte utterlye decayed and the rest are lyke to decaye except the same be granted to some man for a terme of yeares. Robt. Chamber who was last farmer dyd offer (if he might have a lease for yeres) to mantayne those wch here yet standyng and pay the rent as lately certifyed." That such a lease was again granted is evident, for they were in the hands of the family in 1040. Robert Chamber died, and was buried 18th December, 1554.

Thomas succeeded his father, marrying Ellen Fysher. Robert of Knowhill was buried in "in eccl." 11th March, 1583. There was, however, another Robert Chamber, distinguished as "of the Abbaye." He is mentioned in the Inquiry as to the death of Abbot Deveys:—"Robert Chamber, the younger, fell sick when Deveys was dead." "Robert Chamber has made good that Borrodaile was at the dresser at the second course the night before the Abbot sickened." We hear of him again in Lord Scrope's Commission, 12th Elizabeth, when on the 13th October "having assembled ourselves in Holm Coltram" Robert Chambers was chosen foreman "of Twenty-four of the Antient and sage Tenants of the Lordship." The verdict of the jury fixed the tenure of the holdings, and formed the basis of their "custom," which after forty years of struggle and litigation finally became coypholds. In the Survey of 1572 we find "Robert Chambers farmer of the Demesne Lands near the Monastry 457 Acres at a Rental of £26 19s. 0d. a year." Robert Chambers of Wolsty held 55 acres at a rent of 30s., while the water corn-mill adjoining the Abbey was leased to Robert Chamber for £10 a year. Again in the earliest Survey, somewhere between 1523 and 1538, the ancestral home of the Chambers family is thus described:—

Rabye Cote. Robert Chamber Received his tenement wh is called Raby Cote for the Annual Rent of 33s. 4d. for the farm Gress 20s. 4 mowers 3 days with the plough all tithes except grain. Item 1 acre in Benwray rent 12d. It. 3 acres Seavyinge 8d. 1 acre of arable land near his tenement rendering all Tithes except grain. And he may keep 24 oxen or cows, 6 horses, 24 sheep with "sequela" of 2 yrs. Item, he holds the tenement of Cote Flat at annual rent for the farm 10s. Gryss 8s. 3 mowers, all tithes exd grain and he may keep 8 cows, 2 horses and 4 sheep. Item 3 Roods in Boesse annual Rent 9d. It. Blakbutts XII s. Sureties, Robt. Leythes, Cristoph. Askew.

The stewards of Holme Cultram were generally non-resident, and the office of deputy seemed to be generally held by the Chambers family. George Lamplugh was appointed steward in 1558. Of him Lord Scrope, writing to the Privy Council under the date of February 26th, 1569, says :—

Upon the repair of bearer, George Lamplugh, to court I must signify his true and faithful service during these troublous times. He stoutly and manfully apprehended Thomas Hussey in the field, by whose apprehension that part of the country wch by his practices might have been persuaded to that section continued in good quiet. Cockermouth Castle being devoid of a keeper, I committed it to Lamplugh for the time, and he substantially and with good numbers caused it to be safely kept. He himself has been attending me, being always ready in person and with his advice to advance her Majesty's Service to his great cost and charges.

From the Chamber's papers I give this letter :—

After hartye commendacions, synce Mondaye last I have had sev'all words & message from my L. Warden as to th' present p. vision of horse, wanting in the Lordshipp there & this daye his L hathe wrytten a nother lettre concēninge business dependinge in the said Lordshipp amonges the rest not forgetting want of horse, declaring how that specyall and earnest reacyons by some hathe been made to his L for somme ease & longer tyme, but his L hath flatlye denyed them and will contynewe willing me to be mynfull and carefull to shew men furnished wth all expedicion as app'teyneth, yt seameth that those so often his L remēbrance in this cause is not wthout great appr of her Mate pnt service as sev'allye before this his L hath wrytten & geven notyce to me Thus his L being so

importunat in calling upon me, I cannot but as bound urge and comande ye not to be necligent in the derecion geven yo for p.vision of horse wth all ferniture And so ffare yo well this Xth of March 1580.

Yor. Loving friend
George Lamplugh.

Roland Skelton because Mr Chambre his healthe . . . to travell wil not abide so well as yors I praye holde . . . by his advise be earnest in thexecucion of these & oth lettres in his behalfe for horse & that wth sureytye.

Theire is lettres from the ryght hoñable my L Treasurer sev'allye unto my L Warden & me for causes decyding in questyon betwene those p'ties undr written. Comand them all the said pties to be wth me here upon Mondaye next by one of the clock in the aforenoone & then they shall know furthere

Doughtie and Lancake Nyllie & Hewett	Agnes Bewis and Ellis Berwis Corrye & Atkinson	I wold have yor opynion in wryting in all these causes & to send me a note of their names & if yo have *Inlarged* ane for horse.

The letter is addressed:—

To his Lovinge frende
Robart Chambre & Roland
Skelton his Deput
of Howllme Coltram.

The number of horsemen to be provided by the Holme was a constant source of trouble, the tenants being unwilling to provide the numbers required by the Lord Warden. Robert Chamber seems to have been one of the men appointed to represent the manor in the lease of the tithes which was bought from Roger Marbecke in 1579 for £400, and after his decease a dispute arose as to the custody of the lease. The commissioners, John, bishop of Carlisle, Henry Scrope, Sir Symon Musgrave, and Sir Henry Curwen, ordered the lease to be given up by the executors, Thomas Chamber and Hugh Askew, and to be kept by the parish clerk in the church.

To return to Thomas Chamber. He died in 1571, and was succeeded at Raby Cote by his son Thomas, who on the 27th September, 1574, married Ann, the daughter of "Jack a' Musgrave Capteine of Bewcastle Knt.," who must have been already a relation of his,—probably cousin. His family by Ann Musgrave was a numerous one, viz.:—Robert and Thomas, who both died in infancy; John, baptised April 2nd, 1580; Roland, February 4th, 1581; Arthur, August 16th, 1583; Florence, April 13th, 1584; William, June 16th, 1586. The home at Raby Cote was rudely disturbed by a tragedy which is briefly described on Ann Chamber's tombstone, a narrow slab of freestone, now lying in the churchyard, which reads as follows:—

Oct. 21. 1586.
Here lyeth Ann Musgrave being murdered
the 19th of the said month
With the shot of a pistol in her own
house of Raby Cote by one Robert
Beckworth. She was daughter of Jack
Musgrave Capt. of Bewcastle, Knt.
She was marryed to Thomas Chamber,
Of Raby Coat and had issue six sons
videl Robt. Thomas, John, Row, Arth, Will.
and a daughter Florence.

I have not been able to obtain any particulars of this tragedy. There is, however, an old paper, evidently a copy of an older one, entitled "Instroksions for the death of Jo. Curwen;" and turning to the State papers in the P.R.O. we find under date 16th September, 1532, Sir John Lamplugh to Cromwell:—"I received your letter by the bearer concerning the murder of John Curwen." In the statement of the person implicated, he repeatedly mentions the name of John Beckwith as having been concerned in what was evidently a Border fray. As the name does not occur among the tenantry, these men, father and son, probably were servants at Raby Cote.

Five years later Thomas Chamber married again, the entry in the parish register being (1591) "June 9, Thomas Chambers of Raby Coet & Janet Grame wedded at Nunery by me Edward Mandevell . . ." Jane was the widow of Fergus Græme; the Græmes having had the Nunnery of Armathwaite granted them shortly after the Dissolution, by King Edward VI. Jane Græme's son William succeeded to the paternal estate. The Græmes seem to be connected with the Netherby family, Fergus being described by Hutchinson as "a younger brother of Grahme of Rosetrees."

Thomas Chambers was intimately associated with William Chamber of Wolsty Castle, and it may be as well to glance for a moment at this branch of the Chamber family. The abbot was connected with this family; the first member of this branch met with in the parish papers is Thomas Chamber, who held Wolsty Castle in 1525-1538, prior to the dissolution; this man was probably cousin to Abbot Robert. In the Survey of 1572 the jury found the castle

Ruinous and decayed in all the Houses within the outer wall, viz.:— The Hall w^h^ will cost to be repaired in Timber, Slate, Iron, Nails, Laths, Lime, Carriage and Workmanship by estimacion £24 os. 4d.; the Chamber at the end of the Hall will cost in like reparacions by estimacion £21 4s. od.; the Evidence House will cost £17 6s. 8d.; the Kitchen, Peathouse, Byer and Stable will cost £44 19s. 4d. by estimacion in all £107 10s. 4d.

In the Survey of 1638 we gather this information :—

And likewise it appears by an Inspeximus now shewed bearing date in the XXXVIIIth yeare of Quene Elizabeth the said Castle was granted unto Robert Chamber and Thomas his sonne wth the fee of twenty shillings yearly for keeping thereof wch castle was for the most parte fallen into ruine and decaye at the Quene's Maties proper coasts and chardges And that the saide Robart had bestowed one hundred pounds in repaireing the same at his owne prop^r^ costs and chardges over and besides £150 more at that time needful and convenient to have bestowed upon the repair thereof. And after the death of the said Robert and Thomas the s^d^ castle was granted

by the sd Quene Elizabeth upon the XII daye of ffebruary in the XXXVIIIth year of her Reign unto Richard Chamber his brother with the Fee of XXs. upon the XXVII day September Ano. Dom. 1596.

Richard and William must have been descended from either Cuthbert or John, the uncles of Thomas, for in the following letter dated, Wolsty Castle, Thomas is described as " coussin * " :—

Loving coussin comendations unto youn your wyfe and children Remembrid . . [etc.] I have expected yor companye bout yt seamethe yor busenesses as yeat never the lese I hartylie pray youn ether to morrow or upon Sounday that yo will be so good as to come to me for that at this instaunt my ockations extendethe to grater matters and psonages then my owne or else I had bene wth yo by tymes or nowe wth souche bookes of ackount as I have touching or tends [tithes] wch I think we are greatlye abbused in and therefore as
well on the coman weel of ye holl Lorp [Lordship] to a void trobbeles frome youn I wyshe youn to be advysed and yf yor unckill Arther my good coussin be wth youn my great desyre is to have him wth yor selefe also I consave some cause that puttethe youn in some mailencollye wch I desyre to speak with youn in as also some other newes I have to shewe youn. I comyt youn to God. Wolstye Castell this xiij. of Marche 1599. Yor Loving coussin to

Comaund Willm Chamber

I marvel whye I cannot
heare whether my Letr
was sent to Sir Edward and
Thomas Harding or no, or what answer ys
to be expected thereof as yeat I hear of none
greatly I care not for I have a way to
knowe a trowthe whether they
will or no and God willinge a trowthe
I will knowe and mack knowne to all that will lack knowledg
wch I think the nomber ys fewe by reson they dar no speed
Sir Edward & Harding
yt ys not ye [evidence ?] of my neve Skelton

* The Herald's Visitation of 1615 gives the relationship as that of very distant cousins.

yt will serve nether them nor yeat
himselefe to the undoinge of so
manye as is w^thin^ this Lordshippe

Adduxit } To my verrye Loving
Coussing Mr. Thomas
Chamber at Raby Cotte this d^el^.

The references in this letter are to the combination of tenants to resist the demands of Sir Arthur Atye, of Kilburn, co. Middlesex, Knight, the farmer of the tithes, to compel the payment in kind rather than prescriptions fixed at the dissolution of the monastery; a suit in which Thomas was a prime mover.

The "neve Skelton" we have met with in 1580. Roland Skelton married, when still under age, Jaen or Jannet, sister of Thomas Chambers. He was deputy steward with Robert Chamber "of the Abbaye," and also collector of tithes to Atye. He lived at Angerton, and with the Chambers took a large share in parish affairs. He died in 1637, and was buried at Kirkbride, leaving four daughters, one married to Thomas Sturdye of Moorhouse, either the father or the same man who suffered as a Friend, and died in prison, 1684.

A letter of the same year tells us what urgent business kept William at home. (Papers and documents relating to Scotland, P.R.O., *William Chamber to Lord Scrope*) :—

A straundge shipe y^s^ driven out of his course so as she hathe ridden upon ancker upon the wyd see betwixt Erelann & Skottland and V of his men y^s^ comed aland wch I have in safe keeping to await y^or^ pleasure. I cannot git anye to goe to the shipe whiles to morrowe for theare y^s^ not watter to bring her over the sandryge. She has been off Wolstye Castell since yestirday morninge. In haste craving your Lordshippe to take my reud letter in good part by the Bearer my sonne.

Wolstye Castell xviii. daye of Ffebruary 1599. William Chamber.

Scrope sent this letter to Cecil, writing himself under date 21st February, 1599. (Abstract) :—

Next morning I rode 16 miles from this arriving at 8 hours before noone, and on examining the V marines landed in the boat for "fresh watter" I found them Flemings, the ship Leethe of Emden from Portugal fraught with salt, apples, and oranges, though some think ther is better wealth; of the V landed I suspect one is an Englishman and to counterfeit his tonge. Some think they were for Ireland to relieve "Tiron." The men to be kept during her Majestye's pleasure. The Sunday the Scottes borded the ship, before my men for the vehemence of the waves could with the boats come at her, and convoyed the same away. Yet if the men of the Abey hom had done their part they might have taken her before the Scotts. Thos. Scrope.

What became of the unfortunate Flemings we do not know, but evidently William Chamber thought it his duty to watch them closely a month later.

William Chamber took a prominent part in the tithe suit of 1600-1604, and remained keeper of the Castle, receiving his fee until its abolition in 1606. He died in April, 1629. The Survey of 1636 continues :—

After whose death Ann wldow of the said William dwelling therein, and being not able to maintain the said Castle, desired her son Robert Chamber to enter into the said Castle, and to place her more conveniently in another house, according to her desire. Whereupon the said Robert Chamber did begin to repair the said Castle in March Anno 1630 & in August 1632 came to dwell therein; who has bestowed £100 and upwards upon the repair thereof and yet there is more need to be bestowed. Upon the 20th May 1634 the said Robert Chamber, his wife, children and servants to the number of nine being in their beds, the roof of the bedchamber did suddenly fall down, the dormontt timbers and slates some of which did lie upon his children. Some broke down the loft whereon their beds stood, and thereupon the said wife was so affrighted with fear of hurt of her children that she is not yet recovered though (praise be God) nobody therein was hurt thereby. And the said chamber is now built up again by Robert Chamber aforesaid.

At that date the Castle was a "special seafaring mark for all passengers upon the west part bordering between England and Scotland." Twenty-five years later, at a Survey held at the Restoration of the Monarchy, 1660, the jury find in the fifteenth article :—

We say that Thomas Ffitch, late p'tendid gouvernor of Carlisle, caused the Castle of Wolstie to be ruinated and the material thereof he caused to be carried to the Citie of Carlile, and for the Land there remaineth; save only the mote or ditch about the Walles.

Robert seems to have been succeeded by daughters, for in 1649 the land at Wolsty was in the occupation of Mrs. Julian Barwis, probably a daughter of Robert Chamber.

Although the fabric of the monastery had suffered severely since the dissolution by the alienation of its revenue, and considerable repairs had been executed on the body of the church, the final catastrophe happened January 1st, 1600, when the tower fell, and carried down with it in its fall the chancel and north transept. Robert Chamber was in the church at the time, but received no hurt. Robert, in addition to occupying the family acres, kept an alehouse and license to brew. His license, signed in 1601 by Launcelot Salkeld and Ffrancis Lamplugh, orders amongst other things that—

He shall kepe measures according to the Statute of Winchester. He shall suffer no unlawfull games to be used or frequented within the precincts of his house, neither shall suffer any evil person suspected of ill fame to be lodged or received into his house, and yt he shall kepe good and honest order accordinge to the forme and effect of the Statute of Edward VI. nor suffer fleshe to be dressed in his house upon dayes forbydden by the lawes.

The ruin of the chancel and north transept by the fall of the tower was used by both parties, the vicar and tithe collector on the one hand, and William and Thomas Chamber and the parishioners on the other, as a proof of neglect of duty. As a matter of fact, the up-keep of the fabric was far beyond the capacity of either party. The edifice was repaired in a mutilated form by George Curwen and Edward Mandeville, the vicar; but almost as soon as completed it was burnt down by Christopher Hardon, April 18th, 1604. This was an additional grievance which the Chambers did not fail to charge to the tithe collector and vicar. William Chamber wrote

an open letter to the tenants, which was read in the church, and Thomas and William were declared by the vicar to be outlawed.

To follow up the suit, it was necessary that Thomas should go to London. His expenses may be interesting:—

Imprimis to London		xls.	viiid.
It. Ho shoeing		i.	
It[a] My bootts		viiis.	
It[a] 34 dayes in london at XVId. ordinaire for two ...	£iiii.	x.	viii.
It[o] A paire of stokings & Shose ...		ixs.	
It[a] O[r] horses Shoeing in London ...		ii.	viiid.
It[a] a drinke for Arthur meare for the yallowes		iis.	
It[a] For washing & to the servants at O[r] eomminge awaye		iiis.	iiid.
For o[r] horses 34 dayes in London XVII dayes & nightes ffor hay		xls.	iiiid.
It[a] for oytes, other horse baite of the daye		xxxiiiis.	
It[a] Dressing of o[r] hattes & bringing of the water		vis.	
Ffor lawyers ffees	£xii.	viis.	viiid.
It[a] Coming home from london ...		xlvs.	iiijd.

For a detailed account I give in the Appendix William Chamber's expenses in 1618. Altogether this suit cost the parish £480 11s. 6d., in addition to the £400 paid for Marbeck's lease. The raising of this large sum of money rested with the "sixteen men." The first account of the active participation of the tenants in parish affairs was the swearing of twenty-four "antient and sage tenants" in 1570. Very shortly after we hear of the "sixteen men," four being chosen from each quarter into which the Lordship was divided. The institution of "sixteen men" was not confined to Holme Cultram, there being such a body chosen in other parishes or manors, Penrith being one of them. A foreman was chosen from each quarter in rotation, and the term of office was three years. To them all matters of rating and government were referred,

the steward of the manor being their superior, and he again being under the control of the Lord Warden, until the abolition of the wardenship; and after him the Governor of Carlisle was the responsible person.

These sixteen men appointed four of their number wood-wardens, to superintend the wood of Wedholme, given to the manor by Elizabeth, on condition of taking over the repair of the ancient sea-dyke. The timber in this wood was preserved with jealous care, the "Paine" for taking a tree for private use being £3 6s. 8d., and for a second offence double that amount. The church-wardens submitted their amounts to this body and the list of "Paines" enacted by this body makes a very large and comprehensive statute-book, there being some seventy penalties. This body is now represented by the sea-dyke charity. Of the "sixteen" the Chambers family were the leading men.

Although the tenants did not prove entirely successful in their tithe suits, yet they established the *modus decimandi* as left at the Dissolution. The copy of the Survey of 1538, now extant in the parish, bears this inscription:—

This book was purchased for £vi. by Thomas Chamber of Raby Cote when the parish was in suit with Sir Arthur Atye, 1601.

He did not live to see the end of the tithe suits. He died in a good old age, and was buried in the chancel; his tombstone in the porch bearing the inscription:—

Nov. 8th. 1619
Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat
buryed, marryed Ann Musgrave
daughter of Jacke.

His wife did not long survive him, for under the Norman entrance door is her stone:—

April 5. 1620
Here lyeth Jane Barres first wife

to Fergus Grahm of Nunnery
and second wife of Thomas Chamber
of Raby Coat.

John Chambers, the third son, who had for some years taken an active part in farming and parish business, had married six years previously Ann, daughter of Thomas Wiber of St. Bees, 6th March, 1613. This family of Wyber were notable Royalists, and had occupied the family seat of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, since the fourteenth century. The family suffered heavily as delinquents, and had to mortgage their land in St. Bees, the estates passing from Thomas, John Chamber's brother-in-law, to the Lowther family. The following letter from Thomas Wiber may be of interest :—

Brother, I have received y^r^ bill betwixt y^o^ and the —— for drawing of y^our^ answere wch I find very dark and Imperfecte, and all the most materiall matters that y^o^ wish [attention] unto never spoken of in y^or^ noote whearfor (if I might advize y^o^) I would wish you to goe to my father at Clifton and shewing the Bill to him and go eyther to Mr. Carlete [? Carleton] or Mr. Lowther and let them take some paynes for Drawing of ye answeare for the most danger is in y^r^ answere both in respect to the danger of y^r^ oathe and also for giving advantage in the insufficiency of y^r^ answere on any other error Wherfor read often the bill over and consider well what must be y^or^ answere and shew that to y^or^ counsell and let him drawe it uppe
As for other contents of y^r^ 'tre I pray y^o^ thancke y^r^ cozzin Orfeur for his kindnesse but my father is —— or he could rced it and so I will speak no more of it I see wch cannot be untill the Q^rter^ Sessions be doane and so wishing y^o^ best wishes to y^o^ and to my sister y^r^ wiffe

I rest y^r^ Brother Tho. Wiber.

If y^o^ have any tyme for rctourning of y^ur^ comission then give a new warninge und^r^ y^r^ hand & get yor answere reddy and p.fect*

Addressed To his lovinge Brother
Mr. John Chambers
at Raby Cote this
Deliver.

* The matter referred to in this letter has reference to a tithe suit between the tenants of the manor and Sir George Dalston, farmer of the tithes from the University of Oxford.

Only one daughter was born to John Chambers of this marriage. Ann Wiber herself died, and was buried 16th April, 1616, at St. Bees, a somewhat formidable funeral journey in those days; her only daughter having been also buried at St. Bees, August 7th, 1614. On the 9th October, 1621, John Chambers married the second time Mary, the daughter of Cuthbert Osmotherley of Langrigg. "By an inquisition post mortem 4th October, 41 Elizabeth (1599), Cuthbert Osmotherley died seized of six tenements in Wheyrigg, one in Mooraw, one in Blencogo, two in Bewaldeth, one in Armathwaite, six in Oughterside, four in Meldrigg, seven in Waverton, and four in Lowthwaite. The family of Osmunderley, Osmunderlaw, or Osmotherley, came from a place of their own name in Yorkshire; and they appear to have been of great respectability in the county. In the 21st Richard II. William de Osmunderlawe was one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland, and in the 4th Henry IV. and 6th Henry V. William Osmunderley of Langrigg was sheriff of the county. The last of the family, the Rev. Salkeld Osmotherley, sold the Langrigg estates to Thomas Barwis, Esq. The arms of Osmotherley are Argent, a fess ingrailed between three mantles sable" (Hutchinson, Hist. vol. ii., p. 301). Members of the same family held the manor mills of Abbey and Dubmill in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Osmotherleys were connected with the Orfeurs of High Close, Cuthbert Orfeur being repeatedly spoken of as John Chamber's "brother." Three children were born to this marriage; they, however, all died in childhood. For some years prior to the father's death in 1619, John had managed the farms, and from that period until his death in 1656 he was the recognised leader of the tenants. Thus in 1627 we find him surety for the payment of the clerk and schoolmaster's wages. In 1635 we find that—

The Churchwardens and Sixteens p'mised to deliv^{r} unto Mr. John Chamber of Raby Cote th' old Bible and old Communion Booke, he payeing for them to the use of the church xxs.

Under 28th December, 1636, we find in the minutes of the XVI. :—

By vertue of a warrant from the High Sheriffe of ye Countye of Cumberland to me directed in his Maties hand straitly to charge & comand yo immediately upon the Receipt herof that yo doe assisse Levy Destreyne & collect wth in yor pish the sume of nyne pounds six shillings towards the Building of one shipp & the same to pay unto me at Ireby upon Thursday, being the first of January next.

John Asbrigge hie constabl

Yo must likewise receive of Mr. Charles Robson
Yor vicar 4s. for the same shipp

The manner of rating was peculiar :—

Now we the sixteene men of the said Lorp or the major part of us whose names are under doe assesse & sett downe the said £ix. vis. to be collected & gathered upp as followeth, vizt That ev'ie horse place* wth in this Lorpp shall pay xiid. ev'y demyd vid. & ev'ye foote place iiijd. and ev'ie cottager of ability & able iiijd. and those that be less able do pay at the discretion of two honest men being neighbours to ye same & pceiving their Estate, and of ev'ie young man we assesse to be payd at the discretion of the Constable and of us & this we agree to ye day aforesd.

In 1630 Charles I. gave ninety trees in Wedholme to Sir Richard Graham. Chamber was active in petitioning the King against this course, with success.

In 1639 and again in 1650 John Chambers was appointed to supervise the repairs of the church, then "in great decaye." In 1638 we see him active in petitioning the Attorney General against draining the Stanke, on account of its use as a watering-place for the pasture.

In 1640 we find him active in petitioning Sir Nicholas Byron, Governor of Carlisle, against the levy of every "fift" man for military service. The petitioners point out that "the Scottes by boateing have occasioned great dammage," "that they have burnt two or three towns at

* The terms "horse place," "demye," "foot place," were used to describe the size of the tenant's holding, the Border Service being strictly regulated to the ability of the occupier to bear arms or supply a horse or pony.

one time and violently taken away thre score head of cattell . . . and for our better safetie bene at the charges of threscore poundes for muskets & other warlike furniture & have planted the same upon the sea coasts & is at charges with keeping of thriettie men & munician day and night." The answer was favourable. "They shall not neede to send ev'y fift man unless the Beacons be on fire & then all to come."

In 1644 and 1645 we find John collector for £17 a week towards the pay of the Scotch army in England; the sum assessed in 1644 being about £12, and in 1645 "£25 arrears of Capt. Johnson."

In 1640 we find him giving evidence in a case of assessment and distress, from which I take the following :—

There was a 16 men chosen by the parish for to sett down a tax in the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth (1568) of ffamous memory for getting the custom confirmed under the great seal of England and paid of the same Taxe into the Court of the Exchequer £300 and the chardges besides with feas £200 or thereabouts the which sume was collected by the collectors appoynted by the said 16 men, and about ye 41st. yeare of Quene Elizabeth (1599) there was a 16 men appoynted for setting downe Taxes for defending their custome of payeing tythe & of their Ancient customs in the sd Lorpp against Sr Arthur Atye and others wch lasted 16 years. And in the 7th yeare of King James of ffamous memory a Tax was sett downe to have their custom decread undr the Exchequer Seale & established by Act of P'ment wh came to £500 or thereabouts.

He deposeth that he knoweth that the 16 men are chosen of the best and ablest men of understanding & of qualitie fower in every Qr. The Tenants doe repair the Sea Bankes and 3 Bridges wch several Bridges within 20 years have cost in building & repairs £200 & the said Tenants have spent great somes of money in preservinge of the woodes in Wedholme & the Tenants here in suit with Mr. William Brisco for cutting down trees & converting them to his own use wch cost the Parish over £40 for they had him in the Exchequer, and they had a suite with the Clerk of the Peace about tke Bridges wch cost £40 & more . . . also the Lorpp had suits with Mr. Rich. Tickell about the encroachments and at last the 16 men did agree with Mr. Tickell for £60 & sent three men to London about the same custom, and 4 Bondsmen entered into a Bond for £120 for the payment of the £60 when the day of payment came their Bond was forfeited, and the fower put to great charges thereby.

On the 27th September, 1640, we find Chambers foreman of the jury which recited and renewed all the ancient "Paynes," seventy-one in number.

As deputy steward of the manor, collector of tithes, small and great, he was also in his private capacity farmer of the Saltcotes. His salt sale-book shows that he sold per quarter about 160 measures of salt, the price ranging from 9d. to 1s. Curiously every week there is the entry, generally in the name of a servant:—"Elean Stoirrde the Sunday measure of salt," "Cath. Ffarmer the Sunday measure of salt." I am unable to explain this entry; it also puzzled the late Chancellor Ferguson. A careful note was kept also of grain sold:—

A not of all corne sould sen the 17 day of April 1605

Sould at Cockkermouthe 3 B^{a} of Malt ...	8s.		
Sould at Irebe 1 Bushell of Bigg	2s.	8d.	
Sould at Cokkermouthe 6 B^{a} of Malt	6s.	6d.	
Sould to Roland Chamber 2 peakes of beag ...		16d.	
Sould at Cockkermouthe 5 B^{a} of Malt ...	13s.	6d.	
Sould to Jon —— Heald Kourke 3 B^{a} of Malt ...	8s.	9d.	

A not of all the peses sould and sent in the House

It^{a} sen in the house 1 B^{a} 1 pk.			
Sould at Arebe 5 peke pese	3s.	4	
Sen to the house 16 B^{a} & 1 pk			
Sould at Cockkermouthe 5 pks pese	4s.	2d.	
Sould at Arebe 3 pekes pease	2	4	
Sould at Cockkermouth 5 pks pease	3	4	

Not of the would sould sen the 23 day of May 1605

It^{a} Sould at Cockermouthe 3 stean	14s.	10d.	
It^{a} Sould at Perethe 3$_{s}$ of would	24	6	
It^{a} Sould to Marg-Auston Brownerig 1 st. of w.	9s.		
Sould to Will. Wyse of Sevil 1 stean of woul ...	8s.		
John Cowen half a stean of woul	4s.		
Will Haton half a stean of woul	4s.		
Lead by to searve the house 2 sts. of pleas woule & halfe a s^{t} of please woule*			
Theare is a lowt for makeing of clease ...	3s.		
Sould to Will Tarment 9 pounds & a half of woul 6s.			

* I suppose soiled wool.

Smaller matters were not neglected at Raby Cote, as note :—

Money resaved for the apples
It[a] for apples ... ... 4d.
It[a] for apples ... ... 6d.
John Chamber for apples 2
It[a] sould in the Abbey 3 p. of apples ... ... 3·1
It[a] sould to Hartland wyfe 1 pk. ... ... 16d.
Sould to the wyfe at Catair 1 pk. ... ... 16d.

Lime was used at Raby Cote, for :—

14 August, 1605, 3 Load Leame
18 August 3 Load Leame
19 August 3 Load Leame
Careage of 6 Load of Leame Rob[t] Wall 2s.

Labour was cheap in 1642 : —

M. of all the sarvents wages May[d] the 31 May 1642
Hew Steel 16s. John Cockton 5s. John Arklebe 4s. Wm. Sandith 10s. John Tremeel 8s. Thomas Arklebe 8s.

John's men stayed with him the succeeding half-year, the cost of six men for six months being 50s. William Sandeth appears regularly in the accounts from 1637 to 1644. Sandeth was hired at John's farm at Redflatt on the Waver ; his engagement reads as follows :—

M[d] the 2nd day of May 1637 J. C. hired Wm. Sandeth of Redflatt to begine the Thursday in Whitsun weake for a yeare and he is to have 6 Bus. of Bigg, 4 Bus. of oates and 20s. in mone. J. C. is to pay him 3 Bus. of Big, 2 Bus. of otes & 10s. of mone when he finishes & as much at Martin Muse and he is to have a cow of his gressed & fouldered as my owne & a cowe malke of my owne ; he is to kepe my kettell at Redflatt and louke to the fieldes, louke my corne and mend my flakes wand [dig or cut] 4 darecks of pete, shawle maner [shovel manure] and bere it to the mithen [midden], and help me in harvest & heye tyme with all the help he can at Red Flat & to dyke all he can at Redflat.—Wm. Sandeth X.

The other farm at Hartlawe was worked on a similar principle :—

Mem. Hired George Priestman of Hertlawe for £2 10s. & to keep somer & winter halfe a pecke of len sede [linseed] & 3 kye grass to wourke all my hus bere [husbandry] at Hertlawe in the yere 1621.

John kept strict account also of the family expenditure :—

It[a] for a boukket to the weall			8d.
It[a] for a peer of shune for my mother and a peer to Florence		2s.	4d.
I dranke at Cokkermouthe			2d.
It[a] to Rob[t] Wedon and Rolland Hampson 2 days berreing...			4d.
It[a] for halfe a pounde of sappe			2d.
To the cowper and his man 4 days wurking			20d.
It. I spent at Weddom			12d.
It[a] a poot of aell at the Mell [Mill]			4d.
It[a] For a q[r] of an ounce of peper			6d.
For 3 remouves of an horse before the warrs			6d.
For heren			2d.
For red heren			2d.
It[a] for wyat bread			2d.
It[a] for half a pound of starche			3d.
It[a] 2 pekes lene sede		4s.	
It[a] For 4 pounds of yarne			8d.
It[a] to a gerkin for my mother			7d.
Rob[t] Akin for erealls			3d.
To Meg Sandeth 1 day spredinge			1d.
Mungo Wyse 1 day lakeings...			1d.
Iarles to a mayden			3d.
For kopperes & vossell			1d.
To a graver in Alercarr Moss			2d.
To 5 reepers			10d.
John Peates for making a pear of breche a pair of house & mending house			4d.
Jean Huddart 8 days cardeing (wool)... ...			8d.
for talla to the sheap			7d.
For a sacrament feast		3s.	
To my mother for churcheing			14d.
16 yards of clothe bleacheing			4d.
For 3 Fourkes			9d.

It[a] for 8 horses shouen	18d.
for a meal seake	6d.
To the smithe 4 cart pleates & 3 penne wurth of naile	12d.
For the weing of the woule	2d.

Fencing was not altogether a new thing 250 years ago, as witness the entry, "It[a] for seven hundreth thorns, 2s. 8d." It will be noticed the discrepancy of the various payments,—a day's labour, 1d.; a sacrament feast, 3s. Peas evidently were the chief vegetable used, and the garden at Raby Cote must have been of considerable size: the first quarter of 1605, six days "graveing" was paid for; the second quarter twenty-one days were spent in graveing and louking.

John Chamber was to a certain extent a believer in the astrologer's cult, for amongst his notes I find :—

"If the moon be in Aries go not out for falling in p'ell of body nor goodes nor for both; If it be in Taurus go not out for feere to fall in danger. If it be in Geminye goe forth for ye shall be well keped & find the pepell to be thy friendes. If it be in Cancer goe forthe for thou shalt retourne with grete joye. If it be in Leo work not whether thou go or not for thou shalt neither wone or loase. If it be in Virgo goe not out for grievance with out profit." And again, "When it is good to have newe campanye. If in Aries thy company shall not be p'fitable," and so on through the months.

Then again certain proverbs are jotted down :—

Let Gods worship be thy morninge work and his wisdome the direction of thy dayes labour.

Choose but few freandes and try those, for the flatterers are in great faver.

If thy wyfe be wise make her thy secretary, else keep thy thoughts in thy hart, for women are seldom silent.

Be not proud amongst thy poure neighbours, for a proud man's hart is perrilous, nor to familliar with grate men for presumption wins disdaine.

Neither be prodigall in thy fare nor die not in dette, to thy belle, enough is a feaste.

Be not envious lest thou fall in thine own thoughts.

To John Chambers we are indebted for the little we know of the manor in the first half of the seventeenth century. Parish papers of that date are preserved and docketed in his peculiar handwriting. Robert Wittie, who married into the Chamber family, and was schoolmaster and clerk, 1630-1650, was a capital penman, and many of the parish papers are in his handwriting. The history of the time is portrayed in papers preserved through Chamber's care. Stringent orders as to dealing with Jesuits, seminary priests and "agents of the King of Spayne" were sent down to the Holme. There is a copy of the King's speech at the opening of the Parliament of 1640. The Remonstrance of the Army at Ripon, the Impeachment of Strafford, and the Ordinances of Parliament during the Commonwealth were copied out by Wittie. At the siege of Carlisle by the Parliamentary troops in 1643-1644 we find Chambers and his brother-in-law, Osmotherley, sending provisions for the Royalist garrison (Hutchinson, Hist.), yet the Commonwealth employed John as deputy steward. He probably was more concerned with the government of his parish than with the squabbles of those in high places. He died at a good old age, active to the last; and one can well fancy that it was a large funeral which gathered on that February day in 1655, when in the ruined chancel John Chambers was laid beside his fathers.* His tombstone, a long oblong block of grey sandstone, is on the left side as you enter the porch at Holme Cultram.

February VII. 1655
John Chamber till death brought him here
Maintained still the custom clear
The church, the wood, the parish right
He did defend with all his might
Kept constant holy sabbath days
And did frequent the church alwaies

* His will expressly states he wished to be buried on the north side of the Abbot's tomb.

Gave alms truly to the poor
Who dayly sought them at his door
And purchased land as much and more
Than all his elders did before
He had four children with two wives
They died young—the one wife survives
None of his rank could better be
For liberal hospitalitie.

It was only in Charles I.'s reign that rates seem to have been levied for the relief of the poor. Prior to that the poor went from house to house, and were lodged and fed. No doubt Chambers, as a leading parishioner, would get a large share of these poor neighbours, but he seems from his account-book to have relieved them in kind.

He increased Raby Cote by the addition of the freehold land at Raby Rigg, and at his death held land at Hartlaw, and Redflatt, and Cummersdale, in addition to Raby Cote. He was succeeded at Raby Cote by his nephew, William Chambers of Hertlawe. This man appears in the Parish Register, 1615, November 2nd, William of Thos. Chamber of Hertlawe Bapt. His eldest son John succeeded him, and the other entries in the register are Thomas, baptised June 4th, 1653; Daniel, October 21st, 1655; Margaret, February 4th, 1668. Little is known of William Chambers, but that he was foreman of the sixteen men for three years in succession to his uncle.

Little more is known of the Chambers of Raby Cote, but they evidently fell on evil days after 1655, for in 1732 Mrs. Catherine Chambers and Arthur Chambers surrendered the family estates to strangers, probably mortgagees. If any of the name in the direct line survive I am unaware of it.

I am unable to fix definitely the date of the house at Raby Cote, but should be inclined to put it to the credit of Thomas Chamber, 1554—1620. The house, no doubt, was built from the remains of the Abbey. The inscription in Roman lettering upside down, which runs along the east front of the dwelling house, if it came from the

chancel could scarcely have come to Raby Cote prior to the destruction by the fall of the tower in 1600: if, however, it came from the ruins of the chapter-house or monastic buildings it might be that Thomas Chamber profited by the offer of Auditor Swift in 1561:—"The old walls yet standing, as well of the church as of the other houses about the same wch we have appointed to sell to the Queen's Mat^{ies} use after the rate of viiid. ev'ie lode of stone." The carved stones built in the west wall evidently came from the Abbey. There are also two shields, evidently the head of a doorway, now forming the threshold of the stable-loft. *

If we place the date of the Raby Cote house at 1600-1610 we shall not, I think, be far wrong. The initials "I. M. C." on a window head in the west of the building shew that John Chambers made some additions, 1621-1640. The oak staircase and large kitchen and bedrooms are probably not much changed since John Chambers lived there. Himself a representative of, and connected with, county families, he seemed to have lived as a simple yeoman, in marketing, and attending to farming details; it is also evident from his mode of spelling that he spoke the broad vernacular of Cumberland. He and his family were probably good examples of the higher class of yeoman. The manor of Holme Cultram, surrounded on one side by the sea and the tidal waters of the Wampool, and on the great part of the south and west by impassable bog, and being under the direct government of the monastery until the dissolution, and under the Crown for another 150 years, its inhabitants were largely cut off from the rest of the county; and the struggles from 1556 to 1640 were peculiar to the district, and do not seem to have occurred to the same extent in other parishes. The banding together for mutual defence, which enabled the tenants to contend successfully against both University and Crown, was undertaken under the guidance and leadership of the Chambers family. Practically up to

* For Heraldry of Chambers family see vol. 1, p. 304, *Transactions*.

fifty years ago the whole of the parish, with the exception of part of the demesne lands of the monastery, was in the hands of occupying yeomen. The trend of recent times, however, has been fatal to this system of peasant proprietors, and the "Statesmen" of Cumberland will soon be a thing of the past; but in the records of that worthy body of men few names stand out as representing the best traditions of their order, as good citizens and good Cumbrians, like the Chambers family of Raby Cote.

APPENDIX.

Will of Thomas Fysher of Swynstie, 1544.

In the name of God so be itt The xvith day off September in the year of o^{r} Lord MDXLIIIJ I Thomas Fysher of Swynstie in the pysthging off Holme seick in bodie but p^{r}fect rememb'ance prysinge be Almightie God maike ordaine & sette furthe my last wyll in maner & forme as folowys ffiryst I gyff my sowel to Allmightie God unto the Sanct Marye & to all the Sancts in hewyn & my bodye to be buryed in the Kirk Garthe aforesaide wth my dewties therto dew & accompyed. Allso I wyll that XXX^{te} masses be saide ffor my sowle the daye of my buryall or as shortlye af^{t} as may be possyble to be said. Allso I gwyff one torch to ye Kyrck. Allso I gyff to o^{r} ladys stock iii^{s} iiij^{d}. Allso I gwyff to Wyll^{m} Woodall my brod one, Jack and a yong whye. Allso I gyffe to Wyll^{m} & Robert my sons a kyst and a cov't. Allso I gyff my son Robert portion unto Sy^{r} Wyll^{m} Symondson wth his holl barne p^{tt} of goods. And that ye said Sr Wyll^{m} do & shall syett hym to schold or else to some good mannuall occupac'on for his most pyftt. Allso I geve my g^{d} wyll off my ferme holde af^{t} my descess unto Wyll^{m} my son or Robert or ye long' lyver off them. And allso I wyll thatt my rydyng & husbandry ger be geven to my chyldren duringe and so long as thei all remayne to gyther and af^{t} to be devyded among my sons togyder or severallye. And the resydew of all my goods nott affore legatt my debts ffyrst paid & my furthe bryngyng p' formitt I give & bequeath to Elyn my wyff and unto Wyll^{m} Robert Janett Annas & Mrgatt my chyld'n whom I ordayne & maikes my verray & trew executers ffor them to dispouse for my sowll helthe as they thynck most expedyent & that they may be the bett^{r} therby in tyme to come. Allso I ordayne & maike sup'visors T^{ho} Benson Syr Wyllm Symondson Robert Austen Matthew Ffysher. Records here off I John Alonbye curatt Sir Wyllm Symondson* clerk T^{hos} Denys Robert Austeyn wth othur. Probate, October, 1544.

* William Symondson, clerk, evidently the monk pensioned with £5 at the Dissolution in 1538.

Will of Robert Chamber, 1548.

In the name of God so be itt The XII day of August in ye ycre off or Lord God MDXLVIII I Robert Chamber of Raby Cott of good & prfect remembrance praysing God to kepe the syme ordane & sett furthe yt my last Wyll & Testament in maner as followithe. Ffyrst I gyffe my sowll to Allmightee God & to or Sanct Marye and to all the Sancts in hevyn. I gyff & bequeath to Thomas my eldest sonne a cowe & calffe and a whye and one oxe. . . . . To Cuthbert & Robert my sonnes I geve the good wyll off my Fferme holde and of the Grant off one halfe off Callvoe Grange wch I have of my Lord I geve to . . . . . my sonnes and ye graunt wch I have of Raby Grange I geve to ye reste of my chyldrn yt is Thomas Robt . . . . Eliz . . . wydow. And ffurther . . . . I geve to Jane my doughter my kyng & the oxen yt is att Mosse Syde & iiij yowes evdy to sell . . . . one paiment to be maid seeing yt I have certain of ye goodes & pfitt before, wch her mother will have . . . . . Wyff Janett my wyff & my friends shall maik other disposal of my goodes not legatt my deets ffyrst paid. I geve & bequeath to Thomas Robert Cuthbert John and Jaen Marion my chyldren all of whom I maik witneses & executors of the one hallfe & my goodes the other hallfe to be dyspoused ffor my sowlls hellth yff it shall plese yt God call me to his mercye . . . expedient & yt you may be ye bettr thereby in tyme to come. Allso I ordeine & maik supervisors Robert Chamber off Wollstye Wyllm Skelton Robert Chamber off Hyelawes Thomas Devys & Anthony Chamber my brother and Thomas Rychardson off Brome Pk. Recordr hereoff I John Allonby curatt Thomas Devys Anthony Chamber Thomas Rychardson of Brome Pk wth other. p me John Allanby curat de holme.

The Detts wyche I Robert Chamber off Raby Coote as owyn att ye Xth day off August Anno Dono 1548.

Imprimis to Rcyd Selbye xil xiiis iiijd wher ffor shall be taken viil vis viiid off Greittson owyn to me att Carlyeel and paid to ye saym Rych as he knowys him sell wher it ys ye residew he shall resortt to my wyff ffor & she shall pay.

It to Gabreel Hyeghmor ffor iij hors viiil vis viiid paid off ye somme to hym sellff iijl & iiil vis viiid in ye hands of John Hendrson off Callffhow to be paid at or ladys day next & ffor ye other xls he shall taik off ye graye hors yt goys upon ye Moss.

It To Thomas Skelton vil ffor a hors payd iiijmks to hym sellff & vis viid to Wyll Greyson & xxvis viiid ffor his hors pyrce & xiiis iiiid yt he is owyn ffor his horsprce besyde & so remayns unpaid xxs.

It to Soundr Deibtors vis viiid.

A Not of Charges to London by Willym Chamber.

	s.	d.
Jorney to London 1618 22 Octobris :—		
Imprimis shoeing ye nage..	ii	ij
Ita at Keswick	ii	vi
Tuesday at Kendl ..	iiij	iiij
Wed at night at Gastyne ..	iij	ix
Thurs at night at Wasel ..	v	iiij
Friday at night at Stoke ..	iiij	ij
Satterda at Mesdean ..	vi	ij
Sonday at night at Attoxeter	v	iiij
Monday at night at Stratfortt	v	ij
Tuesday at Hegait ..		3
Suma ..	£1	17 o

	s.	d.
Tuesday at night in London	xviii	
Wed at night	ij	
Thurs at night	iij	viii
Friday at night	xviii	
Satt at night	xviii	
Sunda at night	ij	
Monda at Will Barne ..		
Tuesda at night	xvii	
Wead at night	xxii	
Thor at night Thos. Barne	i	
Friday at night Will Barne		ii
Satt at Will Barne ..		
Sund att Mr Banche & Mr W. Barne		

	s.	d.
Charges necessarie going to London at London and going homewards :—		
At Kendal for a clull bagge	iij	
At London for appells ..		vi
For gingerbread		ij
Ffor my shoes & pants ..	iij	
For swolling my boots ..	i	
A pewther for horse legges & fette		v
For veingar & butter for my horse leggs		iiij
For shoes	iij	
For removing or hors shoes		iij
Suma	ix	iiij

	s.	d.
Upon Tuesday evening we dranke		iij
To the servants at the house		vii
Chardges in London is ..	xxij	vi
Neadfull chardges ..	xii	v
For horse meatt in London	xv	
Thursday at night at Puckarge	v	v
Freda at night at Huntingdon	vi	
Satt at night at Stanforth ..	vi	vi
Sonda at Lonnigbutt ..	iiij	viii
Monday at night at Bawbrige	iiij	viii
Tuesday at night at Wetherbye	v	o

	s.	d.
Weddensday at night at Cattericke	iiij	ij
Thursday at night at Burgh	iiij	i
Friday at none at Pereth ..		xvii
Friday at night home from London		
Or chardges is som tot	£vii	o v
The law chardges is ..	xvi	
More at Candlemas following	v iiij	o
Chapter ffees at Carlill	i xviii	
The law money now dew for Candlemas tearme	i vi	iiij
Sum tot	£viii	v viii

Will of Robert Chamber de Hygh Lawes*

P^sh^ de Holm in the yere of o^r^ Lord 1566.

In nomine dei Amen the 15th May in the yere of o^r^ Lord 1566 I Ro^bt^ Chamber of holl mynd and in good rememb'ance maike this my last wyll & testamentt as here after folowing Ffyrist I geve my soull to All mightie God my creator & redem' and my body to be buryed in my P^sh^ Church of Holm with my debts and deuties payed according to the law. I^tem^ I geve to Robert my sonne a mear ij yewes & ij lames. I^ta^ I geve to John a staigg a yew & a lame. I^to^ I geve to Katherin Wyld a whye & a sheip The kestydie of all my goodes after my detts payd & my body honostly brought to the ground I geve to Thomas my sonne whom I maike my holl executor witnisse here of George Stub vicar & John Nicollson wth other supervisions of this my last wyll Ro^bt^ Chamber of Abbey Thomas Devies Ro^bt^ Chamber of Wolsty Thomas Chamber of Raby Coitt.

Will of Anthony Chamber of Ffoulsyke 4 Aprill 1575.

In the name of God &c. I will that Margarett my wyff shall have the thre part of all ye goods. I gev to John my Sonne ½ Skeppe of Bigge all the ryding gear & husbandrye gear. Item To Elizabeth my doughter ij Ewes wth ther lames All the rest of my goods . . . I leve to Margarett my wyffe and to Thomas Chamber Anthony Robert Rychard Wiliam & Eliz Chamber my chydren whom I make my whol executors.

Witnisses hereof

George Austin — Suma of Goodes

Wil Devies — xx^li^ ix ii — Debts xvi^li^ xii^s^

Will of John Chamber of Raby Cote, 1652.

In the name of God Amen & the 10th day of August 1652. I John Chamber of Raby Cott in the Countye of Cumberland baent now in health and of good and perfect memory (God be praysed) re- and place doe ordaine and maike this my Last Will and Testament memberinge the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the tyme in name and forme followng (that is to say) Ffirst I commend my

* This Robert Chamber is mentioned in connection with the Northern Rebellion, 1537, 22nd May. Sir Thomas Curwen to Sir Thomas Wharton—"The sheriff should call before him & the writer & examine them also Cuth. Musgrave Robert Chamber of the Height Lawys John Austin of Saltcotes & 16 others named" (probably the "sixteen men.")

Soull into the hands of God my maker & redeemer hopinge assuredly through the only meritts & mercies of Jesus Christ my Saviour to be made partaker of life everlastinge and I commend my body to the earth whereof it was made and my grave to be made next to the bleue "thruth" on the north side thereof. Item. I give & bequeath that my wife have all the sessment that I made to her & the third part of all my coppihold land at Raby Cott all wch is my wife right. To my nephew William Chamber of the Heartlaw the one half of all my husbandreye and all the bedsteads that was left me by my father, and a great chist in high loft and all the tables that was left me by my father. I allsoe give unto the sayd William Chamber my silver bowle, but my wyfe to have it for her life tyme and the fower silver spoons which have my father's name at the end, that the said William Chamber shall have them after my wife life. I give unto John Chamber of Blackdyke five shillings and every one of his children five shillings. I give unto Thomas Chamber of Calvo tenn shillings and either of his daughters tenn shillings. Item to John Chamber of Turpene five shillings and every one of his chiidren five shillings a peece. Item. I give unto William Chamber of the Abbay fifteen shillings and to anyone of his children five shillings a peece. Item. I give unto Mary Porter the daughter of Roll^d^ Chamber five shillings. Item. I give unto Willia Osmotherley my nephew twenty shillings to Ffrances Osmotherley twenty shillings and Mary Glaister of Eston twenty shillings. Item. I give unto Florence Parkin five shillings and every one of her children two shillings sixpence. Item I give unto J^o^ Dand twenty shillings: the rest of all my goodes moveable and unmovable, my debts and legacies payed and funeral expences discharged, I give & bequeath unto my wife Mrs Mary Chamber whom I make sole executrix of this my last Will & Testament nothinge doubtinge but that she will performe this my will in every point and pay all my legacies by this my will gave within one year after my death. And further I give to every of my servants at my death to have his wages dubbled. I give unto the poor of the Parish twopence a peece, and to every widdow in Mossyd Rabye and Salt Cott sixpence. I give all book and bookes that I have in the Chest in the Studie to William Chamber (excepting all Bonds and Bills which I leave to my wife) I leave to John Chamber of Blackdyke a cloake and to William Chamber of Turpene a cloake and to William Chamber of the Abbaye a cloake. Item. My will is that my wife have Redflatt for her life tyme wch is of £3 . 8 . 8 rent yearlye and if William Chamber or any of him hinder my wife from the quiett possession of the above sayd Redflatt, then it shall be lawful for my wife to give Rabyregg to whom my wife Mrs Mary

Chamber will by writinge or otherwise, but if the sayd Willia Chamber or his heires do suffer my wife to enjoye the sayd Redflatt her life tyme quietlye then I will & bequeath Rabyerigg to William Chamber and his heires for ever after our life tyme. Item. I give unto Gawen Chamber my nephew twenty shillings and cloake & to any one of his children tenn shillings. The two great arkes in the Brew house loft my wife to have them her life tyme and William Chamber of Turpene after her life tyme.

John Chamber.

This will was proved in London, the 19th of the month of July, in 1656, before the judges for probate of wills, lawfully authorised by the oath of Mrs. Mary Chamber, the reliet and sole exeeutrix. She, the said Mary Chamber, being first sworne, and in due form of law well and truly to administer the same.

Chambers' Entries in Register.

1582—June 30—John of Thomas Chamber, bapt.
July 3—Isabel of Hew. Askey, bapt.
Dec. 12—Cuthbert Paipe of John Paipe, bapt.
Feb. 28—Roland of Thos. Chamber, bapt.
1583—Jan. 22—Thomas Chamber, buryed.
Mar. 11—Robert Chamber in eeclesia.
Mar. 8—Arthur of Thomas Chamber, bap.
1584—May 10—Annas of Jo. Chamber, bap.
Feb. 23—Robt. Chamber of Thabby, buried.
Nov. 27—Katheren of John Watson, bapt.
Nov. 21—Eliz. of Antho. Chamber.
Apr. 17—Florenee of Thomas Chamber, ba.
Feb. 16—Thomas Chamber and Janat Johnson, wed.
1585—July 3—Arthur Chamber bur. in eeel.
Sep. 17—Isabel of Robert Chamber, buried.
Jan. 16—Janet Chamber, buried.
1586—Apr. 17—Robert of Richard Chamber, bap.
June 19—William of Thomas Chamber, ba.
Dec. 16—John of Robt. Chamber of Raby, ba.
July 13—Robt. Chamber of Rie, bu.
Oet. 21—Annas Uxor Thomas Chamber, buried.
May 18—Robt. Chamber & Janet Chamber, wed.
Oet. 11—Robt. Chamber & Helen Cleave, wed.
Feb. 2—Janat of Thomas Chamber of Henllaw, ba.
Feb. 28—Thomas of Robt. Chamber, ba.
1587—Apr. 8—Jo. of Roll. Chamber, Fullsyke.
May 13—William of Thos. Chamber, buryed.

Sep. 2—Puer Antho. Chamber, buryed.
Oct. 19—Matthew Chamber, bu. in ecclesia.
Dec. 17—Janat Uxor Rowland Skelton, bu.
Nov. 24—Robt. of Robt. Chamber of Raby, ba.
Feb. 17—Jo. of Anᵗʰᵒ Chamber, bu. in eccla.
1588—Aug. 4—Wᵐ. Atkinson & Mabel Chamber, wed.
Dec. 17—Anᵗʰᵒ Auston Brownrⁱᵍ & Mgᵉᵗ Chamber, wed.
Nov. 30—Andrew of Jᵒ Chamber, ba.
Dec. 7—Curwen of Rowland Skelton, ba.
Mar. 22—Thoˢ of Thomas Chamber of Herte Law, ba.
Mar. 8—Uxor Antho Chamber, in eccla.
1589—July 23—Jo. Chamber & Janat Blacklock, wed.
Feb. 24—Riᶜʰ Witty & Mgat. Chamber, wed.
1590—Ju. 10—George of Myles Chamber, ba.
Oct. 13—Alice Ux Jᵒ Paipe of Tarns, in eccla.
June 28—Jo. Peat & Janat Chamber, wed.
Feb. 4—Riᶜʰ Chamber & Mgat Hewett, wed.
1591—Mar. 28—Elizabeth of Roland Skelton, ba.
May 9—Helen of Robt. Chamber of Raby, ba.
Dec. 26—Robt. of Thoˢ Chamber of Hertlaw, ba.
July 28—Janat Chamber, bu. in ecclesia.
Aug. 10—Katheren Ux Riᶜʰ Chamber, in eccla.
June 9—Thomas Chamber, Raby Cott, & Janet Græme, wed at Nunry by me Edward Mandeville.
1592—Apr. 5—Henry of Rouland Skelton, ba.
Mar. 31—Eliz. of Rowland Skelton, bur.
Aug. 6—Eᵈ Barne & Isabell Chamber, wed.
1593—Apr. 8—Janat of Robt. Chamber of Raby, ba.
Aug. 5—Thoˢ of Antho. Chamber, ba.
Feb. 24—Curwen Skelton, bu. in chancellarii.
Mar. 11—John of Rouland Skelton, bu. in chanᶜ.
Dec. 18—Xfor Ritson & Isabel Chamber, wed.
Aug. 4—Janat of Thᵒ Chamber of Hcntlaw, ba.
Jan. 5—Elizabeth of Rouland Skelton, ba.
1594—Apr. 20—Thᵒ Chamber of Woulstie, buried in eccla.
Dec. —Ric. Chamber & Elizabeth Stage, wed.
Jan. 21—Thᵒ Mandeville & Mabel Chamber, wed.
July 20—Abrom of Robt. Chamber, of Raby, ba.
Nov. 17—Janat of Jo. Chamber of Brockholes, ba.
1595—Jan. 12—Tho. Chamber of Hertlawe, bu. in eccla. He was drowned at low waithe the 10 day of Januaye as he came from Carlill.
1596—May 9—Mary of Row. Skelton, ba.
Oct. 24—Rich. Chamber of Pellathoe, bur.

1597—Mar. 25—Janat Ux Antho. Chamber, bu.
May 2—Rich. Chamber of Woulstey, bu. in eccla.
May 9—Rich. Chamber of Fulsyke bu. (ba.).
May 23—Ux Hen. Askey of Mosyd, bu.
—Francis Leithes. in chancell.
—Stephen Chamber and Helen ——, wed.
1598— —Joseph of Robt. Chamber of Raby, ba.
1592—July 21—Robert Chamber of Mabel Langcake, wed.
1606—May 11—Robert son of Roland Chamber, ba.
June 29—Janet of Arthur Chamber, ba.
Nov. 20—Elizabeth of Henry Askew.
Feb. 2—Mary of Robt. Chamber.
1608—Oct. 24—Joseph Tiffin and Jannet Chamber, married.
May 15—Frances of Robt. Chamber of Wolstie, ba.
May 27—Annas of Roland Chamber.
July 2—William of Roland Chamber.
1609—Jan. 7—Ric. of John Chamber.
Jan. 22—Arthur of Arthur Chamber.
Feb. 25—Jannet of John Chamber.
1615—May 26—Mary of Arthur Chamber of Blackdyke.
Nov. 12—William of Thomas Chamber of Harlaw.
1616—Apr. 26—Ann of Heugh Paipe of Tarnes.
May 31—Robert of Arthur Chamber of Blackdyke.
Feb. 23—Eliz. of Thomas Chamber of Aldoth.
Mar. 1—Mary of Stephen Chamber of Longnewton.
1612—Apr. 11—Mary of Roland Chamber of Mosside.
June 15—Robert of Sir Arthur Chamber.
Nov. 22—A child of Robert Chamber of Old Mawbray.
1613—June 13—Robert of Abraham Chamber.
Aug. 15—Mary of Robert Chamber of Wolstie.
Sep. 15—Jo. of Robert Chamber of Rabye.
Nov. 14—John of Thomas Chamber, supposed.
Feb. 18—John Chamber of Kingside, buried.
1614—Mar. 26—Uxor Rowlandi Chamber, buried.
1616—Apr. 2—Robert Chamber of Rabye alias Knowhill, buried.
Apr. 4—John Chamber his son of the same place, bur.
Apr. 7—Uxor Stephen Chamber of Longnewton, buried.
June 2—A child of Arthur Chamber of Blackdyke, ba.
Oct. 2—John Chamber of Longnewton, bur.
1618—May 23—Annas of Thomas Chamber of Hartlaw, bapt.
Dec. 24—Ann daug^{t} of Abraham Chamber, bapt.
1619—Oct. 3—Marye ye daug^{tr} of Robert Chamber of Wolstie, bapt.
Nov. 8—Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat, buried in ye old chancel.

1620—Apr. 5—The Wife of Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat, in ye old chancel.
Jan. 23—Isabel ye d. of Robt. Chamber of Old Mawbray, ba.
Mar. —Jane d. of Thomas Chamber of Hartlawe, bapt.
1625— —Anne ye daughter of Thomas Chamber of Calvo, buried.
1633—Apr. 18—William of Abraham Chamber, bapt.
Apr. 22—Margret of John Chamber of Blackdyke, bapt.
1636— —Eliz. of Robert Chamber of Newton, bapt.
July 17—Ann of Thomas Chamber, bapt.
Jan. 21—Eliz. of Thomas Chambers of Cowgate, bapt.
Nov. 8—Ann of John Chamber of Blackdyke, bapt.
Feb. 2—John of Robert Chamber de Newton, bapt.
1641—May 30—Robert of Edward Chamber.
1653—June 4—Thomas of William Chamber Gentl., bapt.
Feb. 18—Joseph of Robert Chamber of Newton.
1654—Mar. 23—Frances of John Chamber young^r^ of Blackdyke.
1655— —Daniel of Mr. William Chamber of Raby Coat,
1665— —William of Robert Chamber of Causey Head, bapt.
1668—Jan. 28—Robert of John Chamber de Newton.
Feb. 4—Margret of Mr. William Chamber of Raby Coat.
Oct. 4—A child of John Chamber of Calvo, bu.
Widow Chamber of Newton, bu.
1669—Nov. 7—Robert Chamber of Causey Head, bapt.
Nov. 13—John of John Chamber of Calvo.
1670—Sep. 2—John of John Chamber of Newton.
1676—Nov. 22—Thomas of John Chamber of Calvo.
1677—Sep. 15—Joseph of John Chamber of Newton.
1678—Aug. 21—Nicholas of Mr. John Chamber of Calvo.
Nov. 13—Robert of John Chamber of Knowhill.
1682—July 11—Mary of Mr. John Chamber and Jane, his wife, bapt.
1683—Feb. —Charles of John Chambers of Knowhill.
Feb. 1—John Chambers of Craikhill or Pellathoe, bapt.
May 22—Mary of Rich. Chamber.
Dec. 3—Daniel of Mr. John Chamber of Craikhill.
1683—May 25—Charles of Mr. John Chambers of Raby Coat.
1688—Feb. 10—Ruth of John Chambers of Pelutho.
1691—Jan. 23—Joseph of Thomas Chambers.
Mar. 5—Jane of John Chambers of Pelutho.
1695—Feb. 16—Esther of Robert Chamber of Kingside.
1696—July 6—Susannah of Thos. Chambers of Pelutho.
1697—Feb. 20—Rachel of Thos. Chambers of Pelutho.

1667—June 17—Mrs. Mary Chambers of Wolsty, buried in the church.
1669—May 21—Ed^{w} Chambers, buried in c^{h}.
1671—Aug. 5—Abraham Chambers of Raby, bur.
1684—Apr. 16—Wm Chambers of Craikhill, bu.
1683—Sep. 11—Charles of John Chambers of Raby Coat, Gent.
1685—Mar. 29—Robert Chambers of Old Mawbray.
1686—June 7—Ann of John Chambers, bu.
1687—May 22—Mary Chambers of Calvo, in church.
1688—June 7—Mrs. Margret Chamber of Raby Coat, bu.
July 18—John Chamber of New Hall, in eccle.
1689—Mar. 24—John Chambers of Blackdyke.
1691—May 1—Mary wife of Wm Chamber of Craikhill.
June 25—Wm Chambers of Abbey, bu.
1692—Oct. 1—Janet Chambers of Newton Arlosh.
1696—July 27—Isabella of Th^{os} Chambers of Pelutho, bur.
Sep. 18—Margaret of John Chambers of Newton Arlosh.
1699—May 28—Wm Chambers of Craikhill.
1701—Nov. 1—Robert ye son of John Chambers of Newton Arlosh, bu.
1704—Oct. 1—Alice ye wife of John Chambers of Craikhill.
1708—Apr. 18—Deborah ye dau^{r} of John Chambers of Craikhill.
July 27—John Chamber of Knowhill.
1718—Feb. 5—Robert Chambers of Pelutho.
1720—Feb. 14—Robt of Wm Chambers of Pelutho.
1722—June 2—Mrs. Chambers of Knowhill.
1722—Mar. 22—Mary of John Chambers of Beckfoot.
1723—Nov. 17—William Chambers of Pelutho, householder.
1728—Feb. 13—Robert Chambers of Ryebottom, householder.
1730—Feb. 5—Robert Chambers of Newton Arlosh.
Oct. 23—Ann Chambers widow of Cardurnock.
1731—Jan. 5—Eliz. Chambers of Pelutho.
1735—Oct. 4—Th^{os} of Th^{os} Chambers of Pelutho.
1740—Dec. 17—Mary of J^{os} Chambers of Pelutho.
1741—May 26—Thomas Chambers of Pelutho, householder.
1744—Aug. 2—Thomas Chambers of Pelutho.
1746—Aug. 22—Mary Chambers of Pelutho, householder and widow.
1748—Feb. 26—Esther Chambers of Holehouse, widow and pensioner as related.
1753—Nov. 22—Robert Chambers of Knowhill, householder.
1755—Mar. 15—Thomas of John Chambers of Pelutho.
1759—Jan. 13—Thomas Chambers of Newton Arlosh, householder.
1763—Apr. 29—Robt Chambers of Newton Arlosh, householder, bu.
1764—June 17—George Chambers of Know Hill, householder.
1773—May 19—John Chambers of Pelutho, aged 19.

BAPTISMS.

1751—May 12—Mary of John Chambers, ba.
1752—Nov. 25—Dinah of Joseph Chambers of Pelutho.
July 19—John of John Chambers of Pelutho.
1755—Fbe. 1—Th^{os} of John Chambers of Pelutho.
1769—Jan. 14—Martha of George & Jane Chambers, Newton Arlosh.
1775—Oct. 3—Elizabeth of George and Jane Chambers, Newton Arlosh.
1777—July 17—Thomas of W^{m} & Milcah Chambers, Cowfold.
1779—July 6—Thomas of George & Jane Chambers, Newton Arlosh.
1780—Nov. 24—Ann of Thomas & Ann Chambers of Pelutho.
1781—Dec. 20—Mary of William & Mileah Chambers, Cowfold.
1783—Dec. 24—John of Thomas & Ann Chambers (born Sept. 22nd).
1785—Aug. 12—George Chambers, son of John Reed of Know Hill, Jane, his wife, late Boak.
1786—Dec. 28—Thomas of Thomas Chambers of Pelutho & Ann, his wife, born 27 July.
1812— —Thomas, son of John & Elizabeth Chambers of Pelutho, born Aug. 30th.

BURIALS.

1785—Apr. 2—Ann, wife of John Chambers, aged 71.
Apr. 22—Mary Chambers of Pelutho, lodger, 83.
1791—Oct. 14—William Chambers of Waitefield, householder, 65.
1792—Nov. 20—Ann, widow of Thomas Chambers of Longnewton, aged 92.
1796—Dec. 30—John Chambers of Pale, widower.
1799—Oct. 18—Mary, widow of William Chambers, Waitefield, aged 58.
1811—Dec. 21—Ann, wife of Thomas Chambers of Waitefield, aged 61.

MARRIAGES.

1779—Oct. 31—Thomas Chambers & Sarah Piley.
1780—Apr. 11—Joseph Chambers & Martha Taylor.
1776—Jan. 2—John Ismay & Mary Chambers.
Apr. 27—George Chambers, Waitefield, & Jane Knott.
May 20—William Chambers, Waitefield, & Mary Backhouse, Foulwath.
1777—Sep. 4—Thomas Chambers, 22, & Ann Watman, 27.
1778—Dec. 4—John Tordiff, 35, & Prescilla Chambers, 28.
1800—June 28—Joseph Lawson, Aikton, 30, & Mary Chambers, 23.

1802—Oct. 18—Thomas Chambers, 28, & Mary Johnston, 22.
1803—July 4—John Barnes, 23, & Mary Chambers, 22.
1807—Aug. 29—John Knubley, 31, & Margaret Chambers, 27.
Dec. 7—Nicholas Routledge of St. Mary's, Carlisle, 37, & Milcah Chambers, 23.
1811—May 11—Jos Willis & Judith Chambers.
1812—Aug. 1—James Dixon & Jane Chambers.
1814—Dec. 21—Jonathan Holliday & Mary Chambers.
1818—Feb. 2—John Chambers & Jane Osmotherley.
1819—Oct. 9—Thomas Tindall & Ann Chambers.
1827—Mar. 31—Joseph Williamson, Cross Cannonby, & Sarah Chambers.

NOTE ON ARMORIAL STONES AT RABY COTE.

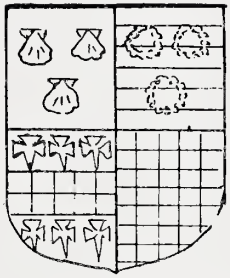
By T. H. Hodgson.

On the front of the house forming the west side of the farmyard at Raby Cote are two very fine armorial stones. The dexter has a cross fleurée between five martlets, these seem to be the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor, azure, a cross fleurée between five martlets or. The cross is sometimes blazoned patonce. These arms were subsequently granted to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, to be impaled on the dexter side with his own, gules, a lion rampant or. This coat greatly resembles the arms of the Abbey of Holme Cultram, viz., a cross moline impaling a lion rampant, but there seems no reason to think that either Edward the Confessor or Thomas Mowbray has anything to do with Holme Cultram.

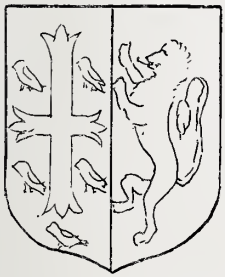
Prince Henry of Scotland, however, the founder of Holme Cultram, was descended through his grandmother from Edmund Ironside, brother of the Confessor, and it seems possible that he may have adopted the arms, omitting the martlets and differenced by the substitution of the cross moline, for the cross fleurée, impaled with the lion rampant of Scotland, for the arms of his foundation.

The sinister stone has, quarterly, first, three escallops. This is Dacre, gules, three escallops or. Second, barry of six, three chaplets—for Greystoke, barry of six, argent and azure, three chaplets or. Third, a fesse between six cross crosslets (much worn). This seems to be Boteler of Wem, gules, between six crosses patées fitchées argent, a fesse counter componée sable and of the second. (For the identification of this coat I am indebted to

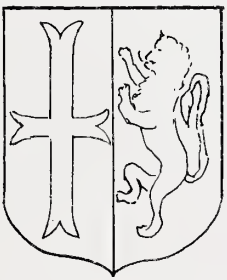
1. Edward the Confessor.



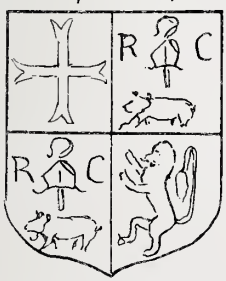
2. William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland.



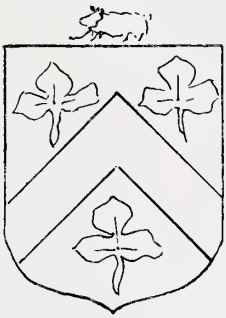
3. Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk.



4. Holm Cultram.



5. Robert Chambers Abbot



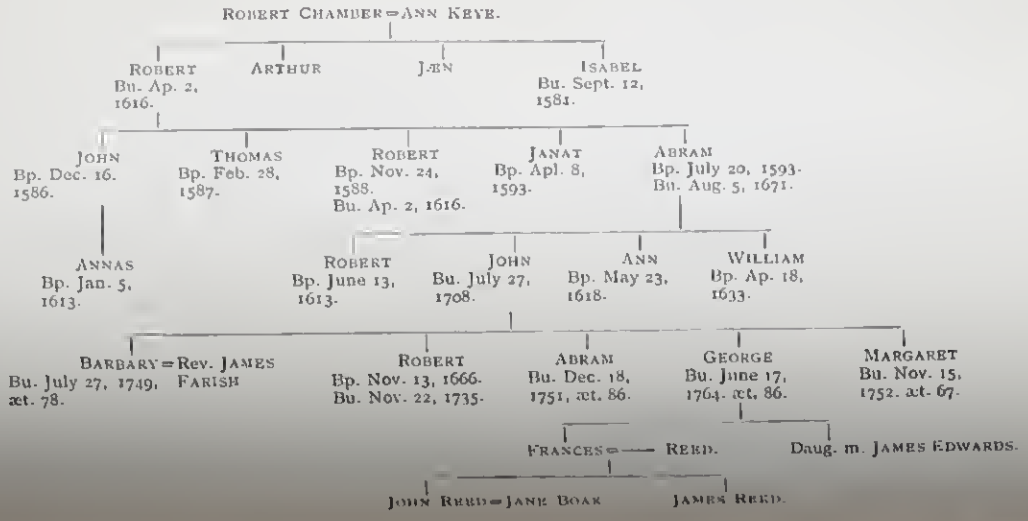
6. Chambers of Wolsty

Nos 1 and 2 are on the front of the house at Raby Cote, No. 5 occurs twice at the back. All the drawings are diagrammatic only.

(TO FACE P. 232).

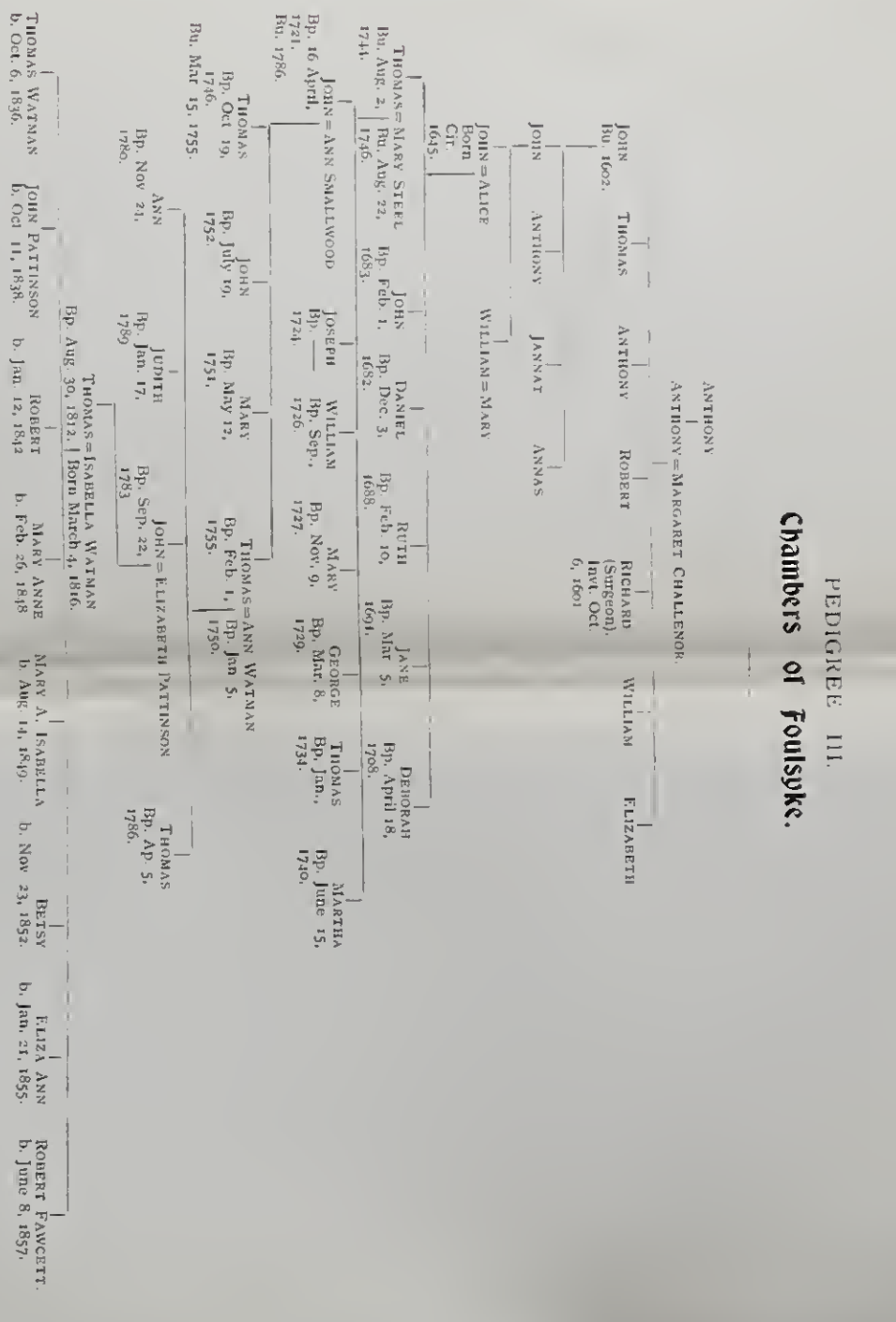
PEDIGREE II.

Chambers of Knowhill.



PEDIGREE III.

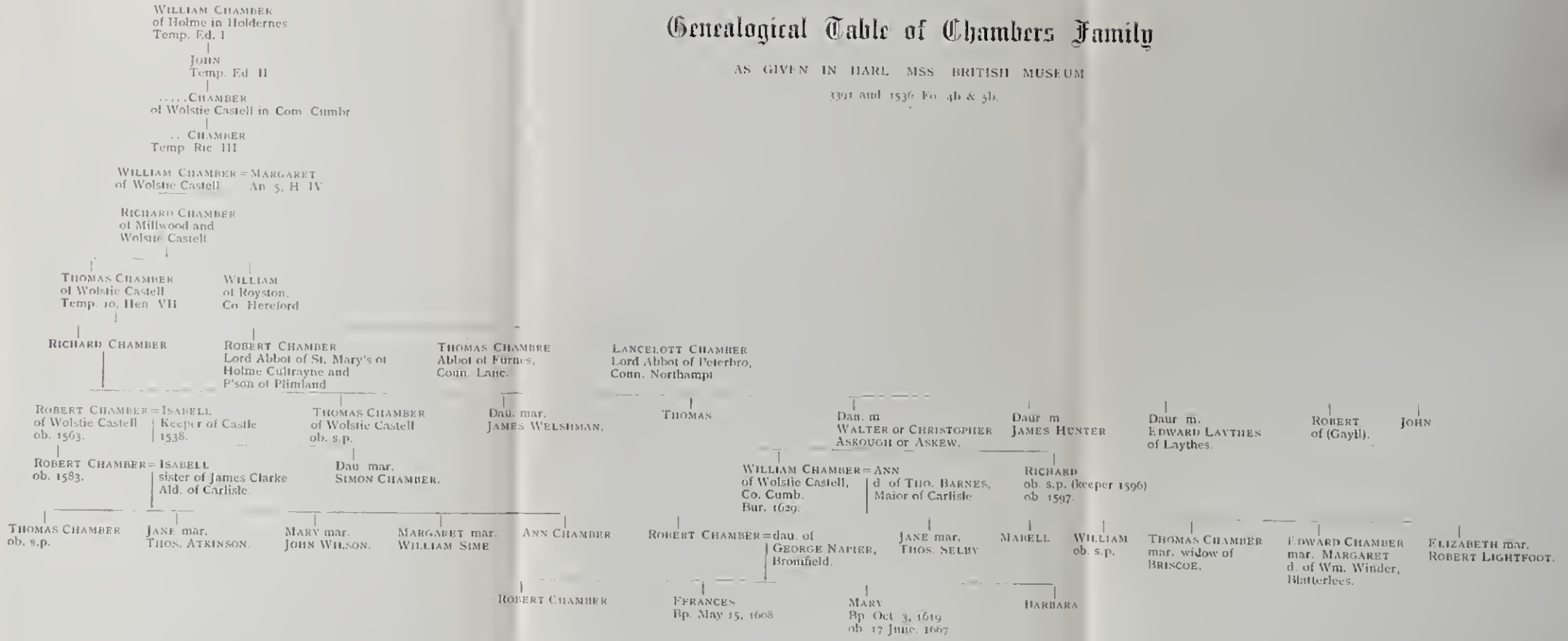
Chambers of Foulsyke.



Genealogical Table of Chambers Family

AS GIVEN IN HARL. MSS BRITISH MUSEUM

3391 and 1536 Fo 4b & 5b.



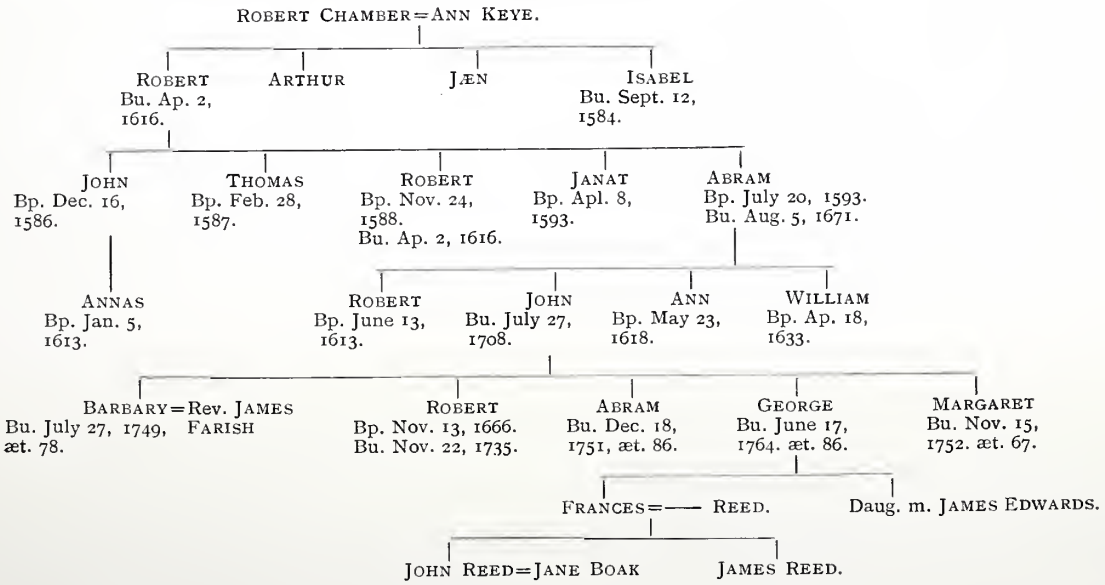
the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, who got it from Mr. Henry Rye). Fourth, chequy, no doubt for Vaux of Gilsland, chequy or and gules.

All these are Dacre quarterings, and, as Mr. Gilbanks suggests, the shield is probably that of William Lord Dacre, Lord Warden of the West Marches and Governor of Carlisle, who died in 1563. It does not appear that he had any special connection with Holme Cultram, but the stone may probably have been brought from elsewhere, as also may the other, perhaps from the Abbey during some rebuilding.

On the other side of the house, close under the eaves, are two small stones containing the arms of the Abbey quartered with the device or rebus of Robert Chambers, viz., R. C. and the chained bear or boar, with the pastoral staff and mitre. Lysons gives for the arms of Chambers of Wolsty, argent, a chevron between three trefoils gules, crest, a boar passant, muzzled, lined, and collared or. Abbot Chambers seems to have preferred his rebus to his arms. The same are to be seen on the doorway of the Abbey, the arms of the Abbey on the left (dexter) side of the door, the rebus on the right (sinister).

PEDIGREE II.

Chambers of Knowhill.



ART. XIX.—*Matterdale Church and School.* By the Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A., Incumbent of Helsington.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

I VENTURE to think that the remote dale churches have not received all the attention they deserve from our Society. If there are seldom any events of great historical importance to chronicle, and few things to inspect therein that can really be termed antiquities, yet they must possess a peculiar fascination for Churchmen who desire to trace the progress and continuity of the Church.

The church of Matterdale is situated almost 1,000 feet above sea level, amid an amphitheatre of glorious hills, between the hamlets of Dockray and Matterdale End, in the ancient parish of Greystoke.

The date of the existing fabric is a theme of constant discussion between the three antiquaries of the dale, for whose assistance I must express my deep obligation, the Rev. R. V. Nanson, and Messrs. Thomas Wilkinson and James Sagar.

The earliest document we possess is that in which Bishop Meye, in 1580, grants parochial rights to the chapelry :—

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, John by the providence of God Bishop of Carlisle sendeth greeting in our Lord everlasting. Know ye that at the reasonable suit of the whole inhabitants of the Chapelry of Matterdale, complaining that by reason that their parish Church of Graystock is so far distant from them, and from the annoyances of snow or other foul weather in the winter season in that fellish part, they be often very sore troubled with carrying the dead corpses dying within the said Chapelry and the infants there born unto burial and christening to their said parish church of Graystock, sometimes the weather being

so foul and stormy that they be driven to let their dead bodies remain unburied longer time than is convenient, or else to abide that annoyance and danger in carrying them to burial as is not reasonable, and therefore have divers times made humble suit for remedy of their sad inconvenience and griefs: We the said Bishop, with the consent of Mr. Edward Hansbie bachelor of divinity and parson of the said church of Graystock, have given and granted unto all the inhabitants wch now be, or wch from henceforth shall be of the Chapelry aforesaid, full authority to cause to be baptised and christened in the chapel of Matterdale all and singular the infants which shall at any time hereafter be born within the said Chapelry, and all women who within the same shall bring forth any child, to go to the said chapel, and to have prayers said for her deliverance set forth by public authority, which commonly hath been called the purification of women; and that it may also be lawful unto the said inhabitants from time to time hereafter to cause their marriages to be celebrated within the same chapel; both the said persons which shall be married or the one of them being an inhabitant and dweller within the same chapelry; and such persons as shall from time to time happen to die or depart this wrld within the said Chapelry, to bury them within the same Chapel or Churchyard of the same: giving and granting unto the said Chapel the right to receive infants to baptism, women to be purified, persons to be married in the said Chapel, and all manner of persons dying within the said Chapelry, to whom the laws of this realm do not deny Christian burial, to be buried in the said Chapel or Churchyard; Beseeching the Almighty, that as we do not doubt but that he hath already sanctified and hallowed the said Chapel and Churchyard through the prayers of the faithful made therein and the preaching of his most blessed word; so it may please him to grant unto all those which shall be baptised within the said Chapel, that they may receive remission of sins, perfect regeneration, and be made heirs of the kingdom of heaven; and to sanctify the marriage of all such as shall be married in the same Chapel; and to such as shall be buried in the said Chapel or Churchyard to grant resurrection unto life everlasting. These in no wise to prejudice or hinder the right of the parish church of Graystock aforesaid, nor the estate of the said Mr. Hansbie now parson of the same, or his successors parsons there, in any the tithes, rights, obligations, duties, commodities, or emoluments, due unto the said parish Church or to the said Edward Hansbie his successors parsons of the same out of the said Chapelry, or the inhabitants of the same, or any of them from time to time there dwelling; the right interest and estate of which Church and the

said Edward Hansbie and his successors parsons there, we do reserve and save by these presents. Provided always that the inhabitants of the said Chapelry shall at their own proper costs and charges (as hath been before used) find and maintain a good and able priest to be resident within the said Chapelry, to minister divine service, and holy sacraments, as shall be allowed by the said Bishop and our successors; and shall provide unto him such convenient dwelling and habitation within the same Chapelry, and give him such wages for his relief and maintenance, to the worthyness of his estate and calling, as shall be thought meet and convenient unto us the said Bishop and our successors bishops of Carlisle; and shall also elect, with the consent of the minister there from time to time, an honest person to be the parish clerk of the same Chapel, and shall give to him convenient wages for keeping the said Church and things belonging to the same in good order, and doing other duties which pertain to the office of a clerk; and shall yearly elect and chuse by the consent of the said minister, the churchwardens and some sidesmen, to do the duties which unto their office doth belong; and shall repair, maintain and uphold the said Chapel and walls of the yard thereof, with all needful and convenient reparations whatsoever and shall from time to time see and provide that the said Chapel and Churchyard be used with that seemly and reverend manner as becometh the house and place dedicated to the service of God; and finally, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter receive and obey all such injunctions, general and particular, which shall from thenceforth be given by us the said Bishop and our successors, for the service of God and good order to be maintained within the said Chapel and Chapelry. Under which conditions we do dedicate the said Chapel and Churchyard to the use aforesaid and none otherwise. In witness whereof we have to these presents put the seal of our bishoprick. Given the 30th day of October in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred and eighty, and in the 22nd year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c. and of our consecration the fourth.

Clearly then there was before 1580 a House of Prayer, which having been erected some years had been already sanctified and hallowed by Almighty God through the prayers of the faithful and the preaching of the Word. There was no formal consecration, a ceremony which was often omitted in similar chapels, *e.g.*, in Swindale,

and held unnecessary when the fabric had been consecrated by the usage of years.

Now there is a document preserved in the safe from which it appears that about 1566 the inhabitants had petitioned for a church. I quote this in full, the bracketed dates being my own. It is the deed for the priest's wage :—

Whereas about ye eight year of Queen Elizabeth (1566) the Inhabitants of Matterdale did petition for having a church att ye said Matterdale which was granted in Bishop Best his time (1561-1570) with a pviso that they should maintain a Currate att it which ye said Inhabitants did pmise and Ingage to doe. And in order thereto did make up about fforty pounds Church stock amongst them that ye use thereof might goe to ye Currate which was then Lent forth att two shillings the pound or more. But in ye time of King James the First (1603-1625) when money came to a Lower use the said Inhabitants were forced to take ye said Church stock into their own hands And pay to ye Currate two shillings . . . . . which hath so continued ever since. Now we considering that often part of ye said Church stock is lost and we have it to make up again And often times we have much cost and trouble with sueing for y^t^ which is in dainger to be lost And also when a Tenant dyes ye widow and younger children hath it to pay to ye heir forth of ye deceased man's goodds And therefore we having ye said Church stock in our own hands doe agree and Covenant to lay it upon our own Lands so that every Tenement of eight shillings Rent shall yearly pay to ye Currate two shillings sixpence of Current English money as a known due forth of ye land accordingly, and . . . . . to ye first Covenent. And so every one y^t^ hath more or less rent after y^t^ rate and to continue from ansestor to heirs accordingly as is hereafter subscribed . . . . doe hereby bind ourselves our heires executors . . . . . successors on our land as wittnesse our hands and sealls In ye eleavent year of ye Reigne of King William ye third over England &c. and in ye year of our Lord God 1699.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Tho. Wilson ...	2	6	Tho. Harrison Hollas	7	6	3 qr
John Harrison ... (afterwards erased)	2	6	Rich. Wilkinson ...	2	6	0
			Tho: Grisedall ...	2	6	0
Christopher Brownrig...	2	6	Edward Grisedal ...	3	9	0
John Hoggard ...	2	0	Thomas	3	9	0

John ...	...	—		Joseph Grisedal	...	3	9	0
John Dawson	...	2	0	...	...	2	2	qr
Michael Atkinson	...	0	7 q					
Robert Rukin	...	1	3					
Agnes Gibson	...	2	2 q	John Greenhow	...	2	6	0
Robt Hudson	...	1	3	John Brownrig	...	1	0	0
... ...	...	1	3	Richard Wilkinson		2	2	—
... ...	...	1	0	William Hoggerd [?]		—		—

On the other side of the deed are the following :—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Edward Nicholson	...	2	6	John Tompson	...	0	
John Griesdail	...	2	6	William Dockaray		—	
William Grisdale W	...	1	6	... ...		—	
John Wilkinson	...	1	3	... ...		—	
Thomas Grisedale	...	2	6	... ...		—	
Agnes Grisedale	...	2	6	*George Martin	...	2	6
*John Willson	...	2	6	*James Nesfield	...	2	6
Richard Sutton	...	2	6	*Edward Dawson	...	2	6

There is written on the back of the original priest-wage document :—

October 2. 1700
I doe allow of this . . . . provided it does not at the present nor shall at any future time prejudice or . . . . fines rents services or any dues whatsoever which shall be payable to my father his heirs or assigns as L[d] or Lords of the Barony of Greystock
Hen: Ch: Howard.

Mr. Howard, acting as his father's agent, seems to have seen the people's agreement a year later, and thus approved of it conditionally.

Before Queen Anne's death chapelries were often of very little value, and the vicar or rector of the ancient parish might assign his right of presentation to the parishioners or trustees, who would then be the more willing to furnish priest-wage, whittle-gate, &c. We shall see later that the rector of Greystoke had frequently accepted the people's nominee.

* These seem to have been written over later in different ink.

The word Hollas above the name of Richard Wilkinson probably denotes a farm now known as "The Hollows." It is on the left side of the road as you go from the church towards Matterdale End and Troutbeck. The house door is very old, studded with oaken pegs. As a secluded inn, it was a famous drinking place in the pre-railway days, but not within living memory. Attached thereto is a brew-house, the old oak door of which has B.H. painted on it.

In the baptismal registers there is mention of Low Hollesse, August 12th, 1727, and Low Hollas, January 27th, 1786. The Low Hollows is some 150 yards below the other Hollows. The dwelling-house no longer exists, only a barn and cattle-house remaining.

Here our late president's words may fitly be quoted from p. 171 of the *Diocesan History*—"The origin of these chapelries requires to be made known: their salaries are charges on the land, but the deeds creating the charges are at this date rarely forthcoming, and in some places the land owners, who are liable to them, are beginning to repudiate the payment on the ground that they are voluntary payments, were abolished with church-rates or other frivolous and shabby pretence." A repudia- which has not taken root in Matterdale.

Returning to our point, we seem to have fixed the founding of the church of Matterdale, *i.e.*, of the fabric, between 1566 and 1570, the former being the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth, and the latter being the last year of Bishop Best.

The local tradition, which is consistent with Bishop Best's granting of the petition, is to the effect that the actual year was 1573, and this rests entirely upon the authority of the easternmost beam in the chapel, which has cut upon it this date and initials:—

XXX
MdXX L P A L W P I W
XXIII

Before commenting on these, I must draw attention to another date and initials. Over the closed-up priest's door between the two eastern windows on the south side is fixed a stone which is said by some to have been dug out of a grave near the large yew trees, by others to have been found in the churchyard walls, 52 years ago. John Hebson, who worked at the church during the restoration of 1848, told the Rev. John Bell that it was found in the churchyard at that time, and built above the priest's door. It bears this inscription :—

I. W. CHVRCH WADAN
1686
C. S. F. MASON.

The question, therefore, has arisen—was the present church built in 1686 according to the stone, or in 1573 according to the beam ?

The conclusions which I venture to arrive at are (1) That the present fabric is not earlier than 1686 ; possibly it is a century later, and was built upon the old site. (2) That the date upon the beam was cut at the time of the rebuilding, or even later. The church has every appearance of a much later date than 1573, and it has a close resemblance to other dale chapels of the eighteenth century, whose date is unquestioned ; its windows, which seem not to have been altered, are very plain and square-headed, with no characteristics of the sixteenth century. It was not very fashionable to cut dates and initials about 1573, but it was a popular fancy, as we know from the old oak cabinets and initials, which are to be seen all over Cumberland and Westmorland between 1650 and 1750. And if the walls are of 1686 or later, the beams must also be, unless we can believe the original fabric to have been exactly of the same dimensions, which is unlikely. And we can well understand how a later incumbent, or some other person who knew of the earlier fabric, might desire

to make a note of its foundation. Some light might be thrown upon the subject if we could certainly identify, as I trust we may by some local research, the owners of the initials, but unfortunately the registers are almost illegible. Mr. Sagar suggests that L. P. represents the parson, while A. L. is a warden and so is P. I., W. being for warden. Others maintain that they are the names of four workmen, L. P. being Lancelot Pattinson, and W. P. another Pattinson. The Pattinsons, an ancient family, have been builders in this neighbourhood for many generations, and Lancelot is a frequent christian name in the family. I think the latter supposition more likely, and I can find no trace of a parson L P. The letters are very distinct, and have quite a modern look.

My own idea is that the initials on the beam represent the builders of the present fabric, Lancelot Pattinson being one. May the date intended be 1753 and not 1573? For the position of the figures is very curious; the first two XX being separate from the others might be an error for CC, and this would explain why they are in a different line. 1753 is not an unlikely date for the fabric, and the original building of the sixteenth century might be in good condition up to that time.

A Lancelot Pattinson, who died some 35 years ago, at the patriarchial age of 94, was born at Swineside in Matterdale. With his long white hair and flowing beard, he was an object of interest to Lake visitors when he resided in a one-roomed, dry-walled cabin, which he had built for himself on some waste land near Goldrill Bridge, Patterdale.

It is most likely that the 1686 stone has nothing to do with the building of the fabric. If it does refer to the church, what was its original position, how came it to have been removed so soon into the churchyard, and why has it not the name of the incumbent, but only the warden and foreman mason?

The ancient approach to the churchyard was between

the two yews on the south side. The wall on that side of the churchyard may have been built with a gateway in 1686, and the parson's name might be omitted on the inscribed stone, as it is not his special duty to be responsible for the fences. The entrance being changed 60 years ago to the south-west corner, or the gateway being demolished, the stone might lie about the churchyard until at a later period it was fixed in its present position, being supposed to commemorate the rebuilding of the church. This, however, is merely a suggestion.

The yews, if we could certainly measure their age, would afford some unquestionable testimony. Mr. Sagar writes :—

"I measured the yew trees in 1895, and found the girth of the larger one to be 105 inches. Dividing by 3·1416 we find 33·4 inches to be the diameter of the tree. Professor Bowman calculates that the yew increases in diameter at the rate of one inch in six years. Multiply 33·4 by 6, and you get 200 the approximate age of the tree. We may go a step further, and say 1895 minus 200=1695." Both are about 24 feet high. I recently measured the girth of the female as about 11 feet, and of the male as 7 feet. Both seem of the same planting, and some experts would declare from these measurements that they are far more than 200 years old; but the growth of trees is very rapid in a favourable soil and situation. For instance, the Mardale yews, which are much smaller, have been asserted to be 600 or 700 years old. But there it is attempted to prove the chapel to be of the thirteenth century.

A small yew in Matterdale Churchyard, not 60 years old, is 4 feet in girth. A larch tree near the small wicket that enters the vicarage garden is 11½ feet round. It was planted in 1810 by the father of Joseph Stout, of Hill Farm, Watermillock, assisted by Abraham Watson.

Leaving partially unsolved this vexed question of dates, which may seem of trifling interest to outsiders, and

suggesting to present vicars and antiquaries that the smallest incidents in a parish to-day, that may now seem not worth chronicling in the annals of the church, may be of intense interest to a curious posterity, we pass to a very praiseworthy document of Bishop Fleming's time, *i.e.*, between 1735-1747.

To the Right Reverend Father in God George Lord Bishop of Carlisle the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Chappelrie of Matterdale humbly showeth

That the Chappel of Matterdale is now Vacant that when the Revd Mr. Woof left us before he resign'd the place some of the Inhabitants of our Chappelry waited on our Rector the Reverend Mr. Law at his house at Graystock and acquainted him that Mr. William Todhunter of Dacre would be very acceptable to us and hoped he would give him his nomination. He told us he had given his Consent to the Revd Mr. Rumney's son Leonard as soon as Mr. Woof had resigned the place. We drew a writing and with one consent subscribed it to certifie him we were agreed to Recomend to his approbation Mr. William Todhunter and requested of him to give his nomination as his Predccessor had always done to the Person we requested and we told him we believ'd we had a Right and that it was our Duty so to do, He Replied if we had any Right he did not want nor would he have it and that your Lordship was the Properest Judge and to you my Lord, we would refer it Wherefore my Lord we Begg you would give us leave to lay our case before you as Briefly as we can and that Mr. Grisdale was the Person we requested his nomination which is the antientest we believe that is at Rose Castle will testefie and Mr. Clerk that succeeded him was the Person the Inhabitants requested and Mr. Taylor that succeeded him was the Person we requested his Father yet Living can testefie and Mr. Walker that succeeded him is at this time Mr. Atkinson's Curate at Kirkby Thore and will testefie he was the man we requested and Mr. Atkinson that succeeded him was the man we chose and his Lordship your Lordship's predecessor put him in when our Chappel had been long vacant and Mr. Woof was the man the Major part of the Inhabitants subscribed with If the Revd Mr. Law can say this is not the very truth we'll say no more and with submission, the reason why we should have something to say we think is because we endowed the Chappel with the salrie my Lord our Ancestours raised forty pounds (a great sum for so poor a Chappelry when money was so scarce) and lent it at two shillings i'th pound and when the Interest of

Money lowered that it would not make four pounds a year and when it was in danger of being lost we withdrew the money and agreed to pay two shillings sixpence out of every eight shillings rent Tenement which makes about four pounds ten shillings and which with our little Glebe and surplice dues is the salary at this day and some or other is and has been allways willing to accept of it and we hope we may say we have not one man that had any Blemish in his life and conversation and that the service of Almighty God has been performed with as much Decencie and as good Order as in any Chappel in your Lordship's Diocess, so we desire your Lordship would be pleased to to take the matter into Consideration and do sincerely assure you my Lord that your Judgment and determination shall be final and for ever put an end to our onnhappy janglings and we shall still continue to pray.

The issue of this petition I have not yet discovered.

We have been accustomed in late years to some severe strictures on the morals and manners of the old dale priests from critics who too hastily assumed that what was true of a few might be asserted of many. It is, therefore, refreshing to have the testimony of the people of Matterdale—"We have not had one man that had any blemish in his life and conversation." The whole document is most honourable to the dalesmen, testifying both to their sturdy native independence and their willingness to submit to constituted authority in the Church.

One of the incumbents in the year 1703 had to make his humble apology to the rector of Greystoke. In the Greystoke register we find this entry:—

1703 Memorand:—May 22nd Anno Dicto, came Mr. Thomas Grisedall Curate of Matterdale upon the account of publishing ye Bands of Marriage between Isaac Brownrigge and Bridgett Sutton both of Matterdale in the Chappell of Matterdale aforesayd and thereupon marrying them ye sayd Isaac and Bridget at ye sayd Chappell for which irregularity the s^d^ Mr. Grisedall both made his submission and gave his promise under his hand never to doe ye like againe.

Teste Thomas Grisedal.
Matt: Soulby
John Hodgson.

Wherein did the irregularity consist? Bishop Best about 1570, as I have shown above, had granted a petition of the inhabitants "to cause their marriages from time to time hereafter to be celebrated within the same Chapel" of Matterdale. It may be that, though the bishop gave permission, it had not been acted on, and the legality of Mr. Grisedal's action had escaped notice. The registers show that Matt: Soulby was the curate, and John Hodgson the parish clerk of Greystoke.

This mother church took a kindly as well as a jealous interest in her daughter, giving her both a font and some communion vessels. Bishop Nicolson, in his primary Visitation, 1704, says of Greystoke—"The font is very untowardly placed behind a pillar and looks clumsie. Instead of removing this, they ought to set up another in a more proper place." The bishop's advice was partly accepted and partly not, for the registers record that the present font at Greystoke was erected in 1705; and the Rev. T. Lees, in his pamphlet published in 1889, says that its predecessor "is, or was, lying under the yew trees in Matterdale Churchyard." The good people of the dale, having already a font of their own, had turned the Greystoke gift wrong end up, and used its base as a sundial. For many years it remained there, until in Mr. Bell's time it was placed at the west end of the church, on the platform which is raised three steps above the main floor, where 40 years ago the choir used to sit, and the patriarchs of the dale still speak of this pew as the "old singing seat." This font is octagonal, and of red sandstone. Its height is 41 inches; width of top, 25½ inches; diameter of bason, 18 inches. It has no drain, which is unnecessary, the stone being so porous. It has been chiselled and dressed a good deal since it lay in the churchyard.

Its predecessor, which measures in height 35 inches, in width 12¼ inches, and in diameter of basin 7⅞ inches, stands just inside the door, and is probably of the end of

the seventeenth century, when such fonts, shallow and unrubrical, were often adopted. There was a similar font at Shap.

On the sill of the east window are preserved some old pewter communion vessels; paten, flagon, and cup. They are large and handsome. The flagon, 15 inches high and 16 in circumference, is inscribed I H S, with a cross above, and under the base is "Greystoke 1714." The cup is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches around.

But most interesting is an old silver chalice, very neat and plain, with a cover, together weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The cover is very much battered. Scratched under the base of the cup is the letter W, and what looks like I M 1754. Also 16 † 18. Its height is about 5 inches; depth of bason, 3 inches; diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The Greystoke *Terrier* of 1749, transcribed by Mr. Bell on August 27th, 1867, mentions one pewter flagon, one pewter bason, and one silver cup. This cup has none of the customary marks.

The modern chalice weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, is about 8 inches high; width, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bason, 3 inches. On one face of its hexagonal base is the sacred monogram I H S, and underneath

W R D	Incumbent	1848
B D	Chapelwarden.	

The painted east window is a very beautiful one. The Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph stand near the cradle of the Holy Child, who is adored by three shepherds, one of whom leans upon a crook; or may they be the wise men from the east? But they present no gifts. Above are five angels, with instruments of music. It is inscribed—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of John and Eliza Milner this window is dedicated by their children." The old window is now in the south-west side of the vicarage porch.

The 1749 *Terrier* records "Two small bells." Now

there is only one inscribed by J. S. Esqr. 1804. The two are supposed to have beeen melted down when this one was given. John Sutton was a man of wealth in the parish at that time, and his family were great planters of trees. To them Matterdale owes much of its sylvan beauty. The name disappeared on the death of Richard Cheer Sutton in 1893. The same *Terrier* mentions one chest with three locks, which is in accordance with the canon, and one red cushion for pulpit, which is now in the corner of the pew where the font stands. A brass book-rest, be it noted, is an innovation of these latter days, whether on pulpit or altar.

The oldest registers are three in number, of 18, 14 and 14 pages respectively.

No. 1 is from 1634 to 1659.
No. 2 is from 1663 to 1696.
No. 3 is from 1696 to 1719.

Though they have been carefully preserved by all the later incumbents, I have never seen any more stained, more faded, and more illegible. To transcribe would be a heroic enterprise.

In one of the newer registers is a catalogue of 189 books of divinity given to the school library by the Honourable Lady Elizabeth Grisedale, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 1723. The Grisedales, as we have seen in signatures to the deed of the priest-wage, were a prominent family of the dale. The Rev. R. Grisedale, husband of the above benefactress, had erected and endowed the school with the interest of £200 in 1716, and the legacy would be of his books. Another Robert Grisedale gave £60 in 1747, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of oatmeal for the poor on St. Thomas' day.

Another legacy is that of Jonathan Murray, Esq., who in 1832 left £1,000. The interest of this money affords £4 a year to the vicar for a sermon to the young at Easter, and a sermon to the aged at Michaelmas; ten

pounds are devoted to the poor, and the residue goes to the school.

A document is preserved which describes the repairs done at the church in the year 1748 :—" Whereas about in 7 ber in ye year of our Lord 1748 Mr. Chancelor made ye Circuit to view ye Churches and Chappels in this Diocese and he orderd y^t^ this Chapple at Matterdale should be repair'd in ye Flooring seats plaistering and such like so it was consider'd to have it Flagged when this was done ye seats being bad & Rotten with standing on ye ground. A meeting was again called and by a majority it was thought proper to have it better seated plaistered & some new windows made & others enlarged On May ye 5th 1750 all was Finished & lots cast for ye seats and it was agreed y^t^ eight shillings Lords Rent should never have sitting for above six persons & four shillings rent Three and so in proportion for greater and lesser parcels all but for Willm Wilsons at parkgate Sarah Wilsons at Mills Joseph Martins at Harrington & those answerable to other assessments & ye Curate to have seats for Three & there is eight seats in ye Bell end for singers & such as has not room else where and there is a seat in ye alley leading in ye Pulpit for old men or such as cannot hear well."

Park Gate and Mills (now Milses) belong to the Lord of the Manor, which may account for their being excepted. There is no place called Harrington now in Matterdale.

The former position of the three-decker here referred to was between the second and third windows on the south. The upper part is still in use, and what is said to have been the clerk's seat is now near the reading-desk. It has, however, rather the appearance of a faldstool.

You will observe a knob at the top of the pulpit for the preacher's gown.

The church was brought into its present seemly conditions in 1881, when the pews were made into single

seats, the floor of the eastern end was raised one step, new seats were provided for the choir in a quasi-chancel. The altar and the oaken rails around it are apparently of the same date, about 200 years old.

The recent improvements were effected at the sole cost of £160 by Miss Milner, granddaughter of Jonathan Murray, to whose memory a tablet on the north wall is erected.

The small tower had previously been rebuilt in a style approved by Mr. Howard, whose family have liberally endowed the church from time to time, in 1848. At the same time the present roof—with plain unvarnished joists, and with a rendering of mortar under the slates—was put on, and the floor repaired. Much soil was carried out of the church and put over the graves on the south. The Rev. J. W. Dunn collected the subscriptions.

I find no *Terrier* in Matterdale, except one of the year 1776, which only mentions the endowment of the curacy :—

A perfect *Terrier* of all the Houses Lands Tenements and augmentations and yearly profits belonging to the Curacy of Matterdale in the parish of Graystock in the County of Cumberland and Diocese of Carlisle.

1º A Thatch house Three lengths of Timber containing a Barn & a Byer with about two acres and a half of arable and meadow ground. Valued at about Two pound ten a year. This lays in Matterdale.

2º Two shillings and sixpence a Tenement which comes to Four pounds Ten shillings.

Note by J. W. D. I have never had more than £4. 5 as there are only 36 Tenements known.

3º One fourth of an estate lying and being at Burton-in-Lonsdale in the parish of Thornton and County of York let at yearly rent of Ten yound. N.B. No Houses.

4º Brunt Sike Estate in the Hamlet of Howgill in the parish of Sedberg and County of York containing a dwelling House Barn adjoining a Stable and Loft ov^r it with Twenty four acres of arable

and Meadow Ground known by the names of Holme Little Close Hills—Gate House Close High Broom & Thoresgill Let at the yearly rent of fourteen pounds.

5° One half of Hause-foot Estate in the parish of Orton County of Westmorland with a Fine House with one half of the Barn Byer and Stables £7 10s. a year.

Given under our Hands this 4. day of June 1776.

William Wright Curate.
Solomon Grisedale Chapelwarden.

An earlier *Terrier* presented to Bishop Nicolson, in 1704, by the rector of Greystoke, gives a brief summary for Matterdale :—

Imprimis. One dwelling house with a byer and a barn (sixteen yards in length) to be built at the charges of the hamlet, when they fall; the repair onely at the Charge of the Curate. *Item*, One Close by estimation two Acres: *Item*, the Chapple yard; by estimation half an acre. The curate has right of common (and liberty to get peats and turff) both within the liberties of Weathermealock and Matterdale. Every tenement (whereof there are 36 in number) pays 2^s 6^d except one cottage called *Park Gate* which pays 2^s onely. Total 4^l 9^s 6^d. For every marriage 1^s 6^d whereof 1^s is due to the rector of Graystock and 6^d to the Curate.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Bank House, has kindly supplied me with a list of parish clerks and schoolmasters.

PARISH CLERKS.

Josiah Grisedale	commenced	1811.
George Walker	,,	1851.
John Hebson	,,	1864.
Thomas Grisedale	,,	1869.
Threlkeld Sealby	,,	1883.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

W. W.
I. B.
T. D.

T. B.
I. H.
J. H.
D. B.
T. W.

John Hodgson	1799.
J. Abbott	1800.
T. B.	—
Adam Laidlow	1803.
Thomas Workman ...	1806.
Martin Wright	1810.
John Dawson	1812.
John Graham	1822.
John Clarke	1823.
Adam Foster	1830.
Moses Mawson	1837.
Thomas Brownrigg ...	1849.
William Todhunter ...	1853.
James Sagar	1854.
Robert Jackson	1857.
Richard Geldert	1863.
Richard Taylor	1865.
Isaac Shields	1865.
William Hodgson	1869—1871.

* * * *

Robert Cowin	1873.
Joseph Benson	1874.
Robert Peat	1885.
Joseph Hoblyn Barnecutt ...	1888.
James Taylor	1893.
George Bentley	1896.
Frederick Heald	1898.
Samuel Butler	1899.

(1.) The initials of all the above are inscribed on the school mantelpiece. The date is the commencement of the mastership.

(2.) Mr. Wilkinson, whose recollection goes back to Moses Mawson, and to whom I am indebted for this school information, says there is no doubt the initials represent the masters. They follow one another in a straight line, and in regular order, and are uniform in size and shape, except those of a few recent masters, who have not been so exact. In an old school minute-book are written the names in full, from Hodgson downwards, and these correspond with the initials on the mantelpiece.

(3.) Moses Mawson hailed from the neighbourhood of Bampton.

(4.) The present school was probably built, with the dwelling-house under the same roof, just prior to 1722. That is the date of the indenture whereby the Rev. Robert Grisedale, D.D., of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who sprang from Dowthwaite in Matterdale, entrusts the management of the school and school estate to thirteen trustees and their successors. The building, which is not now very attractive, has suffered from restoration, like many a church. Up to the passing of the Education Act in 1871, I am told, it was a fine and symmetrical edifice, with a spacious staircase of thick oak in the centre; but to meet the requirements of the Department the school was enlarged, both in length and height, at the expense of the entrance hall and staircase and upper rooms.

(5.) The original trustees were :—

(*a.*) Edward Grisdale, of Dowthwaite, brother of the founder.
(*b.*) William Wilson, of Dowthwaite, his nephew.
(*c.*) Joseph Grisdale, of Dowthwaite.
(*d.*) John Greenhow, of Crookwarth.
(*e.*) Thomas Atkinson, of Matterdale End.
(*f.*) John Mounsey, of Brownrigg.
(*g.*) Joseph Grisdale, of Townhead, Dockeray.
(*h.*) Thomas Grisdale, of Bonsons. (This place cannot now be located).
(*i.*) John Wilson, of Pinfold, Dockeray.

(*j.*) John Wilson, of the Mills.
(*k.*) Richard Wilkinson, of the Hollas.
(*l.*) Edward Dawson, of Matterdale End.
(*m.*) John Sutton, of Matterdale End.

All the above were customary tenants of the Manor of Matterdale. Mr. Grisdale's father, of Dowthwaite, was always to be one trustee, and the heir of his brother's estate in the same place was always to be another. The trustees were to engage a master or a mistress, but a mistress "rather."

The only name of these trustees now existing in the dale is that of Wilkinson; the places of the others know them no more. Indeed, the extinction of some old and extensive families is as interesting as the perpetuation of others in the same neighbourhood through a course of centuries.

(6.) Several of the trustees' names occur as signatures to the priest's wage document quoted earlier.

(7.) John Hodgson was the famous historian of Northumberland, and one of Westmorland's worthiest sons. He was a native of Swindale in Shap. See my paper on Swindale in this volume of *Transactions*. In a letter written by him to Sir W. C. Trevelyan, in 1843, occurs the following passage:—

When I was at school at Bampton, forty-three years since, Professor Carlyle, then chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, was anxious that I should go with him, as his secretary in the expedition he made with Lord Elgin, as ambassador to the Ottoman Court. I ardently wished to have been able to go; but instead of sailing through the Hellespontus, and seeing Hoemus and Rhodope on the right of the Propontis, and Caucasus and Taurus on the left, I was content to become in that year (1799) the schoolmaster of Matterdale, in Cumberland. It was, however, very curious that four years afterwards the Professor was appointed chaplain of Bishop Barrington, and I had to be examined by him at Newcastle for deacon's orders.

In the *Antiquary* a notice of him says—"The salary

was small, but the place was interesting in a high degree to the young schoolmaster, as it gave him an opportnnity of studying the geology of the district."

(8.) Martin Wright, a native of Matterdale, became an incumbent of Ingleton, in Staindrop parish, in Durham Diocese. From a *Directory* of 1844 I find he was then curate of Redmarshall, near Stockton-on-Tees.

(9.) James Sagar now resides in Matterdale, and his many valuable notes on things of interest in the neighbourhood have been published in the local newspapers.

In the churchyard only one of the twenty tombstones is particularly noticeable. It is near the south-west corner of the church, and records the death on May 18th, 1747, aged 80, of Edward Dawson, bonesetter, with this inscription :—

> "Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day;
> On it refrain from drinking and from play."

With an extract also from Psalm cxix., 58 :—

Favorem tuum toto corde quaesivi; igitur secundum verbum tuum miserere mei.

At the east end is a stone to the memory of Margaret, his wife, who was buried apparently on the day of her death, September 29th, 1728.

This Edward Dawson was one of the original school trustees. He left a sum of £73 to be distributed among the aged poor and deserving at Candlemas.

My warmest thanks are due to the present incumbent, to Messrs. Thomas Wilkinson, member of a long-established family, and James Sagar, and not least to the Rev. John Bell, who resides in Penrith, and who by his laborious notes preserved in the parish safe has made it possible to present so complete a record of an interesting dale chapelry. To him Matterdale owes much.

ART. XX.—*Swindale Chapel.* By the Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

SWINDALE is a picturesque valley that lies "among our mountain fastnesses concealed." It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road from Shap, but only three "as the crow flies." There are now only three inhabited houses, with a population of 13; namely, Swindale Head, Truss Gap, and Swindale Foot. Fifty years ago there were 13 inhabited houses, with a population of about 45. Some are now in ruins, others are adapted for farm purposes.

Talebert, with two houses and six residents, and Mosedale Cottage, with its family of five, are usually included in the chapelry, making a total of 24 souls. A large cure! But though Swindale has the dignity of an independent benefice there are no defined boundaries to determine the jurisdiction of its incumbent. In a letter of November 25th, 1871, to the Rev. J. Brunskill, the Diocesan Registrar, Mr. G. G. Mounsey, says that he is not aware of the appropriation of any district to Swindale Chapel. He thinks there has been none. Sometimes townships by common consent, and without any precise division of the ancient parish, have been regarded as ecclesiastical districts. For rating purposes Swindale includes Talebert, Racet, Mosedale, Naddle, and Toathman, but the vicars of Shap have regarded the last four places as being under their supervision.

The chapel is an unpretentious House of Prayer,

> A small edifice
> In which the peasantry of these lonely dells
> For worship meet.

It is enclosed by a small yard, which is not licensed

for interments, and annexed to its western wall is the tiny grammar school, probably the smallest educational institution within the British isles. There is an average attendance of three scholars, and the master is "passing rich on *thirty* pounds a year."

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in 1894, says:—

> It is a poor wan little church; damp, thanks to the south-west wind and its rain, and also to the clustering sycamores which do their best to hide it. Ten pews or so, each adapted for about four persons of ordinary breadth, make up its complement. It has no lavish decoration, indeed no decoration at all, except three or four faded coarse little symbolic frescoes on its pallid walls and a meagre beading to the colour wash by the windows. There is an iron stove, the plainest of plain stone fonts and a naked altar. These with the hempen bellrope constitute its moveables. The love that the congregation bear to such a building must be of the profound, he heartfelt kind. There is not an æsthetic touch about the church.

One thinks Ruskin would have painted our plain little sanctuary in kindlier language, and noticed how perfectly it harmonized with its surroundings. To give Swindale "an æsthetic touch" would be to spoil it.

The "hempen bellrope" is a fiction of the writer's brain. The bell is rung from the school by an iron chain. I may note here that just as "The Old Church Clock" describes how the good folks of Seathwaite would wait for Wonderful Walker, so it is the primitive custom at Swindale to wait outside for the priest. On his approach the bell is tinkled by the congregation who are gathered in the school to discuss the politics of the happy dale. Then having robed in the simple vestments, he bids them "ring in," and one by one they enter, a reverent, if small, community. And no one was more welcome, or more regular, in my time than a certain sheep dog, who seemed instinctively to know the reverence due in God's House.

The plate consists of a pewter cup and paten inscribed "Swindale Chapel 1819." It seems likely that before

that date the parishioners would go to Shap for the sacrament.

Considerable sums have been spent in recent years in repair and adornment. In 1855, the chapel was roofed anew. In 1870, the roof was reslated, the wooden ceiling added, and drain cut round the outside, and the pulpit and desk, which had previously been outside the screen, removed. In 1874, a still further restoration was effected; new seats, altar, desk, lectern, font, east window, and other minor additions being introduced. The old oak seats were taken to Crosby Ravensworth, and are now, I believe, in that church. The new ones are not particularly comfortable, and have rather a common modern look.

The chapel was reopened on Thursday, Ssptember 17th, 1874. The late Canon Weston, in his sermon, suggested that "this holy shrine was built in Anglo-Norman times." But the preacher himself, when not in the pulpit, must have been sceptical about this later theory, for in a letter written by him to Mr. Brunskill on May 4th, 1870, he says—"It struck me from some of the details that the little building, much as it now stands, might be an erection of the time of Charles I., and if so, all rudeness notwithstanding, it is interesting."

In 1897 the boundary walls were rebuilt, Lord Lonsdale allowing the south fence to be put back a few yards. The internal dimensions of the fabric are:—Length 45 feet, breadth 14 feet 6 inches, height 9 feet 4 inches. Its date is wholly conjectural. Whellan (p. 809), followed by local directories, says that the edifice was erected by the inhabitants in 1749. It is also stated that near the chapel is a school founded by Mr. Baxter in 1703. But the present school has been built on to the chapel, which is therefore prior to 1703, if the school is Baxter's. In that case we must reject 1749. And a document which I shall presently quote proves conclusively that a chapel existed before 1749. I conjecture

therefore that the fabric was only restored in 1749, and that it was founded before 1703.

The chapel has some appearance of being contemporary with Mardale, and it is conceivable that the two chapelries would simultaneously desire an oratory of their own. Mardale, however, as I shall show in another paper, claims to date back to the settlement of the Holme family in the time of King John.

If the tradition were correct that the bell came from the Abbey, we are carried back to 1540. But the bell cannot have been of the Tower peal, nor has it an inscription like those of Kirkby Thore and Newton Reigny, which alone, as yet, can substantiate their claim to possess Abbey bells.

In 1728, when Mardale had successfully petitioned for the rights of burial, Swindale also desired its chapel to be consecrated. This ceremony has never taken place, but a formal consecration has been held to be unnecessary after a long period of years, and the invariable usage of the chapel as such would probably be held conclusive, coupled with the petition duly registered at Carlisle, which bears on the margin the Bishop's seal and signature, with the words *Fiat ut petitur.*

I give the petition below :—

To the Right Revd Father in God John, by divine permission Lord Bishop of Carlisle. The Humble Petition of ye Inhabitants of Swindale in ye parish of Shapp & County of Westmorland showeth. That for some years last past there has been and now is an House or Oratory built in Swindale aforesaid, which was intended by ye Founder thereof for a Chapel for Religious Worship that ye said Building or Oratory is very commodious for a Chapel, & is situate at Truss Gap in Swindale aforesaid & wou'd be of very great use service & Benefit to ye Inhabitants of Swindale afores^{d} and of ye adjacent Townships & Houses, viz., Talebert Rawside Tothman Woodnook & Naddal to frequent & resort to to attend Divine Service & Sermons to be preached & perform^{d} therein, the said Inhabitants being very numerous & most of ye said Townships being distant from ye church of Shapp aforesaid three long computed miles & some of them above four miles & ye same are

situated in a low & watery Country & y^t ye Roads are very ruinous & bad & y^t ye same will in all Respects be made decent & commodious for ye service of Almighty God & y^t ye same is endowed with Land to ye value of ten pounds per ann^m or upwards.
May it therefore please ye Lordship by Virtue of your Episcopal & pastoral office to separate ye said Building from all prophane uses & dedicate ye same to ye Honour & worship of Almighty God & assign it to be perpetually a Chapel for the Inhabitants of Swindale aforesaid & that it may be used as an oratory for ye performance of Divine Service therein until your Lordship shall have Leisure & opportunity to consecrate ye same & to do & perform whatever else to your Lordship in that Behalf appertains.

The rough road that comes down to the stepping stones from the south of Talebert Head is called Kirk Gate. If this name were found in ancient deeds or maps it might help to solve the chapel's date. But it might be the gate to Shap Church for funerals from Mardale and Swindale.

The feature that will most attract the attention of antiquaries and experts is the little painted window. We owe the possession of it to the vigilant eye of the Rev. Joseph Brunskill, now rector of Ormshed, and to the carelessness of its former owners. About 1870, when the effects of Mr. Hogarth, solicitor, of Clifton, had been sold, one evening, Mr. Brunskill noticed some glass lying loose in a barn among discarded rubbish. Detecting its value, and the Clifton wardens declining its care, he gathered up the fragments, had them cleaned and repaired at a cost of 20s., and then he filled in the window here.

What terrible deeds are committed under the specious title of Church Restoration! This sacred glass had been removed, it is supposed, from the east end of Clifton Church by William Brougham, the second Lord, who inserted a new decorated window and "restored" the chancel. Nicolson and Burn (vol. 3, p. 417, 1777) say:— "At the east end of (Clifton) chancel are 3 little windows. In the middle window is a crucifix. In one of the other is the portrait of a woman in a posture of devotion, and underneath are the said arms (of the Engaines) and

writ above Helynor Ingayne. In the third window in Mr. Machel's time (*i.e.*, before the year 1700) was a man leaning his cheek on his right hand and holding a book in his left, and above the arms of Fallowfield of Great Strickland." This is undoubtedly our Swindale glass. The manor of Clifton was given by Sir Hugh de Morville, 1154, to Gilbert Engaine and his heirs, *temp.* Henry II.: the last of the name in the direct line had an only child, Eleanor, who married William de Wybergh, 38 Ed. III. She was living in 4 Ric. II., and we may therefore date our window about 1400. A window in the north aisle of Clifton Church bears her arms and effigy.

From the year 1730 to the present day I have traced the following list of readers, curates, incumbents, and priests-in-charge. The date is usually of the license or ordination :—

1730, August 12th.—William Stephenson, deacon, licensed to the office "Praelectoris sive Curati in Oratorio de Swindale," or in any other parish outside.

1735, December 22nd.—Thomas Birkett, clerk, licensed on the nomination of William Whithead, Edmund Atkinson, and Thomas Baxter, asserted trustees. This T. Baxter was the founder of the school.

1735, September 26th.—John Jameson, clerk, licensed on the nomination of the Feoffees.

1739, December 24th.—Thomas Willan, clerk, licensed on the nomination of Thomas Fell, Edmund Atkinson, William Whitehead, Richard Jackson, John Ritson, and Thomas Baxter, trustees.

1742, October 14th.—John Lancaster, literate, was nominated to be Reader by the Feoffees.

1750, June 11th.—Henry Harrison, literate, having been ordained deacon on the previous day, was admitted on the nomination of the "Trustees or disposers" of the said chapelry. He resigned on March 13th, 1752, for "several weighty reasons and considerations," and the curacy was declared void by the bishop on April 17th following.

1754, June 9th.—Robert Powley, literate, was ordained deacon and ordained.

1757, June 26th.—William Windus, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed. He took a marriage at Shap, September 15th, 1757.

1761, July 5th.—Richard Muckell, literate, ordained deacon and licensed to be perpetual curate on the nomination of William Langhorne, vicar of Shap. He was also admitted to be master of the Swindale Grammar School on the nomination of William Fell, Leonard Whitesmith, and William Wilkinson, trustees. I take it that during the 150 years when there were no vicars of Shap, up to 1756, certain irregular sequestrators, who were also trustees of the school, would appoint the curate. Henceforth, the vicar of Shap alone is patron at each vacancy.

1762, September 12th.—John Pairington, literate, ordained deacon, becomes perpetual curate. In the Shap Registers are entries of Parrington,

1763, September 4th.—William Nicholson, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed.

1766, September 14th.—Thomas Thwaites, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed.

1767, September 20th.—Thomas Hudson, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed.

1771, August 18th.—Edmund Langhorn, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed. In the Shap Register is recorded the baptism of Edward, son of Edmund, curate of Swindale, and Jane Langhorne, on January 19th, 1775.

1777, August 31st.—William Tyson was ordained deacon and licensed on the nomination of James Holme, vicar of Shap.

1781, July 29th.—Richard Kilvington, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed.

1783, July 27th.—James Potter was ordained deacon and licensed.

1797, June 18th.—John Robinson, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed, with a stipend of £25. He was ordained priest June 24th, 1798, and on October 16th, 1798, the bishop accepted his resignation.

1798, October 16th.—William Robinson, literate, was ordained deacon and licensed to be assistant curate, with the emoluments heretofore paid to assistant curates. He was ordained priest and licensed as perpetual curate on May 19th, 1799.

1801, June 14th.—James Cooper, clerk, ordained priest and licensed. He was brother of Robert of Hegdale, the lower house, which is now uninhabited. He taught the school at Swindale, and had been one of Boustead's pupils. He died at Leyland, and left Cooper's Charity to Shap.

1815, January 27th.—Robert Walker, clerk, licensed.

1833, November 11th.—Stephen Walker, clerk, who had been licensed as curate on March 15th, 1816, to assist Robert Walker, became perpetual curate on the nomination of John Rowlandson, vicar of Shap. He was interred at Shap on March 18th, 1850, aged 71 years. His baptism is entered at Shap, on August 1st, 1779, as son of Richard of Talebert, husbandman, and Agnes his wife.

1850, June 15th.—Thomas Sewell, clerk, was nominated by the vicar of Shap, as true and undoubted patron. He was interred at Shap, having died on February 20th, 1870, aged 73 years.

1870, April 13th.—Joseph Brunskill, St. Bees, was licensed. He is now rector of Ormshed, and was then master of Lowther Grammar School, with a license of non-residence. Indeed, residence at Swindale was not possible. The vicarage is a cow-byre! He became vicar of Plumpton in 1872, and the duty was taken by the vicar of Shap until 1874.

1874, April 15th.—William Henry Bradley, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was licensed. In 1876 he

became rector of Kingsland, Herefordshire, and is now rector of Elsdon, Northumberland. He resided in Shap, and it is unlikely that there will ever be another incumbent. From 1876 the duty is taken by the vicar of Shap, whose patronage, *pro tem.*, has lapsed to the bishop and from the bishop to the Crown.

1876-1893.—Stephen Whiteside, M.A., vicar of Shap.

1893-1896.—George Edward Foden Day, vicar of Bampton.

1896-1900.—Joseph Whiteside, M.A., vicar of Shap.

1901- .—James Makin Collinson, vicar of Shap.

As there was a constant succession of newly-ordained deacons, and there is rarely mention of priests in the Bishop's Registers, most of the early ministers must have been only curates-in-charge. Bampton Grammar School turned out in its famous days—under Langhorne and Boustead—hundreds of clergy, who conveniently served their apprenticeship at Mardale and Swindale, and then migrated to larger spheres.

The Holy Communion might be administered occasionally by the vicar of Shap, and at greater festivals the people, headed by their minister, came to the mother church. Some of the curates were also the schoolmasters, and it is supposed that the chapel, as at Shap, was sometimes used as a school. I was told that 50 years ago the flags inside the screen had been much worn by the clogs of many generations of scholars, and that the holy table, which is now, I think, the credence, was used as the master's writing-desk. But the dalesmen have no such recollection.

Stephen Walker, descended from an old Talebert family, whose abode, the first as you come from Shap, is no longer fit for habitation, is still well remembered by old Swindalians. This house at the beginning of the century produced three brothers, and educated them at Cambridge for holy orders.

In Stephen's time a dispute arose at the chapel whether it was really Sunday. "The Parson's reet: gang on," said old John Fell. On another occasion the bottle of wine being accidentally broken by Schoolmaster Yarker, rum was used instead. No irreverence was intended, or I would not chronicle what gives us an idea of the primitiveness of the dale.

The old parsonage being dilapidated, Mr. Walker lived from house to house. He carried with him a box of sermons, and commonly took one of the top for each Sunday as it came. Old Mrs. Sewell, of Swindale Head, remonstrated, and exhorted him to "Stir up that box: they're beginning to come varra thick."

Thomas Sewell was one of a band of famous brothers, William being incumbent of Troutbeck. He had been curate of Newton Reigny in the twenties. I have an early recollection of his courteous manner, and homely Westmorland speech. He was a kind and genial man. His talk was much of foxes, and he had a long memory of days spent among the crags. Physically, he was large and tall, with mighty limbs, that had carried this "running hunter" when no dalesman could follow "Priest Sewell." Old Dick Rawes, of Talebert, described him to me most accurately as a "tall, good-looking, square-shouldered, long-legged, big-striding man." Rawes lamented the smaller stature and physique of to-day: long ago both men and women were "girt whacking lounging fellows;" now "the lasses were poor bit creatures up to 7 or 8 stone," three of them equal to one former woman. To be "ower kin bred" was as bad for people as for stock.

Once Bishop Villiers at a confirmation at Lowther, making merry over the postal difficulties of Swindale and Mr. Sewell's patient endurance of them, asked him in the vestry why he had not answered his lordship's letter of three weeks earlier. Mr. Sewell calmly replied that "it would be coming to him some day."

There is an entry in the Shap Register:—"Thomas Sewell, son of James of Swindale, yeoman, and Margaret his wife, late Whitesmith, born April the 8th. Baptised the 9th, 1796."

Lest it should seem unkind to print stories of old priests, I would add that the names of Walker and Sewell are still household words. With all their faults, they were in many respects grand old dale priests, in full sympathy with their neighbours.

The one great man of Swindale is John Hodgson, the famous historian of Northumberland, born here November 4th, 1780, and baptised November 13th. He was the son of Isaac of Swindale, stonemason, and Elizabeth his wife, late Rawes. They afterwards moved to Rosgill. The Hodgsons were an old local family, and according to the custom one of the sons received a good education for holy orders. John, the eldest of seven sons and four daughters, was at Bampton School from seven to nineteen years of age, where he was well grounded in classics, mathematics, chemistry, botany, geology, and acquired an interest in natural history and local antiquities through his free rambles in the country. His parents were too poor to send him to the University, and so he became master of Matterdale, with a stipend of £11 per annum (see my paper in this volume of *Transactions*), and subsequently of Stainton, near Penrith. For a full record of his life and labours see Atkinson's *Worthies of Westmorland*, Raine's *Memoir*, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

As Rosgill, in Shap, has claimed the honour of his birthplace, I may add that Hodgson himself, in his account of Westmorland in *Beauties of England and Wales*, confirms the Shap Register by saying that he was born at Swindale, and not at Rosgill Head. His ancestors were of Rosgill Head, and after his birth his parents removed thither, where his brothers and sisters were all born.

He died June 12th, 1845, and was buried at Hartburn, in Northumberland.

There are no documents of any kind at Swindale, or in the possession of the vicar of Shap. The Rev. S. Whiteside had seen in Mr. Sewell's time a *Terrier*, but in 1878, when enquiry was made, neither Mr. Brunskill nor any one in the chapelry knew anything of it.

ART. XXI.—*Children's Games as Played at Kirkoswald, Cumberland.* By the Rev. Canon THORNLEY.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

THE following notes on traditional games and rhymes are offered as a contribution to what is now recognized as an interesting branch of folklore. My information has been obtained at first hand from the school-children, and is here presented without comment as material for comparative study.

There is a regular sequence for the playing of most of the games at Kirkoswald, a sequence which seems to be determined mainly by the conditions of the weather and of the ground—hot, cold, wet, or dry. The following is a fairly complete list of all the outdoor games.

In spring, when snow is gone and the ground is dry, the girls begin to play with skipping-ropes, rounders, tiggie, girds and guiders, or girds and hooks (*i.e.*, hoops, the gird or girth being often a mere hoop from a cask); chucky-stones or clinks (knuckle-bones or dibs, described in full by Mrs. Gomme in "Parlour and Playground Games," though here we have no special names for the figures); and batty-ball, which consists in beating an elastic ball to the ground with the hand, to the accompaniment of a string of rhymes.

Later, they have their ring-games and dances, of which examples are given below.

The boys begin the season with marbles, a game for Lent, said to be originally intended to keep them from "more boisterous and mischievous employment." They play at buttons, rounders, whip (whoo-ip, hide and seek), top-spinning, kick-stone, guinea-pig (tipcat), nuts and crackers, lanty-loup and foot-and-a-half (two kinds of leap-frog).

In summer they add hattie (or egg-cap), blind-man's buff, puss-in-the corner, pots and stones, flinches, duckie (duck-stone), shows, horse-fairs, Adam and ish, hounds and hare, girds and guiders, tiggie-touchwood, finger and thumb, hitchy-pot (hop-scotch), and presently are added conkers or cobblers (played with chestnuts), batty-ball, rounders and marbles again, Roman soldiers, tally-ho.

In the hot weather the girls play whip, ball, three plain keps (elsewhere pots), trades, houses, schools, chitty (puss-in-corner), kick-stone. All the ring-games are still in season, with skipping-ropes, shuttle-cock, tally-ho, nuts and crackers, Roman soldiers, hounds and hare, half-past-catching-time. Prison-bars (prisoner's base) is played here as elsewhere. At Irthington they cry "Chevy chase!"

In the cold weather the boys play their most athletic games to keep them warm:—Horses, rounders, jumping, bull-break-out, chainey. Both sexes play "Draw buckets of water," and tiggie in all its varieties. In long-tiggie, called also horse-fairs, one pursues another and tigs or touches him, who must then join hands with the tigger. They pursue others until all are tigged or tug, and a long line is formed. In cross-tiggie, tiggee has to join hands cross-wise with tigger. In blind-tiggie, tigger shuts both eyes, so that this form becomes a kind of blind-man's buff. In lame-tiggie, tigger keeps the left hand raised and fixed close to the body. French-tiggie is a round game. All stand in a ring in pairs, two in the middle. They chase one another round the ring, inside or out, until one stops in front of a pair, making three. The third must fly or be tigged. Tigger is relieved by tiggee. In tiggie-touchwood, so long as the child is touching wood he cannot be tigged. But he can be "counted out." In tiggie, "we count out for the one who has to be *it*."

Counting-out rhymes are connected with the "Anglo-Cymric Score," on which papers have appeared in these

Transactions and elsewhere; and are the children's tradition of very ancient formularies. At Kirkoswald the verse runs:—

Eena meena mina mo,
Vasaleena lina lo,
A-way, flowery flock,
(H)ellican pellican, ee wee,
Wy wo wuss,—out goes she.

"Flower and flock," or "flowering flock," are also used; and "woss" for "wuss." At Clifton, near Penrith, they say:—

Eena meena mina mo,
Basseleena lina lo,
A-way, Kitty Macan,
Who will be my serving-man
To ride my horse and carry my gun?
Tell me when my work is done.
Ee, wee, wy wo wuss,
Out goes she.

At Workington, *circa* 1850, the rhyme ran:—

Eena meena mina mo,
Jack-a-lina slina slo,
Kay way, Kitty Malan,
Jack shall be my soldier man.
O U T spells out:
Hot scalding dish clout,
You are right out.

Appleby has a shorter form, much debased:—

Eena meena mina mo,
Catch a nigger by the toe,
Hold him fast and don't let go,
Eena meena mina mo.

Another development is pretty well known. This is its form as it was used in Liverpool *circa* 1850:—

One-ery two-ery tickery teven,
Allabo crackabo ten and eleven,
Spink spang musky dann,
Tweedlum twaddlum twenty-one,
Black beaver, white trout,
Eary ory, you are out.

And at Kirkoswald they have a summary "sentence of excommunication," thus :—

Penny on the water,
  Tuppence on the sea,
Thrippence on the railway,
  Out goes she.

The boys' games are without song, and are voiceless, except for the catches and calls. The girls' games are mostly played and danced to the accompaniment of songs and rhymes, which are always suitable and pleasing, and often very pretty. Some of these are too well known to need description; such are "Nuts in May," "Buckets of water," "All around the village," "There was a jolly miller," and "Bingo"; "Sally Walker," the famous matrimonial game; "Wall-flowers," slightly varying from the form given in *English Folk-rhymes*, by G. F. Northall, p. 367, and Mr. T. N. Postlethwaite's articles in the *North Lonsdale Magazine* (February and April, 1900); "Robbers passing by," also varying a little from Mr. Postlethwaite's version; "Here comes an old woman from Botany Bay," the same as "Old soldier" elsewhere; the wolf and sheep game, here called "Jenny Lingo," and played with expressive pantomime; "How many miles to Barbary?" elsewhere "to Babylon," &c., about which it may be noted that at Workington it was formerly played on Good Friday evening, with "Threed-a my needle, throp, throp, throp," at the end of each verse.

A dozen more are here described in full, being, so far as I know, not given in print, or so different from published versions as to make them worth recording. The music is

given in Tonic Sol-fa, by special permission of Mr. J. Spencer Curwen to use the notation.

Sir Roger.

Sir Roger is dead and we buried him here,
Buried him here, buried him here;
Sir Roger is dead and we buried him here,
E. I. buried him here.

We planted an apple-tree over his head, &c.
When the apples were ripe they all fell off, &c.
There came an old woman and picked them all up, &c.
Sir Roger jumped up and he gave her a knock, &c.
Then the old woman goes hippity hop, &c.

Variation.—At Melmerby, "Cock Robin is dead and laid in his grave."

Action.—A ring is formed; all join hands, move round and sing. At verse 1, Sir Roger crouches down in the middle of the ring, as dead. At verse 2, a little branch of a tree or bunch of grass is held over him. At verse 3, the twig is allowed to fall off his head. At verse 4, a girl imitates an old woman, pretends to pick up the apples and put them in her apron. At 5, Sir Roger knocks her all round inside the ring. At 6, she goes hobbling round.

Music.

Key G.

|d :d :d |d :- :m |s :- :m |d :- :d |r :- :r |r :- :d |t_1 :- :l_1 |s_1 :- :- |

|d :d :d |d :- :m |s :- :m |d :- :d |l_1 :- :l_1 |t_1 :- :t_1 |d :- :- |d :- :- ||

Banks of Roses.

Father, mother, may I go,
May I go, may I go,
Father, mother, may I go,
Across the banks of roses?

Yes, for [Mary] she may go, &c.
Pick up your tails and away you go
Across the banks of roses.

Variants.—"To" for "across;" "buckle your tails."

Action.—Two, representing father and mother, stand against the wall facing the row of girls who sing.

Music.

Key F.

|s.,s:s.f|m.f:s |r.m:f |r.m:f |s.,s:s.f|m.f:s |r :m |r.d:— ||

Roman Soldiers.

A game played both by boys and girls (separately). The two sides advance and retire alternately, saying :—

Q.—Have you any bread and wine ?
For we are the Roman soldiers !
A.—Yes, we have some bread and wine,
For we are the English soldiers !
Q.—Will you give us some of it ? &c.
A.—No, we won't give you any of it ! &c.
Q.—Then we'll tell the magistrate, &c.
A.—We don't care a button for the magistrate, &c.
Q.—Then we will tell the blue-coat man, &c.
A.—What care we for the blue-coat man ? &c.
Q.—Then we'll tell the red-coat man, &c.
A.—What care we for the red-coat man ? &c.
Q.—Then we'll tell the fat-bellied man, &c.
A.—What care we, &c.

These provocations conclude with the challenge:—

Are you ready for the fight ?

After which a general mellée ensues.

A version from West Cumberland—"We are fighting for the Pope" and "We for the English Queen"—would seem to show that the game is a relic of the old religious feud with Rome. At Renwick and Melmerby there is a Bacchanalian version, thus :—

London Bridge is broken down,
For we are the English soldiers.
What will you give to mend it up ?
For we are the Roman soldiers.
We will give a glass of ale, &c.

A glass of ale won't serve us all, &c.
Then we will give you a pint of ale, &c.
A pint, a pint won't serve us all, &c.
Then we will give a cask of ale, &c.
A cask of ale won't serve us all, &c.

At Renwick it is "Russian" instead of Roman; and "quart" and "gallon" are added to the measures of the promised liquor.

Down the Long Lanes.

Down the long lanes we go, we go,
We play the drum and fiddle, heigho!
We open the gates as wide as the sky
To let King George and his bride pass (go) by.

Variant at Clifton, near Penrith:—

Down the long lonnins we go, we go,
To gather some lilies, heigho, heigho!
We open the gates so wide, so wide,
To let King George and his men pass by.

Perhaps the last line was originally:—

To let King George pass by with his bride.

Action.—A long string of children, the tail passing under the outstretched arms of the first pair, like "Threading the needle."

Jews.

A variant on "Three Knights" or "Spaniards":—

Jews.—We are three Jews just come from Spain,
To call upon your daughter Jane.
Girls.—My daughter Jane is far too young,
She can't abear your Spanish tongue.
Jews.—Farewell, farewell! we must away,
And call again some other day.
Girls.—Come back, come back, you naughty Jews,
The fairest maiden you may choose.

Jews.—The fairest girl that I can see
Is pretty [Maggie]—come to me!
Maggie.—No!
Jews.—The naughty girl she won't come out,
She won't come out, she won't come out,
The naughty girl she won't come out
To play in the songs and dances.
(She then goes over to them).
Jews.—Now we've got another Jew, &c.
To join us in the dances.

Action.—So they go on till every girl is chosen. A game for any number of girls. They stand in a line against the wall. Three are chosen to go to the other side of the playground to represent the Jews.

Music.—The tune sung here now to the first part is that of "O happy day" in Sankey's hymns. The last verse is sung thus:—

Key G.

|s „s :s „l |s „m :d „d |r „r :r „d |t, „l, :s, |
|s „s :s „l |s „m :d „d |r „r :s, „s, |d :d ||

Sandy O.

This sounds like a song out of Robert Burns.

My delight's in Sandy O,
My delight's in brandy O,
My delight's in the red, red rose,
Come along, my Annie O.
Heigho for Annie O,
Bonny, bonny Annie O;
All the world would I give
For my bonny Annie O.

In line 7 "world's good" is sometimes said for *world*; but *world* is used correctly, being formerly a dissyllable.

Action.—A ring is formed with Annie in the middle, who chooses one from the ring. Annie is then changed to Katie, Lizzie, Maggie, &c.

Music same as "Hops and Peas."

Northall gives a variant from Yorkshire, less complete.

Work, Boys, Work.

The words are taken from a popular song of no great antiquity.

Work, boys, work and be contented,
So long as you're well off to buy a meal:
For a man you may rely
You'll be welcome by and bye,
If you'll only put your shoulder to the wheel.

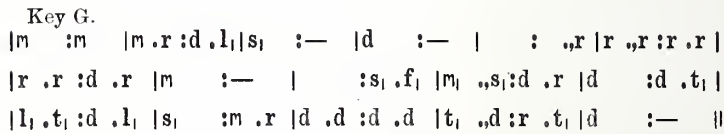
The third line is evidently corrupt; another version is

For you've only Mary Lye;

(? "merrily,") and for "welcome," *wealthy*.

Action.—A ring is formed, with linked hands, the protagonist in the middle. They sing as above, and the protagonist chooses a girl in the ring.

Music.



Hops and Peas and Barley-corn.

This is a variant of the Shropshire "Oats and Beans," given by Northall. A ring is formed by any number of children, without joining hands, singing:—

Hops and peas and barley-corn (*a*),
Hops and peas and barley-corn,
Hops and peas, hops and peas,
Hops and peas and barley-corn.
This is the way the farmer stands;
This is the way he folds his arms;
Stamps his feet, claps his hands,
Turns around to view his land (*b*).

As they sing verse 2, at each line the appropriate movements are made.

Variations.—(*a*) Hops and peas and barley O.
(*b*) Turns around to Bewley land,
Or Turns around to the music.

MUSIC.

Key D.

|s :-„s|s :f |m :d |d :— |f :-„f|f :s |l :r |r :— |

|s :-„s|s :— |m :s |d' :— |s :-„l|s :-„f|m :d |d :— ||

GREEN GRAVEL.

We have two versions, differing somewhat from those printed elsewhere.

Round the green gravel the grass grows green,
All the fair maidens are shame to be seen ;
Wash them in milk,
And dry them in silk ;
Last down wedded (*or* wedding).

Or Round about, round about, bottlety green,
All the king's horses are shem (shame) to be seen, &c.

Action.—At the word "down" all slip to the ground, the last down is married—"And she stands in the middle, and we sing a song about her. Then we ask which she likes best, butter or sugar? If she says "sugar," she likes her sweetheart; if "butter," not. Before she goes into the ring she tells one or two girls privately who her sweetheart is. Then we sing about them"—as follows:—

Now they are married they must agree (*or* obey)
Like brother and sister they must agree ;
Must be kind and must be good,
And help your wife to chop the wood.

HERE COMES AN OLD WOMAN.

The game is not uncommon, but ours is a variant on the versions elsewhere published:—

A.—Here comes an old woman from Sandyland,
With all her children in her hand;
One can dance, another can sing,
Another can bake the bread for the king;
So please take one of my daughters in.
B.—The fairest one that I can see
Is pretty [Janey]—come to me!

In Herefordshire, Cumberland is the old woman's distant home :—

Here comes an old woman from Cumberland,
With all her children in her hand;
This can brew and this can bake,
And this can make a girdle-cake;
This can sit in the bower and sing,
And this can bake the bread for the king.

Jenny Jones.

I've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones,
I've come to see Jenny, and where is she now?
Jenny is scrubbing, is scrubbing, is scrubbing,
Jenny is scrubbing, you can't see her now.
Very well, ladies, ladies, ladies,
Very well, ladies and gentlemen too!
I've come to see Jenny Jones, &c., and how is she now?
Jenny is poorly, &c., you can't see her now.
Very well, ladies, &c., and gentlemen too.
I've come to see Jenny Jones, &c., and how is she now?
Jenny is dying, &c., you can't see her now.
I've come to see Jenny Jones, &c., and how is she now?
Jenny is dead, &c., you can't see her now.
What will you bury her in, &c., now she is gone?
We'll bury her in white, &c., and will that do?
White is for weddings, &c., and that won't do.
We'll bury her in blue, &c., and will that do?
Blue is for sailors, &c., and that won't do.
We'll bury her in red, &c., and will that do?
Red is for soldiers, &c., and that won't do.
We'll bury her in green, &c., and will that do?
Green is for gypsies, &c., and that won't do.
We'll bury her in black, &c., and will that do?
Black is for mourning, &c., and that will do.

Action.—The girls stand in a row with two others facing them—one, Jenny, standing behind the other, who answers the questions. Each girl in the row asks one of the questions in turn.

Monday and Tuesday.

A game for ten girls. Seven sit or kneel on the floor. The mother counts over her seven children, and names them Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. She tells her servant, "I am going out to [Carlisle]; roast one of the fattest children for dinner." When she is gone, an old woman hidden behind a corner comes to the servant and says, "May I have one of your children?" "Yes, if you don't spit in my fireside." She takes the fattest away. Presently the mother comes back, and says, "Where is my dinner?" "In the oven," says the servant; but when she looks into the oven it is not there. Then she beats the servant. This goes on till all the children are taken away by the old woman. Then the mother returning and finding none of her children, goes up to the old woman, who is standing at the door, and says, "Have you seen any of my children?" "Yes," says the old woman, "I gave them each a penny, and sent them to that man over there." The mother goes to look for the children, cannot find them, and returning to the old woman tells her so. Then the old woman shouts, and all the children come running out and back to their mother.

Variant.—An old *man* comes asking the servant, "Please, can I get my pipe lit?" "Yes, if you don't spit on the fender." There are other variations of this game, which is very strange and obscure.

ART. XXII.—*Kentmere Hall.* By the late JAMES CROPPER, of Ellergreen; Vice-President.

Read at Kentmere Church, September 18th, 1900.

FEW of our lake valleys are so primitive and so unchanged as the Vale of Kentmere,—the cluster of houses on the "Greenside Quarter," the church in the centre of the view, and the old Hall which happily has never been restored, but stands as it has stood for some 600 years. Few new houses have been built, and we may believe that in their appearance, in their occupation, and in their talk, the inhabitants are little altered since their noted predecessor, Richard Gilpin, killed the wild boar and won his grant of land and his right to wear as his arms a Boar Sable, with the motto "Dictis factisque Simplex" (Sincere in word and deed). I read in the old book by Charles Farish, lecturer of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, that a painting of the fight with the boar is at Scaleby Castle, which he states belonged to a Gilpin.

According to Burn and Nicolson, the manor of Kentmere belonged to Ladarine, the granddaughter of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, who held the Kendal Barony, and the Gilpins obtained their grant in the reign of Edward the Third, about the middle of the fourteenth century. We find that William Gilpin, son of the man who killed the boar, was on a jury in 1375 (48 Ed. III.), and after his day ten more Gilpins followed in succession, marrying generally women of the northern county families—Flemings, Lancasters, and Thornburghs, and taking their part in the service of their country. William, the sixth of them, died in 1485, as a Captain of horse on Bosworth Field beside his King, Richard III. His brother Edwin took his estate, and was father of six sons,

THE KEEP, KENTMERE HALL.

(TO FACE P. 280).

of whom Bernard (the " Apostle of the North ") was one, and George (ambassador to Holland for Queen Elizabeth) was another. The ninth Gilpin, George, married two wives in succession, both of them daughters of his tenants in the valley, and thus probably lost some of the position of his forefathers. Still the land and the Hall were held by the family till the twelfth Gilpin, who had no heir; and in the latter part of the seventeenth century the property passed to Sir Christopher Philipson, of Crook Hall, and from him to Sir Daniel Fleming. It now belongs to Mr. C. W. Wilson.

It seems probable that the tower at Kentmere was built after the last Scotch raid, which devastated the Kent valley in the thirteenth century, and that the lower buildings were added for comfort and family abode, as life grew more secure. We may picture the limited conditions of life which must have have existed, the ignorance of the outside world in these valleys, the bridle roads, not always good ones, and the gradual growth of civilization, as one local leader after another kept rule and brought manners and learning into these remote parts of Westmorland.

The most notable of the Gilpin family is Bernard Gilpin before named, born 1517. When his uncle William fell at Bosworth, without children, his father Edwin Gilpin, became owner of the Hall and lands in Kentmere. Bernard's mother was Margaret Layton, of Dalemain, in Cumberland, and we have a story of her holding him on her knee in the little church on Sunday morning, when a travelling friar was denouncing the sins of the flesh, especially drunkenness. The child turned up his face—" Mother," he said, " I saw that man drunk in our Hall last night. How can he preach against drunkenness ? "

We know little of his education; probably it was given by some resident tutor, as we know that scholars found their way about the country and were so employed.

Bernard Gilpin went to Oxford at the age of 16. His elder brother, George, about the same time obtained State employment, and became in time ambassador to Holland for Queen Elizabeth. Bernard attached himself at first to the clerical side, and defended the Church doctrine against the Protestant reformers of the day, having a public controversy with John Hooper, who was burnt for his faith in 1555; but Gilpin seems to have been shaken by this and by intercourse with Peter Martyr and Erasmus, both of whom were then at Oxford, and openly joined the Reformers. He preached before Edward VI., and was soon after presented to the living of Norton, in Durham. This he soon resigned, as he determined to study on the Continent, and he read for three years in Louvain, Antwerp, and Paris. Returning to England he was presented by his uncle, Dr. Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, to the Archdeaconry of Durham and the important living of Houghton-le-Spring. He found the state of the church and parish deplorable, and devoted his time and money to the place, boldly attacking the teaching of the surrounding vicars and their ill lives.

The income of Houghton was £400, equal probably to £3,000 to-day, and he felt himself a rich man. He soon made enemies among the surrounding priests by denouncing their avarice and pluralities of livings. He boldly attacked the doctrines of transubstantiation and worship of the Virgin, and at length, when the Bishop of Durham declined to prosecute him, his enemies induced Bishop Bonner to summon him to London to answer for heretical expressions. Knowing the probable outlook, he ordered his steward to prepare a long garment in which he might go decently to the stake, "For I know not," said he, "how soon I may have occasion for it." This garment he put on solemnly every day till Bonner's agents apprehended him in October, 1558, and took him off to London. His horse fell and broke his leg, and this detained the party till Queen Mary's death. The rule

was then changed, and Bonner lost his power, and Gilpin returned to his place.

The people were poor, and his benevolence was great. His hospitality became renowned. "Every fortnight 40 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of malt and an ox" were made away with. The Sunday was a public day. Three tables were always spread, one for the gentry, one for farmers, and one for labourers—all well covered (no wonder his church was full); even their horses were so well fed that it was said in Durham that if a horse got loose in the whole county it would find its way to the Houghton stable.

Bernard Gilpin set up and endowed a Grammar School, still in existence, and called the Kepier School, from which boys went to Oxford and Cambridge. To these, I find, he allowed £10 yearly, the then cost of University residence. Among them were George Carleton, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and Hugh Broughton, the noted Hebrew scholar.

He rode yearly through Northumberland and Cumberland to Westmorland, and the people brought him their quarrels to settle as to a judge. It is told that a thief who one night stole his horses brought them back next day when he found whose they were, saying that he did not think much about the theft, probably not his first, but he "knew that any robber from Mr. Gilpin would go down straight into hell."

Duels were at that time very common, and bullies were ever inclined to invite them. On one occasion Gilpin saw a glove hung up in a church to dare any opponent to combat. Finding the attendant afraid to remove it, he placed it on his breast, and so preached a sermon against ruffianism.

The Bishopric of Carlisle was offered Gilpin, but declined. Stories of his liberality were boundless. We hear of his passing a poor farmer on his way whose horse had died in the plough. Gilpin went to the place,

and learning the trouble gave him the horse his servant was riding, saying, "Take the horse now, and when I demand the money thou shalt pay me." An old manuscript tells of him that when he started on one of his journeys he always put ten pounds in his pocket, but never came back less in debt than 20 nobles from his habit of giving. His health failed after hs sixtieth year, and his death was hurried on by an accident from an ox in the Durham Market Place. He died March 4th, 1583, aged 66.

Another divine in the same family, Dr. Richard Gilpin, held the Rectory of Greystoke, which he resigned in 1662, not complying with the Act of Uniformity. His great-grandson in 1745 was military governor of Carlisle.

KENTMERE HALL. (TO FACE P. 285

ART. XXIII.—*Some Notes respecting Kentmere Hall.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.R.I.B.A.

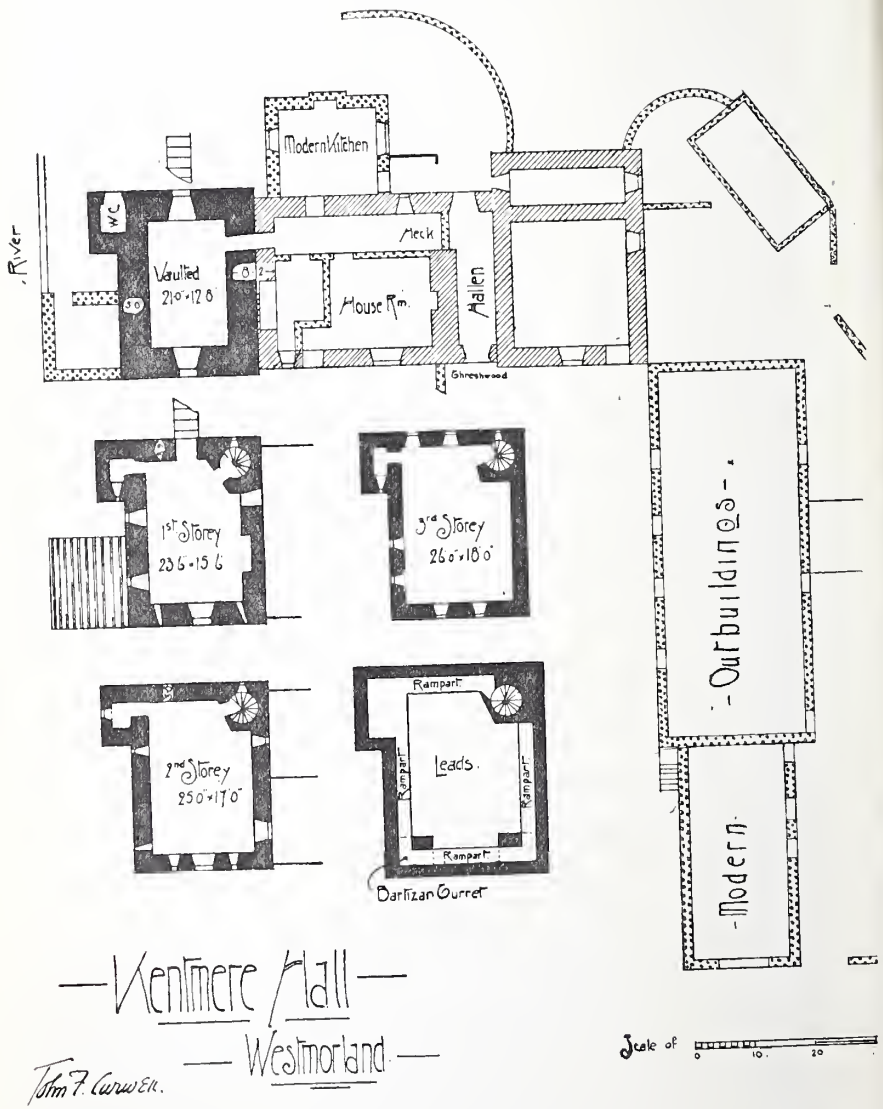
Read at Kentmere Hall, September 18th, 1900.

THE Gilpin family appear to have been influential inhabitants of Kentmere for many centuries. The earliest certain information that we have about them is that one William Gilpin lived in the valley in the year 1375, and married a daughter of Thomas Ayray, the bailiff; but we have no description of his homestead.

Of the hall, now standing snugly sheltered from the north by the lofty fells of Patterdale and of the High Street range, the best account is undoubledly that given by Dr. Taylor in his *Manorial Halls*, in which he affirms that the above date "accords very well with the age of the existing remains of this building." But I would venture to suggest that from an architectural point of view the hall is clearly of a much later date; the over-sailing parapets and bartizan turrets, for instance, being evidence of this. For in the earlier periods peles were built absolutely plain, without string or off-set of any kind; but as time advanced, and the state of the country became more secure, their window apertures were enlarged, and their external features became more decorated.

Moreover, considering the isolated position of the pele, I do not consider it necessary to believe that it was built for defensive purposes. For the principle of a simple keep became the universal type of country houses of the fifteenth century, and continued so during the sixteenth, and even as late as the early part of the seventeenth century—until the time when mansions dropped their castellated character.

Here we have at Kentmere one of the smallest towers



— Kentmere Hall —

— Westmorland —

John F. Curwen.

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of the district, measuring outside only 31 by 23 feet, the length being but one foot longer than the width of the neighbouring pele at Burneside. Above the vaulted ground floor there have been three floors of single rooms, whilst at the roof-level the parapet boldly projects outward, being supported on massive corbels. At the angles rise the bartizan turrets, already referred to, whilst at the south-western angle there is a garderobe turret, 11 feet wide and projecting 6 feet, running up the full height of the tower.

From the plan it will be seen that the walls of the ground floor are 5 feet thick, and that as each storey rises the walls are reduced until they reach a thickness of only 2 feet at the top. The fireplaces are all on the northern side, the smoke being emitted by horizontal apertures through the thickness of the wall. The first floor contained the solar, entered by some steps from the outside, like to the halls of Linstock and Skelsmergh. This apartment was lighted by three windows, and two defensive loopholes pierce the wall in an oblique direction, so as to command the only approach from the east. The other opening on the north wall has clearly connected, at some later period, the bedroom floor of the house-part adjoining. By a slight error, Dr. Taylor mentions this doorway as opening out of the second storey, which is above the level of the slates. Of the three windows, the one to the east is of the late decorative style, the two lights of which are trefoiled beneath ogee heads; but I can see no reason to follow Dr. Taylor in the belief that this indicates the fourteenth century, because it was no uncommon thing then, even as it is to-day, to copy for decorative purposes a style of an earlier period.

From this floor the upper rooms are approached by a spiral stair projecting somewhat into the north western angles of the rooms. The stone steps are built into the wall, and overlap each other, without a central pillar for their support. There is now little remaining in these

upper rooms worth mentioning, but the parapet above is decidedly interesting, so far as it reveals the plan of the turrets and the delightful corbels, which are only too sadly hidden by the overhanging ivy.

We must now pass to the house-part, which adjoins the tower on the north side, and here also, unfortunately, it is necessary to cross swords with Dr. Taylor, who claims for it a coeval existence with the tower, pointing out in support of his theory the fine old entrance doorway. It is of dressed sandstone, pointed in the arch, and splayed on the angles. But if so, how did the tower fireplaces emit their smoke before the introduction of chimneys into this country? The fact is that the plan published in Dr. Taylor's book has grievously misled him, for after taking careful measurements of the place, it at once became evident to me that the house-part has its own southern wall, 3 feet in thickness, built in a different way, and abutting hard up against the tower, as may be seen on the plan which is here published. Moreover, is it not quite possible that—when this addition was made—the old pointed doorway, which at first might have formed the external entrance into the vaulted ground floor of the tower, was removed to adorn the entrance of the new and more habitable dwelling?

However, the doorway now leads into the *hallen*, 28 feet long, which traverses the breadth of the building, to the *down* house and back door. This was the prevailing plan of entry in most of the country houses of the seventeenth century. From the *hallen*, by passing through the *mell* door, you enter into another passage, called the *heck*, which is now fully divided off from the house-room by a thin plastered partition. This room—the great dining hall of later days—originally seems to have been about 28 feet by some $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but the space has in modern times been divided into two rooms, and an external doorway has been opened through the old mullioned window. The farm buildings are of quite a modern date.

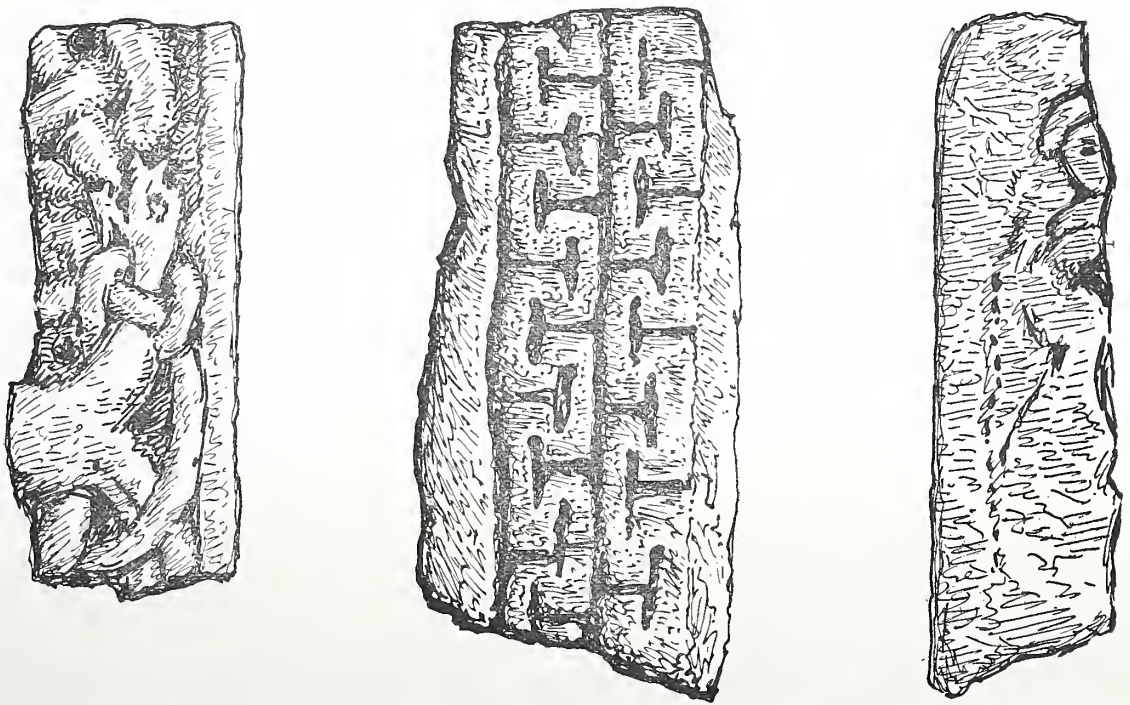
THE OLD POINTED DOORWAY, KENTMERE HALL.

(TO FACE PAGE 288.)

ART. XXIV.—*Pre-Norman Cross-fragment from Glassonby.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

IN *Early Sculptured Crosses, &c., in the Diocese of Carlisle* (p. 137) this fragment is figured and described as far as possible while it was still in its old position. On May 17th, 1900, the owner, Mr. W. E. Rowley, most kindly had it taken out of the wall for presentation to Tullie House Museum. As the wall appears to be part of a seventeenth century house, the stone must have been built up in it for 200 years or more ; and there is no local tradition of its previous history, though the Standing Cross and the Anglian fragments at the church are said to have been brought from the old Addingham Church by the river, and this may have come from the same place. But this fragment is quite different from the others. It is of local soft red sandstone, measuring, as now detached, 19 by 8 by 7 inches over all, and showing one edge and two sides of a shaft, broken short and split lengthwise. The edge, as already described, bears the key-pattern, and key-patterns are not common in our district. Only two other of our pre-Norman stones have key-patterns on the edge,—the so-called Norse Cross at St. Bees, and the "First Curwen-Vault Fragment" at Workington (*Early Sculptured Crosses*, pp. 260 and 280) ; and these two are both of a late type. None of ours have this kind of pattern, a double band of shapes like a square capital T placed alternately ; but it occurs, better drawn, on the edge of a fragment in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and on the Maen-y-Chwyfan, Flintshire, a late cross which has some resemblance to our curious spiral crosses. It is seen also on a cross at St. Vigean's, Forfarshire, with triquetra, dwarfed figures, and wheel-head.



THE GLASSONBY SHAFT.

The single band of T-pattern is found in Cheshire, Wales and Cornwall, and a grave-slab bearing it at Clonmacnois is dated 931 A.D. This seems to show that the pattern is not Welsh, but brought in from Ireland by the settlers who came to many places, especially to Cumberland, and to the mouth of the Dee, in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

The newly-revealed sides are much worn, but one, seen in a side-light, reveals a dragon with thick body and small head, biting its tail, among loose interlacing, rudely picked out and accentuated with a few deep drill-holes. On the other side there is what may be meant for a figure, like the most degenerate angels and evangelists of the North Lancashire group, but even clumsier in drawing and cutting. It has been doubted whether the texture described as picked or hacked is not merely the result of weathering ; a doubt which, I think, may be set at rest by close examination of this stone. The drill-holes are such as occur in the Scandinavian work at Beckermet and Gosforth.

A bit of Greek fret over a window in Glassonby is pointed out as possibly part of this or another such cross ; but it must be Renaissance work. Our stone is one of a series which I take to be the work of the Irish-Vikings.

ART. XXV.—*Fragments of an Early Cross at the Abbey, Carlisle.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

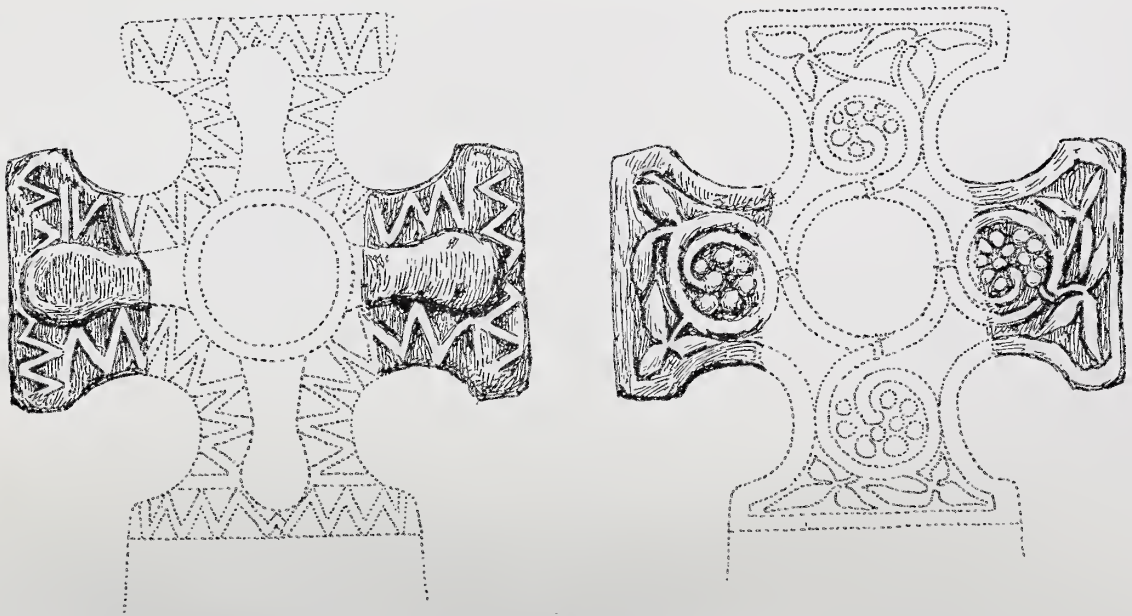
Read at Bowness-on-Windermere, September 18th, 1900.

DURING our last meeting the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness showed me two fragments not hitherto described. They were found in or about 1888 in making alterations to his house at the Abbey, Carlisle. Their exact site would have been the western end of the cathedral in its ancient form.

The fragments are of red sandstone, each 9 inches in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (more or less) thick, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. The carving is all in relief, and neatly chiselled.

They are the lateral arms of a cross which must have been very like the Fratry crosshead in general form, also in having an interlaced pattern on the ends of the arms. This interlacing, however, is in straight lines; but there is something like it in an Anglian cross from St. Oswald's (now in the Cathedral Library), Durham; and though open in design, is not irregular as Norman interlacing often is.

In the knobs on one face this cross is like that at the Cathedral, Carlisle, which, with its knobs joined by raised spines to a central boss, I take to be the original pattern of the white crossheads at Beckermet (St. John's), at Bridekirk, at Bromfield, at Crosscanonby, at Dearham, and at Kirkby Stephen, which must all be rustic imitations of the good Anglian work at Carlisle. The zigzags round the knobs, which at first seem rude and formless, turn out, when the whole head is restored from the fragments, to be irregular only in order that they may follow the curves of the spaces they have to fill. These zigzags are a cheap way of getting the effect of key-



THE ABBEY CROSS-HEAD, CARLISLE.

(The shaded parts are the existing fragments; the dotted lines represent suggested restoration).

pattern; they are most unusual, but must be a development of Anglian art in a rather late stage. In a later and more debased stage they are replaced by the wandering spirals of the well-known Cumbrian type, as in the head of the so-called Kenneth cross at Dearham. The free-armed head is, I think, Anglian as opposed to the Irish wheel-cross, a later type. The Anglian character of this cross is distinctly seen in the reverse with its leaves and fruit degenerated a little from the Anglo-Italian scrolls of the Bewcastle and Hexham types.

We may, perhaps, find a date for this cross from the fact that the Anglian occupation of Carlisle began about 680 A.D., and ended with the destruction of the city by the Danes in 876. This is evidently not a work of the finer and earlier time, so that it may be roughly placed in the later part of that period. It seems to have stood in fair preservation until it was intentionally mutilated. By knocking off these fragments a long through-stone would have been got by the cathedral builders, some 400 years after the cross was set up; and we know how often the older monuments were used in that way for building purposes.

ART. XXVI.—*Tumulus at Grayson-lands, Glassonby, Cumberland.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Read at Carlisle, June 20th, 1900.

THIS tumulus is mentioned by Canon Greenwell and Dr. Rolleston in *British Barrows*, pp. 7-8, and by Chancellor Ferguson in these *Transactions*, vol. xiii., p. 394. "Standing on it," he said, "one can trace a stone circle or fence within its circumference. It would probably repay investigation, but such would be a very expensive piece of work."

By the kindness of the owner, Mr. W. E. Rowley, an investigation has now been made, under the care of the Rev. Canon Thornley. Most of the digging has been done by George Cheesebrough, who had the previous experience of opening the Parks tumulus, just across the beck in Dale Raven. The accompanying plan was made by the present writer on repeated visits in May and June, 1900, during the progress of excavation.

The limits of the tumulus are ill defined; the north-east side has been shaved off by the plough; but it is about 100 to 110 feet in diameter, and 310 feet in circumference. It was formed of small water-worn cobble-stones taken "off the land," and thrown upon an irregular natural elevation, to an average height of about 2 feet over the central area, inside the circle. The depth of the layer of cobble-stones at various places is marked in the plan; the great inequality in the figures is due to the undulation of the natural floor, for the surface of the tumulus was fairly level, and defined by a layer of stones which seemed to have been broken intentionally, as if the whole had been gone over with a hammer, smashing the hard pebbles to make them lie close. Upon this in recent times some clearings from the fields have been thrown.

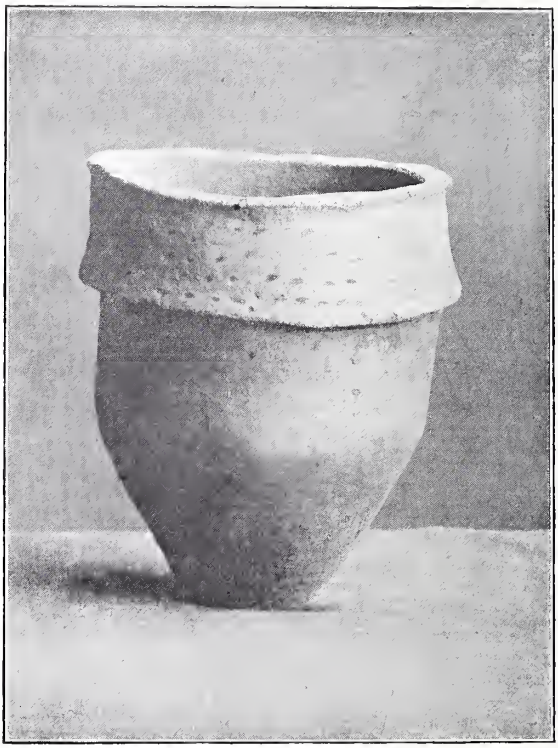
23.	Red sandstone	28	14	12
24.	Do.	24	14	14
25.	Do.	28	18	17
26.	Granite	32	30	22
27.	Cobble	27	16	11
28.	Cobble	42	23	19
	Gap of 51 inches.			
29.	Granite	36	6	22
	Gap of 55 inches.			
30.	Greenstone	48	23	28
	Gap of 48 inches at the kist.			

The measurements are given as the stones now lie, but many of them, on the western side especially, have fallen in course of digging, and originally what is given as their breadth must have been their height. They were set on edge on the natural ground, close together, to form a continuous fence, and not sunk in the soil but propped with the small cobbles which form the tumulus.

Between 30 and 1, or between 5 and 6, there was, about 25 years ago, a stone described by Mr. Thomas Glaister, of Glassonby, as over 3 feet long, about 6 inches thick, and 2 feet high, of red sandstone, with a spiral or concentric circles, like the figure on Long Meg, incised on its side.

The kist measures internally 39 to 34 inches by 19 to 20 inches, and is 19 to 24 inches deep. Its walls are formed of four red-sandstone slabs 8 to 12 inches thick; its floor is of red sand from the stone. Its cover is in three pieces, 5 to 6 inches thick. The top of the cover is a little below the original surface of the ground. It had been opened and rifled long before our explorations were begun.

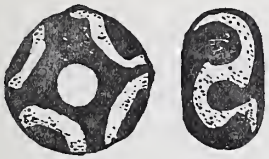
At the place marked in the plan "Burnt Spot" there was charcoal on the original floor. At the place marked in the plan "Bead," and at or near the original surface, was found the bead of light blue transparent glass with a wavy line of opaque white, now in Tullie House Museum. Such beads have been found in interments from the



THE GLASSONBY URN.

(TO FACE P. 299.)

Bronze Age through Roman times up to the Anglo-Saxon period.



THE GLASSONBY BEAD, REAL SIZE.

Outside the circle two interments of burnt bones were found. One was four feet north of stone No. 20, a mere loose deposit in a hole in the natural surface of the ground, with neither urn nor flag nor even cobble-paving to protect it. The other was under an urn, at a point E. 20° S. of the gap between Nos. 28 and 29, 10 feet 6 inches from the circumference of the circle. The urn is 12¼ inches high, 10 to 10½ inches in diameter at the mouth, which is not quite circular as the urn is hand-shaped, not turned. It has a band of ornament usual in urns of the period, consisting of six lines of incised marks. Great credit is due to George Cheesebrough for getting it out in an absolutely perfect condition, and it is now in Tullie House Museum. The bones are described in the subsequent article.

The site is called by some Grayson or Graystone-lands, with which Canon Thornley compares "Gray Yauds" (horses), the name of the circle of stones formerly existing on King Harry moor, six miles to the north of this; adding that "Grayson" is not one of the family names in the neighbourhood. I understand, however, that "Grayson-lands" is the name in the title-deeds. Long Meg is 1¼ mile to the south, and there are other circles in the immediate neighbourhood, though none more interestingly showing so many features of a burial of the Bronze Age.

ART. XXVII.—*On the Bones from Grayson-lands Tumulus, Glassonby.* By Dr. HENRY BARNES, LL.D., F.R.S.E.; with remarks by Professor Sir WILLIAM TURNER, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Read at Bowness-on-Windermere, September 18th, 1900.

THE bones found in the Grayson-lands Tumulus were handed by Mr. Collingwood to me for examination. They consisted of two lots, which differed somewhat in character. The larger lot were found in or under the urn, and the other a short distance away. There were numerous fragments of wood charcoal with the first named, and the earth mixed with them was of a darker colour, possibly due to admixture with charcoal. Having carefully washed and cleaned the bones, it was abundantly clear that many of the fragments were portions of the human skeleton; but some of the fragments were so small, and others so altered and twisted by the action of fire, that it seemed to me impossible for any one but an expert in comparative anatomy to determine their exact character. I accordingly submitted them to my old teacher, Sir William Turner, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, who has kindly sent me a report on them. The two lots were labelled respectively *A* and *B*. In the first, being the bones found in or under the urn, there were 24 human teeth, the incisors, canines, molars and bicuspids all being represented. The largest fragment in this lot was a portion of a thigh bone, which presented a rounded head, and some of those who saw it thought it had been rounded by artificial means, as if to fit it for the handle of some implement. I therefore directed special attention to this specimen, and as the Edinburgh Professor is well known for his researches

"On Early Man in Scotland," his opinion on this point will carry great weight. It will be seen from his report that he considers that the burial belongs to the Bronze Age, and he does not recognise anything in the appearance of the fragment which may not have been caused by the action of the fire. There were fragments of bones of the skull in both lots, and from their appearance I was led to the opinion that the bones found in or under the urn were those of a man, and the others those of a woman. This opinion is partly confirmed by Sir William Turner. On examination of some of the fragments in lot *A*, I was struck by the presence of irregular-shaped blue stains. These stains were only found on the skull bones. Canon Greenwell, in his book on *British Barrows*, p. 16, mentions that burnt bones have frequently a blue or green tinge, and this has sometimes been thought to indicate the former presence of some article of bronze, which had entirely gone to decay. He states, however, that chemical analysis has demonstrated that the blue colour is not due to the bones having been in contact with bronze, but is due to the presence of phosphate of iron, a salt which, although white when pure, can assume various tinges of blue and green. It has been further noted, and the observation applies to the bones found at Grayson-lands, that the discolouration is by no means confined to the superficial layers of the bones thus affected. Iron is a natural constituent of bone, and if this explanation of the causation of the stains is correct, I should have expected the stains to be more general. In the bones I examined the stains were only found among the first lot, and only on the bones of the skull. At the recent meeting of the British Association I had some conversation as to the causation of the stains with Professor Alex. Macalister, F.R.S., of Cambridge, and he kindly offered to investigate further if I would send him some specimens. Accordingly, I picked out some of the best marked stains, and he reports, as the result of his

investigation, that he found no trace of copper, and only a little sign of iron in the stain, but that the colour is largely organic, and due to the mycelium of a mould fungus. This he has been able to demonstrate by microscopic examination. This discovery is interesting, and I am greatly indebted to Professor Macalister for conducting this investigation for me, and for his success in solving the cause of the stains. The presence of iron is probably accounted for by the iron naturally present in bony tissue, and the absence of copper shows that no bronze implements had been buried with the bones.

MEMORANDUM ON FRAGMENTS OF BONE SENT TO ME BY DR. HENRY BARNES.

Box A contained numerous fragments of bone which had formed a large part of an adult human skeleton, obtained, I understand, in an inverted urn buried in a tumulus. From the sketch of the urn it was obviously of the cinerary type. The bones had been subjected to the action of fire, and were split, cracked, and contorted by the heat, and some were blackened by carbonization of the animal matter. The appearance presented by the bones was very characteristic of the effects produced by the method of cremation practised by the people who burnt the bodies of the dead, and enclosed the bones in urns. I should say that the burial belonged to the Bronze Age. As regards the fragments of a long bone to which my attention was asked, a portion of the shaft of of a femur, I do not recognise anything in its appearance which may not have been produced by the action of fire.

Box B contained a portion of a human skeleton, which, from the character of the bones, I consider to have belonged to a younger person than the bones in *A*, or possibly they may have been those of a woman. They showed the customary appearance of a cremated skeleton.

26th July, 1900. W. TURNER.

THE ROMAN FORT ON HARDKNOTT.

Supplementary Notes.

By C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot.

The account of the exploration of Hardknott *castrum* in 1892, written by several hands, and published in the twelfth volume of these *Transactions*, contains some errors which, if allowed to remain uncorrected, are likely to mislead those who may refer to it under the impression that, in every particular, it is to be trusted.

While it is not needful to give reasons for the delay which has occurred in supplying corrections, it seems well to explain why I have undertaken the unwelcome task of drawing attention to them.

When the work was projected, the late President proposed—and it was agreed—that he should write the historical portion of the paper, and that I (who had been entrusted with the direction of the field-work) should be responsible for the record of the results—the topography, the structural discoveries and the finds. Had this arrangement been adhered-to, the chances of error would have been minimized, and some space that has been wasted in duplicate and occasionally inconsistent notices of the same things would have been saved. For example: the particulars given in pp. 383-389 are, for the most part, taken from reports sent during the progress of the work, with records of provisional measurements, scaled from trial sketch-plans, which were not intended for publication until they had been checked on the plans as finally plotted. Hence, where the figures found in these pages differ from those given in Part III, the latter are to be taken as correct.

For brevity's sake, most of the following remarks (restricted to those matters which came under my immediate notice) are thrown into the form of a list of *corrigenda*; which, however, is by no means exhaustive; several items, of only minor importance, being omitted.

Part II.

P. 386, lines 3-6.—That there were *spinæ*, is doubtful. (See pp. 399-404).

P. 387, lines 18, 19.—Most certainly this was not a flue. It is merely the narrow space, between two parallel buildings, which is often found in the internal arrangements of Roman camps.

P. 387, line 7 from bottom.—This was, at first, my own idea; but it was afterwards abandoned. (See p. 409).

P. 389, last line.—*Dele* "and clerk of the works."

Part III.

P. 405, lines 1, 2; also lines 10-12. (See next entry).

P. 411, lines 5, 4 from bottom.—The lower part of this projection, left blank in Plate III, was built with selected rubble, laid with a smooth, level top-surface. A similar surface was uncovered at the thickened portion of the inner wall of the western tower; but the unusual method of construction prevented their true meaning from being seen at the time. Considered together, there can be little doubt that these are the last remaining steps (or, possibly, seats of freestone steps) of short flights, leading, the one from the kitchen to the cistern, the other to the door of the tower.

P. 412, middle.—The flight of steps postulates a doorway in the south wall.

Part IV.

It is necessary to premise that the writer of this section left much of the work at the out-building unfinished. This was completed, under my supervision, in the autumn, when the inner portion of the stoke-hole was cleared through, and the masses of earth and rubbish which still nearly filled the two hypocaust rooms and more than half the area of the cistern were removed.

P. 420, line 6.—Not "of course." (See p. 405, lower half).

P. 420, line 7 from bottom.—Only one, that could have been used in an arch (and this a doubtful one), was found here. (See p. 403, below middle).

P. 420, line 5 from bottom.—Much too positive. The preponderance of the evidence seems to tell against the supposition that these gateways were arched. For the *pros* and *cons*, see pp. 399-403. Other reasons for hesitating to accept the arch theory might have been added. Of these, it may suffice to mention one,—the very loose style of building adopted in the flanking walls, accurately delineated in Plate V, which, to one accustomed to judge of masonry, does not suggest that these were intended to carry any such heavy superstructures.

P. 423, line 11.—There was no concrete; only the gravelly natural surface under the turf.

P. 424, line 6 from bottom.—No lines of road were traced. The whole of the under surface, where exposed within the camp, was alike gravelly.

P. 425, line 2.—Though there must have been a way of access to the prætorian gate, no traces of it were seen, and there was not sufficient time to seek for them.

P. 425, lines 11, 12; also last line.—Unquestionably an error. The gap in this wall was caused by its collapse when, at some unknown date, the crown of the stoke-hole was abstracted.

P. 426, lines 2, 3.—There were no remains of "the top of the flue." This part was not then cleared.

P. 426, lines 4-7.—There were seven courses of tiles, 1 foot 10½ inches high; and the stoke-hole was 2 feet 2 inches wide. (See Plate III.)

P. 427, line 5.—There was no sign of a flue having been carried under the doorway.

P. 427, lines 17, 18.—The tiles were 11 inches and 8 inches square.

P. 427, lines 4, 3 from bottom.—Much larger. (See Plate III.)

P. 427, line 3 from bottom; also p. 428, line 15. Query a flue, or the basement of a staircase?

P. 429, line 15; p. 431, line 5; plate opposite p. 429.—The "outlet," or "conduit," is wholly imaginary. The thin wall across the cistern did not exist; nor was the excavation carried so far that way at the time.

P. 430, line 21.—*For* north-western *read* north-eastern. It is not so thick.

P. 430, line 7, from bottom; also p. 431, line 11.—Not "by mistake."

P. 431, line 6.—For correction, see Plate III., and p. 412, lines 4-6.

Appendix: List of Finds.

This is incomplete. It contains an account of those finds only which came under my own notice. Others are described in Part IV.

P. 438: Coins.—*For* quinarius, and A.D. 91 *read* denarius, and A.D. 95.

PROCEEDINGS.

First Meeting.

The first meeting of the Society in 1900 was held at Carlisle on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of June, the committee for local arrangements being Dr. Barnes, the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, and Mr. T. H. Hodgson.

Amongst those present were:—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; Dr. Barnes, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Canon Bower and Mrs. Bower, Carlisle; Canon Sherwen, Dean; Canon Thornley, Kirkoswald; the Rev. J. J. Burrow, Ireby; the Rev. J. Brunskill, Ormside; the Rev. A. G. Loftie, Great Salkeld; the Rev. W. R. Hopper, Kirkbride; the Rev. J. Baker, Burgh-by-Sands; the Rev. J. Whiteside, Helsington; Mr. T. Horrocks, Eden Brows; Mr. E. H. Banks, Highmoor; Mr. R. D. Marshall, Castlerigg Manor, Keswick; Mr. D. McB. Watson, Hawick; Mr. T. C. Hughes, Lancaster; Mr. J. Duckworth, Petteril Street, Carlisle; Miss Beevor, Carlisle; Miss Creighton, Carlisle; the Misses Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. Hunt, Abbey Street, Carlisle; Mrs. Carrick, Scotby; Mr. Hendy, Carlisle Grammar School; Mr. J. P. Watson, Garth Marr, Castlecarrock; Miss Donald, Stanwix; Mr. Crowder, jun., Carlisle; Mr. J. H. Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. Joseph Cartmell, Brigham; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lonsdale, Kirkandrews; Miss Noble, Beckfoot, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hair, Carlisle; Mr. A. Sparke, Carlisle; Miss Hind, Fisher Street, Carlisle; Miss Thompson, Workington; Mr. D. Burns, Stanwix; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. A. B. Clark, Aspatria; Mr. E. L. Nanson, Whitehaven; Mr. A. Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Mr. W. Scott, Carlisle; Mr. John Robinson, Middlesborough; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Mrs. Brootch and Miss Quirk, Carlisle; Mrs. J. Todd, Harraby; Mr. T. Wilson, Kendal; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Kendal, &c., &c.

About two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the members assembled at Tullie House, where they were met by Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Wheatley, and other members of the Public Library Committee. The building and its contents were described by Mr. Sparke, the Librarian, of whose carefully-prepared paper, Article IV. in this

volume formed part; the remainder will appear, we understand, with illustrations, in a popular magazine. In the mediæval room, Mr. Collingwood called attention to the fragment of a cross-shaft from Glassonby, and the urn and glass bead from the tumulus at Grayson-lands, three objects which had just been presented to the Museum by Mr. W. E. Rowley, of Glassonby. (Articles XXIV. and XXVI.) The party then visited the Cathedral under the guidance of the Bishop of Barrow, who entertained them afterwards to tea in the Fratry, where the annual meeting was held.

Mr. T. Wilson took the chair at the opening of the meeting, and referred to the great loss which the Society had sustained through the death of Chancellor Ferguson. The first business now was to elect a president in his place.—Mr. T. H. Hodgson also spoke of the loss sustained by the death of the President, under whose guidance the Society had attained its flourishing condition. There were not two opinions as to the fittest man in the Society to succeed him, and he now moved that the Bishop of Barrow be elected president. The Bishop was an original member, he had regularly attended the meetings of the Society, and had contributed papers to its *Transactions*.—Canon Bower seconded the motion. He believed they would all be much pleased to have Bishop Ware as their president. (Applause.)—The motion was carried unanimously; and Bishop Ware took the chair amid renewed applause. He was, he said, very grateful for the honour conferred upon him, and he valued it very highly. This was to them a sad meeting, because of the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of their late President, Chancellor Ferguson. He felt the loss as a personal one, because to him and his he had been a dear old friend. He had been for many years the life and soul of the Society. His knowledge of the history and archæology of the district was quite unequalled. He was always ready to help and encourage beginners, and to put his knowledge at their service in the most generous manner, (applause) sometimes with very useful results. Of this he might take one instance. The work on the Church Plate in the diocese was the first of the kind undertaken, but after its publication the example was followed in other dioceses. Their late President was a true archæologist; but he himself could only call himself a person with a taste for archæology. He would do his best to discharge the duties of the post to which they had just elected him, and to see that the interests of the Society did not suffer in his hands. (Cheers.)

The patrons, vice-presidents, members of the Council, auditors, secretaries, and treasurer were re-elected as follows :—

Patrons :—The Right Hon. The Lord Muncaster, F.S.A., Lord

Lieutenant of Cumberland; The Right Hon. The Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

Vice-Presidents:—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle; The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle; The Earl of Carlisle; James Cropper, Esq.; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; John Fell, Esq., Flan How; C. F. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; F. Haverfield, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. W. Lowther; H. F. Pelham, Esq., F.S.A., President Trinity College, Oxford; Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.; W. O. Roper, Esq., F.S.A.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.; His Honour Judge Steavenson.

Elected Members of Council:—H. Barnes, Esq., M.D., LL.D., Carlisle; Rev. Canon Bower, M.A., Carlisle: W. G. Collingwood, Esq., M.A., Coniston; H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; J. F. Haswell, Esq., M.D., Penrith; T. H. Hodgson, Esq., Newby Grange; Rev. F. L. H. Millard, M.A., Aspatria; Colonel Sewell, Brandlingill; Joseph Swainson, Esq., Stonecross; E. T. Tyson, Esq., Cockermouth; George Watson, Esq., Penrith; Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Dalston.

Auditors:—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; R. H. Greenwood, Esq., Bankfield.

Treasurer:—W. D. Crewdson, Helm Lodge, Kendal.

Secretaries:—T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal; J. F. Curwen, Esq., Horncop Hall, Kendal.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood was elected editor of the *Transactions*, on the motion of the President, seconded by Dr. Barnes.—It was reported that at the last meeting Mr. T. H. Hodgson had been elected chairman of the Council.—Mr. Titus Wilson submitted the report of the treasurer, Mr. Crewdson, who had not been able to attend. It showed that the Society was in a very good position, the balance in hand being £240. Special accounts showed balances to the good, including the Furness Abbey Exploration Account, out of which over £200 had been spent.

Thirty-four new members had been elected since the last annual meeting, and twenty-two had resigned or died.—Mr. Curwen read the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in connection with the excavations at Furness Abbey, which had recommended that the excavations in the north transept be allowed to remain open, and that those of the chancel should be filled in. The Furness Railway Company had been communicated with, and so far as they were concerned they had no objection to the proposals of the Sub-Committee.—On the motion of Mr. Collingwood it was agreed that the next meeting of the Society be held at Windermere about Thursday, September 6th, and a local sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements. The appointment of delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies was left to the Council.

Papers were then read by the Bishop of Barrow on "Bishop Nicolson's Diaries" (Article I)—by Dr. Barnes on "Roman Medicine and Roman Medical Practitioners" (Article II)—by Canon Bower "On a Brass found at Arthuret Church" (Article VII)—and by Canon Thornley on "Children's Games as Played at Kirkoswald" (Article XXI.) Papers were also communicated and taken as read by the Rev. J. Brunskill on "Ormshed and its Church" (Article XIII), and by the Rev. J. Whiteside on "A Letter of 1745" (Article XIV), "Little Strickland Chapel" (Article XV), "Matterdale Church and School" (Article XIX), and "Swindale Chapel" (Article XX.)

In the evening a large party dined at the Central Hotel, the Bishop of Barrow in the chair, and after dinner a paper by Mrs. Hodgson, of Newby Grange, "On Some Surviving Fairies" (Article VIII) was read; and Mr. George Watson gave an account of "The Two Lions Inn, or Gerard Lowther's House at Penrith" (Article V.)

The second day was occupied with an excursion to Holme Cultram, leaving by the 9-15 train in the morning for Abbey Town, and returning in two chars-à-bancs and a waggonette by way of Newton Arlosh, Kirkbride, Drumburgh, and Burgh.

On arrival at Abbey Town the party was met by the Rev. A. F. Sheppard, the rector, and his curate, the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, and proceeded at once to the Abbey, where Mr. Sheppard described the more interesting features of the old building; whilst Mr. Gilbanks, who has given the public the benefit of his researches in a recently-published volume, took a party round the exterior of the edifice, and pointed out where the cloisters and other parts of the old Abbey were likely to have been situated. At the Abbey an hour was pleasantly spent, as the octogenarian rector discoursed *con amore* on the archæological features of the old building, with which his 25 years' association as parish clergyman have familiarised him. At eleven o'clock the conveyances were ready for the drive through the Holme. Fortunately for the success of the outing the weather was delightfully fine, and members of the Society who were making a first acquaintance with the district were charmed with the beautiful country through which they passed, and especially with the view of the Scotch hills across the Solway, which were seen to much advantage.

On arrival at Raby Cote (now a farmhouse about a couple of miles from the Abbey), one of the four Granges established by the monastery, the party was addressed by Mr. Francis Grainger, of Southerfield, who gave an interesting history of the Chambers family (Article XVIII.) At the close Mr. Grainger was thanked for

his able address, on the motion of the President (the Bishop of Barrow).

From Raby Cote the party was driven to Newton Arlosh, where the church was visited. Mr. T. H. Hodgson read the late Mr. J. A. Cory's description of the building from the second volume of the *Transactions*, and the vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Mitchell, gave further information regarding the structure. It would appear that what is now called the new church, and goes back to 1845, was added to the north side of the old one, with the result that the so-called east window is really in the north wall, so that the vicar of the parish, as one authority expressed it, is the most rubrically correct clergyman in the diocese. The original east window, in the old portion of the church, is only 11 inches wide, and when the church was restored and enlarged the seats were turned round to face the chancel, which is now the northern part of the building.

The next stage of the journey was to Kirkbride, where the restored church was described by the Rev. W. R. Hopper. A few more miles of pleasant driving brought the Society to the Roman Fort at Drumburgh, where Mr. T. H. Hodgson described the excavations which were carried out last August. (See Article V. in volume XVI.)

During the stay at Drumburgh some members of the party inspected an ancient carved stone built into an outhouse of a farm, and the suggestion was made that it should be removed into the safe-keeping of the Museum. This, by the kindness of the owner, has since been done, and a paper upon it, with illustrations, has been prepared by Mr. Sparke for the next volume of our *Transactions*.

After time had been allowed for refreshments the Society assembled at Drumburgh Castle, which was probably built with stones taken from the Fort. The party were shown over the rooms, and subsequently Mr. T. H. Hodgson read the description of the building which is given in the Lysons' History of Cumberland. According to this authority, the Castle, as it now appears, seems to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Thomas Lord Dacre. The Castle is now the property of Lord Lonsdale, having come into the possession of the Lowther family towards the close of the seventeenth century, when Mr. John Aglionby conveyed it to Sir John Lowther in exchange for Nunnery.

An enjoyable drive of between four and five miles more brought the Society to the last place in the day's programme—the fortified church at Burgh, where Mr. D. Burns read a paper. He said he had come to the conclusion that the building was really a fortified church, and not a fortress and a church built close together. He

was further of opinion that the tower and the nave were the oldest part, going back to the eleventh century, that the chancel and east tower were added later, and the north aisle in the thirteenth century, If these conclusions were correct Burgh Church was the oldest fortified church in the country, and from certain features of it which had never been explained, he hazarded the theory that it was originally a heathen temple. He added that other churches, notably Kirkbride, possessed similar features, from which he was inclined to draw the same conclusion. Mr. Burns was thanked for his interesting, if not entirely convincing, paper, and after tea at the Lowther Arms the last stage of the journey was undertaken, and Carlisle reached about six o'clock, when the members took leave of each other after having enjoyed a pleasant outing. After the church had been visited at Burgh, a slight shower fell, and this was all the rain of which the party had any experience after leaving Carlisle in the morning.

The new members elected at this meeting was:—Rev. A. H. Watson, Rectory, Ovingham-on-Tyne; Mr. W. Scott, Woodbine, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Mr. R. W. Moore, Fernacre, Whitehaven; Miss Lucas, Stanegarth, Bampton; Mr. T. Wigham, Spencer Street, Carlisle; Mr. J. Wilkinson, 9, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Mr. Howard Pease, Arcot Hall, Dudley, Northumberland; Mrs. W. E. Rowley, Glassonby, Kirkoswald, Cumberland.

Second Meeting.

The second meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th September, 1900; the headquarters of the members being the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere. On the afternoon of the first day the district visited was the Kentmere valley; the second day's excursion was from Bowness through Winster, Crosthwaite, and Witherslack, to Grange. The committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and Mr. J. Swainson, with the honorary secretaries.

Amongst the members present were:—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle; Mr. and Miss Cropper, Ellergreen; the Hon. Mrs. C. J. Cropper, Canon Rawnsley and party, Messrs. W. Little, J. O. Little, and W. O. Little, Chapel Ridding, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. J. Procter Watson, Castle Carrick; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Miss Poynting; Mr. Wilson

Shaw; Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Mrs. and Miss Todd, Harbray; Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Highet, Miss Thompson, Miss C. Thompson, Workington; Miss Nanson, Penrith; the Rev. A. F. Still Hill, Dufton; Miss M. E. Macray, Miss Gough, Whitfield; the Rev. R. V. Nanson, Matterdale; Mr. W. D. Macray, Oxford; Mr. John Gunson, Ulpha; the Rev. E. H. Curwen, Aspatria; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. M. Parker, Fremington; the Rev. W. Lowthian, Troutbeck; the Misses Noble and the Misses Beck, Beckfoot; the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hopper, Kirkbride; Mr. George Watson, Penrith; Miss Ada M. Richardson, Penrith; Dr. Barnes, Miss Creighton, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Dr. Mason, Windermere; Mr. H. S. Cowper, Hawkshead; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Petty, Ulverston; Mr. Swainson, Kendal; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Miss Quirk, Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; the Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Loftie, Great Salkeld; Mr. J. A. Martindale, Staveley; Dr. Mason, Windermere; and Mr. J. Wiper, Kendal, and others.

Those of the members and their friends who had travelled to Bowness by the Furness Railway left the Belsfield Hotel for Staveley *en route* for Kentmere in conveyances about noon. The weather at the time was misty and unfavourable, and the outlook was decidedly unpromising. Staveley was reached a little before one o'clock, and here the arrival of the 12-49 train from the south was awaited. A good number of members came by this train, and were found places on spare vehicles which were in readiness. As Staveley was left umbrellas were in demand, and the mountains at the head of the valley were wreathed in mist.

The first feature to be inspected was the British village at Mill Rigg, about three miles drive up the valley. The party alighted at the farm on the roadside, and went up the hill through three or four fields to the remains of the camp, under the guidance of Mr. Jonathan Addison, the farmer, and his son. The camp and its surroundings were described by Mr. J. A. Martindale, of Staveley. (Article XVI.)

After a stay of about half an hour the conveyances were remounted, and a drive of about a mile and a half brought the party to Low Bridge, where those who desired took tea at Hutchinson's refreshment house. Just across the road from Hutchinson's is the "disestablished" Low Bridge Inn, which some years ago was the subject of that epoch-making license-law case, "Sharp v. Wakefield." The church, two minutes' walk away, was next visited. The interior of the edifice possesses more architectural interest and charm than the plain whitewashed exterior gives promise of. Looking down the vale from the porch of the church the view was exceedingly fine. Shut in by lofty hills, the valley is watered by the

river Kent, which rises a little to the north. Formerly, a mile or so south of the church, there was a lake or mere, but this was drained off in the early part of the present century, and its site is now pasture land. The church was in past times a chapel-of-ease served from Kendal. The burial ground was consecrated in 1701. The salary of the curate was formerly only £6 yearly. The Rev. R. J. Pigott, the vicar, was present, and explained the features of the church to the visitors, pointing out that the windows were all originally in triplets of lancet lights, and that the chancel was once separated from the nave by a wooden screen. The roof dated about 1550. At the church a paper was read by Mr. James Cropper on the Gilpins of Kentmere. (Article XXII.)

The hall, notable as the birthplace of Bernard Gilpin, was described by Mr. Curwen, the junior hon. secretary. (Article XXIII.) The party went round to the rear of the building in order the better to view the massive square tower, the front face of it being thickly covered with ivy. A good many of the party ascended to the top of the tower, which is reached by a staircase not easy to climb. Before the party left the hall to rejoin the carriages, which had been left at Low Bridge, Canon Rawnsley expressed their thanks to Mr. Cropper and Mr. Curwen for the interesting information they had given. He added that not only was Gilpin the Apostle of the North, but he was one of the few men who through a stormy and perilous time reverenced his conscience and took the line that truth dictated to him. He (Canon Rawnsley) was grieved to notice that there was no sort of memento to the fame of Gilpin on the walls of the church, and he thought that the Society would be doing honour to itself if, when the members met at Belsfield Hotel that night, they would discuss the desirability of putting up some tablet. The weather being now fine and clear, about fifteen of the party elected to walk over the Garburn Pass (1,690 feet), a course which had been suggested in the day's programme, subject to the weather being favourable. The remainder of the party was driven back down the valley, *via* Staveley and Windermere to Bowness, leaving Low Bridge a little before five. Bowness was reached at six o'clock, after a pleasant drive.

The members dined together at the Belsfield Hotel, numbering about 60. Later in the evening a meeting was held, the President being in the chair. The minutes of the Society's previous gathering, held at Carlisle in June, were approved. The President, referring to Canon Rawnsley's proposal made in the afternoon as to providing a memorial to Gilpin in Kentmere Church, said that this was not an object upon which the funds of the Society could properly be spent, but if any of the members would like to subscribe towards the cost

(about £3) the secretaries would be glad to receive their subscriptions, and the amount then estimated as required was collected before the close of the meeting. Mr. D. Gibson (Windermere) submitted a photograph of a remarkably fine oak chest. Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., read a paper on the newly-discovered Roman road near the camp at the Waterhead of Windermere. This paper is, by the author's desire, held over until the work is completed, when it will be printed with illustrations and plans. Dr. Barnes read his report on "The Bones from Grayson-lands Tumulus, Glassonby," with remarks by Professor Sir William Turner (Article XXVII.) Mr. George Watson read a paper on "The Nelsons of Penrith" (Article VI.), and Mr. F. H. M. Parker one on "The Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head, with a memoir of General Honywood of Howgill Castle" (Article XII.), and laid before the Society another on "The Forgotten Dedication of Great Orton Church" (Article XI.) Mr. Collingwood explained the reasons of the delay in completing the current number of the *Transactions*, and gave an account of some "Fragments of an Early Cross at the Abbey, Carlisle" (Article XXV.)

The party, with very few exceptions, gathered on the morning of Wednesday at Belsfield, and started for a journey by way of Winster and Witherslack to Grange. The weather was exceedingly fine, and kept bright all day. The drive was most magnificent, and the places visited of great interest. The old post-office came first and the residence of Jonas Barber, the famous clockmaker. Standing up in one of the carriages, Mr. H. S. Cowper gave a short account of this Westmorland worthy, who, he said, was in 1682 made a member of the Clockmakers Company, being then described as of Ratcliffe Cross. By that time his reputation was made, so that his clocks may be generally dated as of the latter half of the seventeenth century. His earlier clocks had brass dials, but they were little engraved, and possessed only one hand. Subsequently he turned out more artistic dials, and added the other hand. Some of his clocks, probably later, have white enamelled dials ; one has been noted, with the date of 1657. Most of them are twenty-four hour clocks, winding by the chain; some are eight-day time-pieces, and wind with a key; and a few of them chime and repeat. Philipson, of Winster, may have been the successor to Jonas Barber.

The photographs which we are able to give, by the courtesy of Mr. W. Holmes, publisher of the *North Lonsdale Magazine*, will be pleasant reminders of this trip through the Winster dale on a sunny morning; for though there are many places of greater archæological importance, there are few where the aspects of ancient rural life can be so well seen and felt.

THE OLD POST OFFICE, WINSTER.

BRIME HOUSES THE HOME OF JONAS BARBER.

(TO FACE P. 314.)

WOOD FARM FORD, WINSTER.

(TO FACE P.)

From the old post-office a drive of two and a-half miles along narrow and winding lanes brought the members to Borderside, associated with the name of William Pearson. Here Canon Rawnsley, who had reached the place from another direction in company with Mr. James Cropper, Mr. C. J. Cropper and party, read a paper which was full of literary interest, and given as it was with the author's well-known eloquence, and at the right "psychological moment" for its full effect, proved one of the most successful addresses which the Society has enjoyed for many a season. The paper will, we understand, be published in full in *The Northern Counties Magazine.*

Borderside was left a little before noon, and the next halt was made at Comer Hall, described by Mr. H. S. Cowper. (Article IX.)

Half a mile further down the valley was the quaint cottage at Pool Bank, of which a short inspection was made. The principal features of interest here are an old fireplace, ornamented with a coat of arms, in an upper room, and, in the rear of the house, an old-world wooden gallery. The "coat of arms" is an interesting though rude work in plaster, representing a crowned lion and unicorn supporting a panel with $\frac{H}{1695}$ C and two harts, for Hartley.

After a drive of three miles and a half through the damson country, Witherslack Church was reached. It is charmingly situated, nestling under the shoulder of the scar, and the burial ground is remarkable for the number and beauty of the yew trees surrounding it. The arms of the two Barwicks and of the Earl of Derby—the close association of the Derby family with the parish being well known—are found on the walls in the church. A description of the church and parish was read by the vicar, the Rev. F. R. C. Hutton (Article XVII.), who had been desired by the Earl of Derby to convey to the party his regret at not being able to be with them, owing to a prior engagement. Mr. Hutton drew special attention to the ancient stone font and the church plate. The flagon, weighing 77 ounces, was, he believed, the heaviest to be found in the diocese. There was also a piscina mentioned which, Mr. Hutton thought, had undoubtedly belonged to a former chapel behind the hall, and which afterwards formed part of the fireplace of the old hall. Among the ancient books belonging to the church is a black letter "Breeches" Bible of 1616.

At the Derby Arms five or ten minutes were allowed for refreshments; thence a stage of 2½ miles brought the party to Castle Head, or Atterpile Castle. The stronghold is situated on an eminence which forms part of the ground of Mr. Mucklow's resi-

dence, and which, rising from an extensive plain, is a prominent object to travellers by rail between Grange and Carnforth. The carriages were left near to the house, and the hill was ascended on foot by a winding shady path. The visitors ranged themselves along the southern rampart of the fortress, whence a delightful view of Morecambe Bay and the Arnside neighbourhood was obtained. The site and its history were described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who based his remarks upon the description to be found in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*. He said that the "find" which established Castle Head as being an ancient fortress, took place in the year 1765, when John Wilkinson, the noted ironmaster, in preparing the site for his house and gardens, found among his diggings a large deposit of human, buffalo, deer, and other bones, together with Roman and Northumbrian coins, implements of flint, &c. This collection was sold by the executors of Wilkinson to a Liverpool Jew at a low price, and but for the description left of it by the famous Dr. Priestley all knowledge of it would have passed into oblivion. Mr. Collingwood doubted whether the fortress really had any Roman associations. It was probably a British and Romano-British place of retreat, up to the time when "Cartmel with all the Britons in it" was given to St. Cuthbert by the Anglian conqueror Ecgfrith (677). Two hundred years later it was still occupied, for one of the coins found was a styca of Halfdan, if the inscription was rightly read by Stockdale. After that period there was no evidence of its occupation, and in the early part of the eighteenth century it was quite waste and overgrown, until John Wilkinson bought it. The Wilkinson family were first engaged in the making of flat-irons at Backbarrow in the Leven valley. Prospering in that, they bought iron mines at Lindale, and removed thither, and while there young John Wilkinsou hit upon the idea of making an iron boat—the first of its kind. Prospering more and more, he went into Worcestershire, and established au extensive iron industry. Making a fortune, he bought Castle Head estate and built a residence. In addition to his other achievements, Wilkinson invented the blast-furnace, laid out the Paris waterworks, and established the well-known French ironworks at Creusot, now the largest of their kind in the world. Dying in 1808, he left directions that he was to be buried on his own estate in an iron tomb, and this was done. Subsequently, on the estate passing out of the hands of the Wilkinson family, the body was disinterred and deposited in its present resting-place, Lindale Churchyard.

Mr. Titus Wilson said that as that was the last place where they would be assembled together, he would like to move a vote of thanks to Bishop Ware for the able way in which he had presided

over the gathering during the two days.—The Bishop, in responding, remarked that he felt the obligation to be more on his side, for he had derived great pleasure and profit from the two excursions. The party then descended the hill, and a short drive brought them to the Grange Hotel, where they arrived a little before four o'clock, and where lunch was served. Most of the party took the next available train north or south to their distant homes; a few were conveyed back to Bowness *via* Newton and Staveley-in-Cartmel. Thus ended a pleasant gathering, the last of the century.

At this meeting the following new members were elected:—Rev. A. F. Still Hill, Dufton Rectory; Mr. William Thompson, Vale View, St. Bees; Miss Wilson, Wigton; Mr. N. F. Wilson, Greenside, Kendal; Mr. Anthony Wilson, Thornthwaite, Keswick; Miss T. W. Wilson, Low Slack, Kendal; Rev. J. R. C. Forrest, Keswick; Mrs. Walker, Warwick, Carlisle; The Public Library, Workington; Sir Edmund F. Bewley, 40, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin; Rev. A. Scott, Oak Bank, Wetheral; Mr. Robert Cunliffe, Croft House, Ambleside; Mr. J. Wrigley, Ibbotsholme; Rev. C. L. Hulbert, Brathay; Rev. Dr. Curwen, Aspatria.

Editor's Note.

We are asked to state that the block of "Bishop Nicolson" from the portrait at Staffield Hall is lent by the Rev. A. G. Loftie.

On page 81 of this volume a slight alteration in figure I. is desired by Mr. Haverfield. The black lines to the right and left of the word GREAT should run quite through the shading, to indicate separations between stones in the wall, and not mere cracks.

To page 233 Mr. T. H. Hodgson wishes to add:—"Mr. Grainger has pointed out to me that William Lord Dacre was appointed 'Steward of the Lands of Holm Cultram' in 1535. If the steward had an official residence, Lord Dacre may have placed his arms on it, which would account for the stone."

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF ARTICLES.

In reply to many enquiries from intending contributors as to the subjects acceptable for the Society's *Transactions*, the form in which they are to be presented, illustrations, copyright, offprints, &c., the following suggestions and statements are offered :—

I. SUBJECT. Original articles on the antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands; including researches into the history, biography, pedigrees, unprinted documents and records of the district, as well as collections toward a study of its folklore and ethnography; also its archæology,—prehistoric and historic remains, ecclesiastical and secular architecture, inscriptions, and all its ancient arts, institutions and industries.

Compilations from material already published, while they are often acceptable as descriptive addresses at sites visited on the excursions, and will be noticed in the Proceedings, are not invited for the *Transactions*.

II. ILLUSTRATIONS from photographs and drawings will be engraved, if approved, at the Society's expense: but the Society does not undertake to procure photographs or drawings to illustrate members' articles.

III. COPYRIGHT of *Transactions* belongs to the Society, and articles should not be offered if the author has already parted with the copyright by printing the same article in the same form elsewhere. This does not apply to abstracts or extracts communicated to newspapers, if the article in its final form, as offered for *Transactions*, is original and unpublished.

The leave of the Society is required before reprinting any matter from *Transactions*.

IV. TIME of sending in. Articles may be forwarded at any time to the Honorary Editor, W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Coniston, R.S.O. But in order to admit of their being read or communicated at any meeting, they should be sent in not less than a month before the date of the meeting, to allow time for consideration, and, if accepted, for printing the announcement in the Programme. The Editor will then return the MS. to the Author for reading, and receive it, after final revision, for printing.

V. FORM. Articles should be written in clear and distinct MS. or typewritten, on one side of the paper only, on sermon or foolscap paper. They should be presented, after reading, in a final and complete form, to avoid the delay and inconvenience of alteration in proof; and as the space at disposal is limited, they should not contain unnecessary or extraneous matter.

VI. PROOFS will be sent to Authors, who are requested to read and correct them without needless additions or alterations, and to forward them, by the next post if possible, to the Society's printer, Mr. T. WILSON, 28, Highgate, Kendal. Delay in returning proofs, and additions to the printed text, involve expense to the Society and delay in the production of *Transactions*. Proofs once passed for press cannot be withdrawn or revised.

VII. AUTHOR'S COPIES. Twenty offprints of his articles are sent to each author free of charge, when the volume of *Transactions* is ready for distribution.

More than twenty can be supplied, at the Author's expense, if he send the order to MR. WILSON on or before returning the proof.

VIII. LIABILITY. Articles may be submitted by any Members of the Society, who have paid their subscriptions for the current year; no further liability is incurred by authors: but the Society is not bound to accept all articles offered for reading, nor to print all articles read. The Council and the Editor desire that it should be understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in their *Transactions;* the authors of the several papers being alone responsible for the same.

In Memoriam.

Among the losses recently sustained by the Society, we have to regret that of Mr. James Cropper, of Ellergreen, Vice-President, which occurred within a month of his appearance among us at our last meeting, when, as already noted, he read the paper on the Gilpins of Kentmere, printed as Article XXII. in this volume. Shortly after the meeting he went to Paris, apparently in good health, but caught a cold, and pneumonia supervening, he died in Paris on Tuesday, October 16th, 1900. Mr. James Cropper was born February 22nd, 1823, at Liverpool, though connected with Westmorland through his mother, who was a sister of Mr. John Wakefield, of Sedgwick. In 1845 he came to Burneside to carry on the paper mills which his father had bought for him from Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, a former member of our Society, and well known as the author of *Annals of Kendal*. Mr. Cropper joined our Society at its foundation, and was subsequently elected vice-president; he was greatly interested in the human life of the past, though less in the more strictly archæological side of our work. He seemed to know the old inhabitants of the dales in past centuries as personal friends, and loved to hear characteristic stories about them. It will perhaps be a surprise to many to know that he once wrote a long imaginary biography of Anne Tolson, the wife of the first Tolson of Tolson Hall, introducing all the local people of whom he could find record as her contemporaries. But his active business life and public duties left him little leisure, for he was vice-chairman of the Kendal Board of

Guardians as early as 1850, and chairman for 27 years; J.P. 1863, and D.L. and high sheriff 1875; chairman of the Kendal Ward Division 1895; M.P. for Kendal 1880-1885, and chairman of the County Council from its foundation until his death; beside holding many other positions of responsibility in connection with works of education and philanthropy. But he was a frequent visitor at our meetings and excursions, and an influential supporter of the objects which we are united to promote; and his death is a real loss to the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Knyvett Richmond, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, and Canon of Carlisle, died somewhat suddenly, though after some years of failing health, on March 7th, 1901. He was the son of George Richmond, R.A., the great portrait painter, from whom he inherited the temperament and faculties which gave him an interest in all matters connected with art, and made his opinion valuable. He joined our Society in 1882, and it is our loss that he did not contribute to *Transactions*.

Dr. Amos Beardsley, of Grange-over-Sands, died on November 20th, 1900, at the age of 78 years. He was educated at Guy's Hospital, a contemporary of Sir William Gull and other celebrated medical men, and took the degrees of M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. in 1844; subsequently becoming F.R.M.C., F.G.S., F.L.S., M.V. Inst., and Corresponding Fellow M.S. London. He was senior consulting surgeon to the North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow, and author of a number of works relating to his profession. He was also chairman of the Local Board for 12 years, and president of the Grange Institute from its foundation. He had been a member of our Society since 1877.

Mr. William Hopes Heelis died at Hawkshead, December 4th, 1900, aged 68 years. He was a country solicitor in considerable practice, and had been clerk to the Hawkshead justices for 43 years, and for nearly the same

period to the Ambleside bench. He joined our Society in 1874, and was the author of a paper on "The History and Custom of the Manors of the Marquis and Richmond Fees in the Barony of Kendal and of the Manor of Hawkshead," in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Association* (Part IV. 1878-79).

Mr. William Fletcher, of Brigham Hill, Cockermouth, was elected in 1877.

Mr. John Spenser Price, F.R.G.S., who was a member since 1887, and a frequent visitor at meetings, residing for some years at Hawkshead, and then at Waterhead House, Ambleside, died suddenly in London on November 29th, 1900, aged 72 years.

Mr. Ernest Newton Deakin, of Stock Park, died November 9th, 1900, aged 35. He was educated at Rugby and Merton College, Oxford, and had been a member of our Society since 1890.

Mr. William Wilson of the Keswick Hotel was a member from 1885 onwards, and on the occasion of our successful meeting in June, 1899, gave great help as one of the committee for making local arrangements. He wrote a paper, referred to above on page 129, on "Thirlmere and its associations," containing valuable antiquarian gleanings.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library
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1897 Bell, John, Haws Bank, Coniston
1899 Bell, W. H., Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham, Wilts.
1875 Bellasis, Edward, *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms, London
1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe
1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish-, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale
1900 Bewley, Sir Edmund T., LL.D., 40, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin
1888 Billinge, Rev. R. B., Urswick Vicarage, Ulverston
1894 Binning, W. W. R., Eden Hey, Stanwix, Carlisle
1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 20, Berkeley Square, London
1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields
1877 Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S.A. (Scot.), 73, George Street, Edinburgh
1899 Booker, R. P. L., F.S.A., Eton College, Windsor
1887 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1874 Bower, Rev. Canon, *Member of Council*, St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Carlisle
1898 Bowman, A. N., Harraby, Carlisle
O.M. Braithwaite, Charles Lloyd, Thorny Hills, Kendal
1877 Braithwaite, Mrs., Hawes Mead, Kendal
1888 Breeks, Mrs., Helbeck Hall, Brough, Kirkby Stephen
1894 Brock-Hollinshead, Mrs. Frederick, Woodfoot, House, Crosby Ravensworth

1888 Brougham, Lord, Brougham Hall, Penrith
1878 Browne, George, Troutbeck, Windermere
1873 Brunskill, Rev. J., Ormshed, Appleby
1896 Burns, David, 18, Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle
1900 Burnyeat, William, Millgrove, Whitehaven
1880 Burrow, Rev. J. J., Ireby, Carlisle
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1895 Butler, Wilson, Foxfield, Broughton-in-Furness

1898 Campbell, Rev. H. E., M.A., The Rectory, Workington
1899 Calverley, Mrs., Hillside, Eskdale, Carnforth
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23, Curzon Street, Maryport
1875 Carlisle, The Earl of, *Vice-President*, 1, Palace Green, Kensington
1892 Carlisle, The Lord Bishop of, *Patron*, Rose Castle, Carlisle
1899 Carlisle Public Library (Tullie House)
1890 Carrick, Mrs., Oak Bank, Scotby, Carlisle
1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle
1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C.E., Springfield, Brigham, Cockermouth
1875 Cartmell, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge
1875 Cartmell, Studholme, 27, Lowther Street, Carlisle
1895 Cavendish, Hon. Victor, M.P., Holker Hall, Carnforth
1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury
1899 Chance, Mrs., Morton, Carlisle
1899 Chance, F. W., Morton, Carlisle
1874 Chapelhow, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle
1901 Chorley Free Public Library, Chorley (E. McKnight, Librarian)
1892 Clarke, A. B., Prospect House, Aspatria, Carlisle
1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal
1899 Clarke, W. H., M.D., Park Green, Macclesfield

1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness
1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle
1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., *Member of Council and Editor*, Lane Head, Coniston
1883 Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale
1882 Constable, W., Sefton Villa, Bridge, near Canterbury
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston
1889 Cowper-Essex, Thomas C., Yewfield Castle, Hawkshead
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Member of Council*, Yewfield, Hawkshead, Lancashire
1888 Cowper, J. C., Keen Ground, Hawkshead
1885 Creighton, Miss, Warwick Square, Carlisle
1886 Crewdson, F. W., Summer How, Kendal
1886 Crewdson, W. D., *Treasurer*, Helm Lodge, Kendal
1887 Crewdson, Wilfrid H., Beathwaite, Levens, Kendal
1897 Cropper, Arthur E., Normanhurst, Lord Street, West, Southport
1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal
1896 Cropper, Rev. James, B.A., Broughton-in-Furness
1874 Crowder, W. I. R., 14, Portland Square, Carlisle
1900 Cunliffe, Robert E., Croft, Ambleside
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton
1887 Curwen, John F., *Secretary*, Heversham
1900 Curwen, Rev. E. H., D.C.L., Plumland Rectory

1895 Dean, Charles Walter, Beech Bank, Ulverston
1898 Dewick, Rev. F. C., Southey Hill, Keswick
1898 Dickinson, William, 33, Queen Street, Whitehaven
1876 Dickson, Arthur Benson, Abbots Reading, Ulverston
1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven
1896 Dobinson, William, Bank Street, Carlisle
1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle
1900 Duckworth, T., B.A., 128, Petteril Street, Carlisle
1883 Dykes, Mrs., The Red House, Keswick

1894 Dymond, Charles William, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot., High Wray, Ambleside

1885 Ecroyd, Edward, Low House, Armathwaite, R S.O.

1887 Farrer, William, Marton Lodge, Skipton
1887 Farish, Edward Garthwaite, 57½, Old Broad Street, London
1895 Fawcett, John W., Broughton House, Broughton-in-Furness
1887 Feilden, Rev. H. A., M.A., The Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen
1899 Fetherstonhaugh, Capt. T., Seaforth Highlanders, Forest Cottage, Clewer Green, Windsor
1875 Fell, John, *Vice-President*, Flan How, Ulverston
1901 Ferguson, Captain Spencer C., 74, Lowther Street, Carlisle
O.M. Ferguson, Charles J., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Cardew Lodge, Carlisle
1877 Ferguson, Mrs. C. J., Cardew Lodge, Carlisle
1889 Fleming, Stanley Hughes le-, Rydal Hall, Ambleside
1877 Fletcher, Mrs., Ashville, Pargeta Street, Stourbridge
1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington
1887 Fletcher, Miss, Stoneleigh, Workington
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1884 Ford, John R., Quarry Dene, Weetwood, Leeds
1884 Ford, John Walker, Enfield Old Park, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex
1900 Forrest, Rev. J. R. C., Keswick
1890 Fothergill, John, Brownber, Ravenstonedale

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1898 Garstang, T. C., Argyle Terrace, Workington
1889 Gatey, George, Grove House, Ambleside
1895 Gaythorpe, Harper, F.S.A. (Scot.), Claverton, Prospect Road, Barrow-in-Furness
1877 Gibson, Miss M., Whelprigg, Kirkby Lonsdale
1897 Gibson, D., Marley Lodge, Bowness-on-Windermere

1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle
1877 Gillbanks, Mrs., Clifton, Penrith
1877 Gillings, Mrs., St. Nicholas' Vicarage, Whitehaven
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1893 Gough, Miss, Whitefield Cottage, Mealsgate, Carlisle
1894 Graham, R. G., Beanlands Park, Carlisle
1899 Graham, T. H. B., Edmond Castle, Carlisle
1899 Graham, Dr. J., Castle Gate House, Cockermouth
1899 Graham, Mrs., Castle Gate House, Cockermouth
1900 Grainger, Francis, Southerfield, Abbey Town, Carlisle
1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Croglin Rectory, Kirkoswald
1891 Greenop, Joseph, William Street, Workington
1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor*, Bankfield, Kendal
1879 Grenside, Rev. W. Brent, M.A., Melling Vicarage, Carnforth
1893 Guildhall Library, London (Charles Welsh, Librarian)
1895 Gunson, John, Oak Bank, Ulpha, Broughton-in-Furness

1893 Hair, M., 13, Abbey Street, Carlisle
1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Beezon Lodge, Kendal
1883 Harris, Alfred, Wharfenden, Farnborough, Hants.
1881 Harrison, James, Newby Bridge House, Ulverston
1881 Harrison, Mrs., Newby Bridge House, Ulverston
1878 Harrison, Rev. James, Barbon Vicarage, Kirkby Lonsdale
1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Setmurthy, Cockermouth
1890 Hartley, Mrs., Holm Garth, Morecambe
1901 Hartley, Rev. T. P., M.A., Colton Vicarage, Ulverston
1879 Harvey, Miss, Wordsworth Street, Penrith
1873 Harvey, Rev. Prebendary, F.S.A., Navenby Rectory, Lincoln
1893 Haswell, John Francis, M.B., C.M., *Member of Council*, Penrith
1890 Haverfield, F., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Christ Church, Oxford

1895 Hawcridge, Arthur, 67, Mount Pleasant, Barrow-in-Furness
1886 Hawkesbury, Lord, Kirkham Abbey, York
1881 Hayton, Joseph, Cockermouth
1898 Heelis, Rev. A. J., M.A., Brougham Rectory, Penrith
1879 Helder, A., M.P., Whitehaven
1892 Hellon, Robert, Seascale, Carnforth
1884 Henderson, The Very Rev. W. G., D.D., *Vice-President*, the Deanery, Carlisle
1896 Hendy, F. J. R., M.A., Grammar School, Carlisle
1881 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 4, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, London
1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby
1898 Heygate, Mrs. R., Oaklands, Leominster
1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Plumtree Hall, Milnthorpe
1889 Higginson, H., Bank Street, Carlisle
1899 Highat, John, M.D., Allonby House, Workington
1900 Hill, Rev. A. F. Still, M.A., Dufton Rectory, Appleby
1897 Hills, Judge, Corby Castle, Carlisle
1897 Hills, Mrs., Corby Castle, Carlisle
1889 Hinds, James P., 20, Fisher Street, Carlisle
1889 Hinds, Miss, 20, Fisher Street, Carlisle
1880 Hine, Alfred, Camp Hill, Maryport
1880 Hine, Wilfrid, Camp Hill, Maryport
1885 Hoare, Rev. J. N., F.R.Hist.S., St. John's Vicarage, Keswick
1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport
1884 Hodgkin, Thomas, D.C.L., F.S.A., Bamborough Keep, Belford
1883 Hodgson, Isaac B., Brampton
1885 Hodgson, James, Britain Place, Ulverston
1883 Hodgson, T. H., *Chairman of Council*, Newby Grange, Carlisle
1895 Hodgson, Mrs., Newby Grange, Carlisle
1887 Hodgson, Rev. W. G. C., M.A., Distington Rectory, Whitehaven
1898 Holme, Mrs., Mardale, Haweswater, Penrith
1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool

1898 Hopper, Rev. W. R., Kirkbride Rectory, Carlisle
1884 Horrocks, T., Eden Brow, Armathwaite, R.S.O.
1882 Hothfield, Lord, *Patron*, Appleby Castle
1898 Hough, Keighley, J., 4, Wilfrid Street, Carlisle
1881 Howson, Thomas, Monkwray, Whitehaven
1894 Huddart, A., The Orchards, Eskdale, Carnforth
1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, Hutton John, Penrith
1888 Hudson, Rev. Joseph, Crosby House, Carlisle
1898 Husband, Rev. C. F., Kirkby Ireleth, Carnforth
1900 Hulbert, Rev. C. L., Brathay, Ambleside
1899 Hutchinson, Alf. T., 32, Wellington Street, Millom
1898 Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., M.A., Witherslack, Grange-over-Sands

1892 Ingham, Rev. J., M.A., Asby Rectory, Appleby
1881 Iredale, Thomas, Workington
1883 Irving, W. J., Buckabank House, Dalston
1884 Irwin, Colonel T. A., Lynehow, Carlisle

1896 Jackson, Edwin, The Bank, Cockermouth
1889 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston
1888 Jackson, Thomas, M.D., Hazel Bank, Yanwath, Penrith
1877 Jackson, Mrs. W., 43, Past Street, Southport
1898 James, Percy, Portland Square, Carlisle

1897 Keene, Rev. Rees, M.A., The Rectory, Gosforth
1885 Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution
1896 Kendall, Dr. John, Oaklands, Coniston
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Hill Foot, Ulverston
1894 Kerry, W. H. R., F.C.S., Wheatlands, Windermere
1888 Keswick Library, per J. E. Heighton, Keswick
1897 Kewley, Rev. W., Natland, Kendal
1887 Kitchin, Hume, Ulverston

1897 Lamonby, W. F., Ballarat, Kitto Road, Hatcham, S.E.
1897 Lane, William B. H., Walker Ground, Hawkshead
1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Dean, Edinburgh

1889 Lawson, Lady, Brayton Hall, Carlisle
1882 Lazonby, J., 44, Addison Street, Nottingham
1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., Lowther Street, Carlisle
1892 Leach, R. E., M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., Grammar School, Appleby
1900 Lee, Arthur, Brampton
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside
1895 Lehmann ú Stage, Copenhagen
1887 Lester, Thomas, Firbank, Penrith
1901 Lidbetter, Robert M., Harford House, Workington
1892 Little, James, M.D., Maryport
1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere
1901 Littlewood, J. H., Lynngarth, Kendal
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library, per P. Cowell
1875 Loftie, Rev. A. G., B.A., Great Salkeld, Penrith
1883 Lonsdale, Horace B., 18, Portland Square, Carlisle
1882 Lonsdale, Rev. H., M.A., Upperby Vicarage, Carlisle
1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith
1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., M.P., 16, Wilton Crescent, London
1874 Lowther, Hon. W., *Vice-President*, Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore, London
1885 Lowthian, Rev. W., M.A., Troutbeck, Windermere
1900 Lucas, Miss, Stanegate, Penrith
1893 Lumb, James, Homewood, Whitehaven

1879 Machell, Thomas, Lt.-Col., Whitehaven
1876 McInnes, Miles, Rickerby, Carlisle
1890 Mackay, M., Milton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
1874 Maclaren, R., M.D., Portland Square, Carlisle
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1890 Marshall, Reginald Dykes, Castlerigg Manor, Keswick

1894 Marshall, Stephen A., Skelwith Fold, Ambleside
1888 Marshall, Walter J., Patterdale Hall, Penrith
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1894 Mason, J., M.D., Windermere
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1898 Metcalfe, Rev. C. F., Claremont, Ambleside
1889 Metcalfe, T. K., Oak Bank, Whitehaven
1890 Metcalfe, Rev. R. W., Ravenstonedale
1888 Metcalfe-Gibson, Anthony, Park House, Ravenstonedale
1883 Micklethwaite, J. T., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster
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1894 Morpeth, Lord, 4, Devonshire Place, London, W.
1874 Muncaster, Lord, *Patron*, Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass

1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, 4, Springfield Villa, Hensingham, Whitehaven
1874 Nanson, William, F.S.A., Singapore (care of W. B. James, Esq., 23, Ely Place, London, E.C.)
1898 Nanson, Rev. R. V., LL.B., Matterdale Vicarage, Penrith
1897 New York Public Library, Astor Library Building New York
1898 Newton, C. B., The Gas Works, Carlisle
1874 Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Ellerhow, Wilmslow, Cheshire
1893 Nicholson, Mrs. Lothian, 77, Belgrave Road, London
1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carlton House, Clifton, Penrith

1889 Noble, Miss, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith
1890 Noble, Miss Elizabeth, Beckfoot, Penrith

1899 Oldham Free Library

1880 Paisley, William, Workington
1901 Parker, Charles Arundel, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.) 285
Gosforth
1899 Parker, Edward J., 18, Aglionby Street, Carlisle
1898 Parker, F. H. M., B.A., Fremington Hall, Penrith,
and 10, Colville Square, Kensington Park, W.
1882 Parkin, John S., 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn,
London
1895 Patrickson, George, Scales, Ulverston 290
1885 Pearson, A. G. B., Lune Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale
O.M. Pearson, F. Fenwick, Storrs Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale
1900 Pease, Howard, Arcot Hall, Dudley, R.S.O.,
Northumberland
1879 Peile, George, Shotley Bridge, Durham
1883 Peile, John, Litt. D., Master of Christ's College, 295
Cambridge
1894 Pelham, H. F., F.S.A., President of Trinity
College, Oxford
1900 Penfold, Henry, Talkin Hill, Brampton
1896 Penrith Free Library (J. B. Shawyer, Penrith)
1895 Perowne, Edward S. M., 13, Warwick Crescent,
Paddington, W.
1896 Petty, S. Lister, Queen Street, Ulverston 300
1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia,
U.S.A.
1895 Phillips, Ven. Archdeacon, The Abbey, Carlisle
1895 Podmore, G., M.A., Charney Hall, Grange-over-
Sands
1898 Pollitt, Frank, Prospect, Kendal
1900 Pollitt, H. B., Thorny Hills, Kendal 305
1896 Postlethwaite, Geo. D., Yewhurst, Bickley, Kent
1875 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon and Chancellor, *Vice-*
President, The Abbey, Carlisle

1899 Quirk, Miss Emily G., Highcote, Workington

1897 Radcliffe, H. Miles, Summerlands, Kendal
1895 Ramsden, F. J., M.A., Abbotswood, Barrow-in-Furness
1883 Rawnsley, Rev. Canon, Crosthwaite, Keswick
1888 Rayner, John A. E., 3, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool
1882 Rea, Miss Alice, 5, Fairview Road, Oxton, Birkenhead
1901 Rea, J. H., Gatehouse, Eskdale, Carnforth
1901 Rea, Mrs., Gatehouse, Eskdale, Carnforth
1892 Reade, Rev. G. E. P., M.A., Milnthorpe
1892 Remington, J. S., Meadowside, Lancaster
1899 Rhodes, W. Venables, Tofts House, Cleckheaton
1901 Richardson, Miss C., Heugh Folds, Grasmere
1881 Richardson, J. M., 47, Cavendish Place, Carlisle
1893 Richardson, Mrs. James, Balla Wray, Ambleside
1884 Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith
1895 Ritson, T. S., Ridgemount, Maryport
1890 Rivington, C. R., F.S.A., Castle Bank, Appleby
1901 Roberts, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Great Clifton, Workington
1885 Robinson, John, Elterwater Hall, Ambleside
1886 Robinson, John, M.Inst.C.E., Vicarage Terrace, Kendal
1888 Robinson, William, Greenbank, Sedbergh
1884 Robinson, Mrs., Green Lane, Carlisle
1897 Rogers, John, 187, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness
1885 Roper, W. O., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Beechwood, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth
1900 Rowley, Mrs. W. E., Glassonby, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1882 Rumney, Oswald George, Watermillock, Penrith
1886 Rymer, Thomas, Calder Abbey, Carnforth

1894 Satterthwaite, Alexander, Edenbreck, Lancaster
1892 Scott, Benjamin, Linden House, Stanwix, Carlisle
1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Oak Bank, Wetherall, Carlisle
1900 Scott, W., Woodview, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle

1893 Sealby, John Inman, Thornthwaite, Keswick
1875 Senhouse, Humphrey P., *Vice-President*, Nether Hall, Maryport
1900 Senhouse, H. P., The Fitz, Cockermouth
1889 Senhouse, Miss, Galeholme, Gosforth
1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston
1889 Severn, Mrs., Brantwood, Coniston
1877 Sewell, Colonel, *Member of Council*, Brandlingill, Cockermouth
1878 Sewell, Mrs., Brandlingill, Cockermouth
O.M. Sherwen, Rev. Canon, Dean Rectory, Cockermouth
1897 Simpson, Mrs., Romanway, Penrith
1895 Simpson, J., solicitor, Cockermouth
1876 Smith, Charles, F.G.S., c/o Sir Henry Gilbert, Harpenden, St. Albans
1897 Smith, John P., Ellerslee, Barrow-in-Furness
1890 Smith, C. Telford, 1, Lyall Street, Belgrave Square, London
1888 Snape, Rev. R. H., The Vicarage, St. Bees, Carnforth
1898 Sparke, Archibald, The Art Gallery, Bury, Lancs.
1884 Spence, C. J., South Preston Lodge, South Shields
1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle
1896 Steavenson, His Honour Judge, Gelt Hall, Castle Carrock
1879 Steele, Major-General J. A., 28, West Cromwell Road, London
1874 Steele, William, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle
1887 Stordy, T., English Street, Carlisle
1875 Strickland, Rev. W. E., St. Paul's Vicarage, Carlisle
1899 Strickland, Sir Gerald, Sizergh Castle, Kendal
1886 Swainson, Joseph, *Member of Council*, Stonecross, Kendal
1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., Eskdale Vicarage, Boot, Carnforth

1877 Taylor, Mrs., Oakleigh, Llangollen
1894 Taylor, Samuel, Birkdault, Haverthwaite, Ulverston

1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington
1881 Thompson, Mrs., Croft House, Askham, Penrith
1899 Thompson, Robert, 1, Howard Place, Carlisle
1900 Thompson, W. N., St. Bees, Cumberland
1896 Thomson, D. G. Pearse, Bishop's Yard, Penrith
1897 Thornley, Rev. Canon, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1888 Tiffin, Charles J., M.D., The Limes, Wigton
1894 Todd, Mrs. Jonas, Otter Furrows, Harraby, Carlisle
1897 Topping, Geo. Lomax, Fothergill, Shap
1895 Towers, Beattie, Peter Street, Workington
1890 Towneley, William, Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands
1896 Trench, Rev. Canon, LL.M., The Vicarage, Kendal
1894 Twentyman, Miss Sarah, Park Square, Wigton
1878 Tyson, E. T., *Member of Council*, Woodhall, Cockermouth
1893 Tyson, Towers, Paddock Wray, Eskdale, Carnforth

1889 Ullock, Miss Mary, Quarry How, Windermere

1876 Vaughan, Cedric, C.E., Leyfield House, Millom

1895 Wadham, E., Millwood, Barrow-in-Furness
1884 Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., 13, Halfmoon Street, Piccadilly, London
1894 Walker, Miss Annie E., Oak Lea, Whitehaven
1901 Walker, John, Hudcar House, Bury, Lancashire
1900 Walker, Mrs., Brow Top, Wetheral, Carlisle
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1882 Ware, Mrs., The Abbey, Carlisle
1896 Watson, D. M. Burnie, Hillside Cottage, Hawick
1885 Watson, George, *Member of Council*, 18, Wordsworth Street, Penrith
1884 Watson, John, Eden Mount, Kendal
1896 Watson, J. P., (Bombay), Garth Marr, Castle Carrock
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1888 Westmorland, Colonel I. P., Yanwath, Penrith
1882 Weston, J. W., Enyeat, Milnthorpe
1877 Weston, Mrs. Ashbank, Penrith
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1891 Whitehead, A., Charles, Appleby
1884 Whitehead, Sir James, Bart., F.S.A., Wilmington Manor, near Dartford, Kent
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1877 Woods, Sir Albert, *Garter King at Arms*, College of Arms, London
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[Members will greatly oblige by notifying change of address, or any errors or omissions in the above list ; also by sending information for short obituary notices of deceased members. Communications to be addressed to the Editor.]

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

[Under this heading it is proposed to mention the principal contributions to the antiquarian study of our district, other than those read or printed in connection with our Society. Information as to new books, papers read to other Societies, lectures, magazine articles, etc., will be thankfully received by the Editor.]

FURNESS LORE: being the Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club for the 4th, 5th and 6th years, ending 24th March, 1882, together with historical and descriptive notes on the monuments, ancient heraldic painted and stained glass, pre-Reformation and 18th century bells in Aldingham and Urswick Churches, and other interesting information relating to the topography and archæology of the Furness district. Compiled and edited by Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot. (Kendal: T. Wilson, 1900; published by subscription).

THE MAUDES OF KENDAL AND WESTMORLAND, by Colonel E. Maude. (Privately printed).

THE STORY OF BEWCASTLE CROSS, by W. G. Collingwood. (*Northern Counties Magazine*, October, 1900).

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